"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming south.
☞For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,723. .... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS

CARMAN JURORS QUICKLY CHOSEN

Not a Bachelor in Box, Which Is Filled in Less Than Five Hours.

DEFENDANT FLINCHES ONCE

Pales When Venireman Says He Won't Vote to Make Her Child Motherless.

GIBE BY DEFENSE AT BURNS

"Moving Picture Man, Magazine Writer, or Something"—Negro Maid Suddenly Reappears.

The Carman Jury of Married Men

Foreman—ROBERT F. LUDLAM, oyster dealer, married; Oyster Bay.
No. 2—ALOIS ANGLER, barber, married; Central Park, L. I.
No. 3—FRANK D. MOUNT, builder, married; Oceanside.
No. 4—WILLIAM G. HOVEY, traveling salesman, married; Woodmere.
No. 5—MARX GOTTSCH, gardener, married; New Hyde Park.
No. 6—ALVIN W. SMITH, painter, married; Cedarhurst.
No. 7—JAMES V. GIRAUD, gardener, married; Merrick.
No. 8—JACOB ANTON, retired, married; Mineola.
No. 9—JOHN H. MOLYNEAUX, liveryman, married; Port Washington.
No. 10—JOSEPH H. ASTON, manager, married; Port Washington.
No. 11—EUGENE E. CARPENTER, builder, married; Port Washington.
No. 12—CHARLES D. STRYKER, seedsman, married; Floral Park.

"They all look to be intelligent men," Mrs. Carman said, "and I am sure I shall receive a fair trial. Personally, I would have selected any twelve of the list and would have felt sure that they would find me innocent."

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 19.—By her actions and facial expression Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman proved herself a woman of iron nerves when she was placed on trial for her life and twelve jurymen to hear her case were selected with record speed in the Nassau County Court House here today.

The twelfth juryman, Charles D. Stryker, a middle-aged man of medium height and grayish brown hair, who replied bluntly and decisively to questions, was sworn in at 4:35 o'clock in the afternoon, less than five hours after the first juryman had taken his oath. During these hours Mrs. Carman had sat beside her husband and her three lawyers at the end of the counsel table, and, with rare exceptions, the muscles of her face had seemed immobile the entire time.

On two or three occasions in the cross-examination of talesmen she whispered a few words to John J. Graham, the lawyer who cross-examined the talesmen for the defense. Twice she leaned over and, smiling, spoke to her husband. The rest of the time she sat almost motionless, watching the District Attorney and the men in the jury box intently.

Mrs. Carman Shows Emotion.

Only once did Mrs. Carman betray the nervous strain which she suffered. When a venireman admitted that he could not vote for the death sentence because it would leave her little girl motherless and disgraced the defendant paled, and she covered her mouth with her hand to hide the twitching of her lips. At that time she appeared to be about to break down.

Hints could be gleaned from the questions put to veniremen by District Attorney Lewis J. Smith and Mr. Graham regarding the nature of the case each side might be expected to present. The District Attorney laid emphasis on the subjects of circumstantial evidence and the reliability of testimony offered by a negro. He exercised eleven peremptory challenges, most of them because the proposed jurymen acknowledged they would be reluctant to find a verdict of murder in the first degree based entirely on circumstantial evidence or because they said they would not accept the statement of a negro woman against that of a white woman. Mr. Smith challenged fourteen men for other causes. He also questioned each venireman carefully as to whether his judgment would be biased by the fact that the prisoner was a woman.

Without exception the twelve men selected were positive in their statements that they would consider circumstantial evidence and the testimony of a negro woman, if both were reasonably strong, ample to convict Mrs. Carman of the murder of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey. The spectators who thronged the small courtroom seemed to be of the opinion after the jury had been chosen that the District Attorney had been especially fortunate in his selections.

The defense laid stress on two features. Mr. Graham asked every venireman who was questioned whether his judgment might be influenced by the fact that Mrs. Carman had installed a dictograph in Dr. Carman's office to enable her to listen to conversations of Dr. Carman and his patients, and asked if the fact that Detective William J. Burns had played a prominent part in procuring evidence for the prosecution would lend any special value to the evidence presented by the opposing side.

Both Sides Satisfied.

Though most of the veniremen hesitated over both questions, Mr. Graham exercised peremptory challenges in only two instances, and no challenges for other causes. Each side was authorized to exercise thirty peremptory challenges. When the jury was complete, lawyers

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PRESIDENT IS CALM AS TO OUR WAR NEEDS

Calls Present Discussion Only "Mental Exercise"—Gardner to Delay Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson was asked today in regard to the truth of a published statement that there was a schism in the Administration over the question of increasing the army and the navy. "What?" exclaimed the President, in a voice that indicated that he did not understand the question. When it was repeated he smiled and answered: "There are no schisms in the Administration over armaments or anything else."

An effort to get the President to express himself on the subject of Representative Gardner's propaganda for more adequate preparation for war was unsuccessful. The President referred to the discussion as "good mental exercise," and laughed when he said it. Talk of this sort had been going on, he added, ever since he was a boy of 10.

Representative Gardner was much disturbed over the President's reference to the discussion of increasing armaments as "mental exercise." He made the following prepared statement tonight:

"I have read in the evening papers the views of President Wilson with regard to the growing movement looking toward our national security. I have a very real respect for the President, and I regret more than I can say that his attitude is so discouraging. I cannot help feeling that the scholarly surroundings which environed the President so long have persuaded him to take too kindly a view of the good intentions of foreign nations. I really believe that he must change his opinion when the evidence is brought out as to our unpreparedness for war.

"The President has been so very busy in other matters that I doubt whether he realizes the tremendous falling off during the last eight years in the relative standing of the United States Navy. Although it is apparent that I must abandon all hope of getting the President's support for my resolution for an investigation, nevertheless I hope that he will put no obstacle in the way of a free expression of the opinion of the highest officers in the Army and Navy when the hearings take place before the Committee on Rules."

Representative Gardner announced today that he would not press his resolution for passage during the present session. Since his resolution was presented Mr. Gardner has received hundreds of letters and telegrams on the subject, mostly favorable to his attitude.

DUCHESS MARRIES A HUSSAR OFFICER

He Is Going on Active Service While She Devotes Herself to Red Cross Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—An interesting romance of the war is revealed by the announcement that Millicent Duchess of Sutherland has been married to Major Percy Desmond FitzGerald of the Eleventh Hussars.

The wedding, it is stated, took place last week.

The Duchess will leave England tomorrow again to devote herself to Red Cross work at the front, and Major FitzGerald will also leave here on active service in a few days.

Lady Millicent Fanny St. Clair-Erskine, daughter of the fourth Earl of Rosslyn, was married in 1884 to the fourth Duke of Sutherland, who died in 1913. The Duke owned at that time 1,500,000 acres, the greater part in Scotland, but with large properties in Staffordshire and Shropshire.

The Duchess has always been interested in social work. She took charge of the schools, reading rooms, and libraries on her husband's estates. She has presided at many meetings to advance causes in which she is interested, and was instrumental in causing the governmental inquiry into lead poisoning in the Staffordshire potteries. She has written several books and a play and has made many speeches of a definitely socialistic character. She is a half-sister of the Socialist Countess of Warwick, who lectured recently in this country.

Major Percy Desmond FitzGerald is the son of a Member of Parliament from County Galway, Ireland. He was educated at the Roman Catholic College at Oscott, joined the Eleventh Hussars in 1893, and was gazetted Lieutenant in 1895. In the course of the Boer war he was mentioned in dispatches four times and was decorated for distinguished service at Ladysmith and in the Transvaal. He has been Brigade Major of the First Cavalry Brigade since 1909.

KING'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA

Urges Us to Remember How Belgian Neutrality Was Violated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—King Albert received me this afternoon in the large oak hall of the Hotel de Ville. The dim light of a foggy day that came through the leaded windows showed the King in a General's blue uniform. He stood before the great empty fireplace. His face was grave.

His Majesty said that he had been deeply touched by the generosity of the English people. Poor Belgium, now merely the edge of a nation, appreciated most sincerely all that her generous ally was doing. He knew already how hospitably his people had been received in England. In this connection the King expressed the hope that the Belgian men who were there would receive work. That was the first requisite, for his Majesty did not wish that any able-bodied citizen of his country should become a charge upon a friendly people. They must not be pauperized.

His Majesty had a special message for the American people. He said he hoped the American Nation would remember that Belgium had been scrupulously exact in carrying out its obligations as a neutral country, and that the United States as a neutral would not forget how the neutrality of Belgium had been violated. When the war was ended, he said, this fact should bear heavily on the terms of peace.

To Reopen Canal Today.

PANAMA, Oct. 19.—The Panama Canal will again be opened to traffic tomorrow and ten merchantmen will be passed through the waterway from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Conditions at the scene of the recent slide north of Gold Hill are reported to be excellent, the channel probably being 150 feet wide, with an average depth of 35 feet.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER 80c the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Advt.

FRANK E. VOGEL DIES SUDDENLY

Indicted Merchant-Banker Is Found Insensible by Wife in Biltmore Apartment.

HEART ATTACK, SAYS DOCTOR

Coroner Called In to Forestall Suicide Rumors—Autopsy to be Performed Today.

WORRIED OVER THREATS

Trial of Vogel and Henry Siegel for Grand Larceny Set for Next Month—In 57th Year.

Frank E. Vogel, formerly Vice President of the Fourteenth Street Store, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in his apartment at the Hotel Biltmore. His family physician, Dr. Edwin Sternberger, said last night that he had no doubt that his death was caused by heart trouble. He said Mrs. Vogel was present when Mr. Vogel expired. As he slipped from the chair into which he collapsed he was caught by the governess of his little daughter and died in her arms.

Mr. Vogel was to have stood trial next month in Geneseo, Livingston County, with his former partner, Henry Siegel, on a large number of indictments for grand larceny and receiving bank deposits while insolvent in connection with the failure of the Fourteenth Street Store and the private bank of Henry Siegel & Co., which was run in connection with it. He had suffered a good deal of mental distress on account of this and the many threats which were made against him by depositors who had been ruined by the collapse.

Lest rumors should arise that Mr. Vogel had taken his life rather than face a trial the family called in Coroner Hellenstein. With Coroner's Physician Timothy Lehane he viewed the body, and Dr. Lehane made a superficial examination. With the consent of the family Coroner Hellenstein last night ordered the removal of the body to an undertaker's establishment at 10 East Twenty-second Street. There an autopsy will be performed today. Dr. Lehane said last night that until this was performed he could not make any statement as to the cause of death, but his examination had not led him to doubt Dr. Sternberger's verdict of the case.

Returned Here on Sunday.

Mr. Vogel returned to the city on Sunday from his country home at Briarcliff Manor. His 12-year-old son was at school in Connecticut and he was accompanied by Mrs. Vogel, his daughter Blanche, aged 7, and her governess, who had been with the family a number of years. He took three rooms on the eighth floor of the Hotel Biltmore and announced his intention of staying there for the Winter.

On Sunday evening he dined in the hotel with his wife, and yesterday afternoon he went out for a walk. While he was out he felt ill and telephoned to his wife, asking that some tea should be ready for him on his return. He got back about 5 o'clock, and went up in the elevator immediately to his apartment. As he entered he asked if the tea were ready, and then went to his bedroom.

A minute or two later, just as Mrs. Vogel was going to the door of the apartment to take the tea from a bellboy, she heard her husband gasp. She ran to him and found he had collapsed in a chair. The governess, who had been in another room with the little girl, had also run to his aid. As she reached his side Mr. Vogel slipped from the chair into her arms. She laid him on the floor and began to unfasten his coat and collar. As she did so Mr. Vogel gave another gasp and without saying anything intelligible died.

Mrs. Vogel at once rang up Dr. Sternberger, the family physician, at his office, 43 East Sixtieth Street. He happened to be at home and hurried down, getting to the hotel 11 minutes after Mr. Vogel had died. The hotel physician, Dr. Foote, also was summoned, but could do nothing.

The Coroner was then notified and with Dr. Lehane came to the hotel. They arrived about 6:15 o'clock, and found Mr. Vogel's body lying on the floor where he had fallen. Dr. Lehane said later that apparently no attempt had been made to change its condition or surroundings. It was fully dressed, and only the collar and tie were disarranged. He made as full an examination as he could under the circumstances, but was not prepared to give any opinion last night as to the cause of death.

Had Arterial Trouble.

Dr. Sternberger stated that for several years Mr. Vogel, although only 56 years old, had been suffering from arterial trouble. Four years ago he also underwent an operation at the hands of Dr. Willy Meyer at the German Hospital for gall stones. The trouble was persistent and Mr. Vogel had to undergo three or four major operations before he recovered his health and it took two years for him to reach the convalescent stage. Several times Dr. Sternberger said he had been called in to treat Mr. Vogel for heart trouble, the last time being in the Spring.

The funeral will be at Chicago. The autopsy, taking place today, the body will probably be removed to Chicago tomorrow. The interment will be private.

Frank E. Vogel was born in Chicago. Educated in the public schools he got his first job in the stock yards, beginning at the absolute bottom of the ladder as a helper. Later he entered the employment of Marshall Field &

Continued On Page 13.

SAW CRUISERS FIGHT IN GULF OF MEXICO

Captain Reports Clash Between a British and a German Vessel Off Key West.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—The American schooner Fanny Prescott reports witnessing a naval battle on the afternoon of Oct. 17 between a four-funneled German cruiser resembling the Karlsruhe and an unidentified British cruiser. The battle lasted about thirty minutes. At a distance of several miles many shots were exchanged, and the cruisers were gradually approaching each other, when suddenly the German vessel turned and fled at full speed to the northward. She was listing badly to starboard, and evidently had been struck.

Owing to the superior speed of the German ship and the growing darkness the British cruiser did not pursue her, but sailed westward. The fighting began at 5:30 o'clock, and occurred in latitude 26 degrees 40 minutes, longitude 84 degrees 20 minutes. The schooner was bound from Gulfport, Miss., to Havana.

According to the chart the encounter between the German and British cruisers occurred about 150 miles west of Key West, in the Gulf of Mexico, a spot that has not been much frequented by vessels since the war began, owing to the fact that German steamships have been interned at neutral ports in the West Indies and Central America.

IRISH TAKE A PLEDGE TO AVENGE BELGIUM

Enthusiasm at a London Meeting—O'Connor Denounces German Militarism.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Amid tumultuous cheering, with right hands upraised, Irish Nationalists, who crowded Central Hall tonight, adopted this pledge, administered by T. P. O'Connor, M. P.:

> We will never sheath the sword until Belgium has got back her freedom; until every inch of her soil is clear; until a treaty is made, not on a scrap of paper, but on a foundation behind which stand the millions of the British race.

The meeting was called for the purpose of expressing confidence in the leadership of John Redmond and to indorse the action of the Irish Party in supporting "the war of the Allies against Prussian militarism."

Mr. O'Connor said that for this fundamental priciple the British had fought on hundreds of battlefields. What they had claimed and won for themselves they also claimed for other countries and would help other countries to win.

In scathing terms he denounced Germany, and declared that German militarism must be crushed. There was not an Irishman, he said, whose heart did not bleed for the sufferings of Belgium and who would not do all in his power to end them.

BRITISH SHIP INJURED; JAPANESE VESSEL SUNK

Shells From Tsing-tau Cripple the Triumph—Mine Destroys the Takachiho.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Shell fire from howitzers in the German fortress of Tsing-tau has heavily damaged the great British battleship Triumph and compelled her to withdraw from the British-Japanese bombarding fleet, according to a statement issued tonight by the German Embassy, based on dispatches from the Far East by way of San Francisco.

No details were given in the dispatches and the date of the incident was not mentioned. Embassy officials, however, thought the damage to the bombarding fleet was inflicted yesterday. They discredited reports that the Tsing-tau garrison was preparing to capitulate.

TOKIO, Oct. 19.—It is officially announced that the Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sunk by a mine in Kiao-Chau Bay on the night of Oct. 17. One officer and eleven members of the crew are known to have been saved.

The Takachiho was on patrol duty outside Tsing-tau when she fouled the mine. Japanese destroyers heard the explosion and saw the flames. They hurried to the assistance of the cruiser, which, however, disappeared quickly, and in the darkness it was possible to rescue only twelve men. Twenty-eight officers, 54 non-commissioned officers, and 189 seamen perished.

It is announced that a typhoon has struck Kiao-Chau, destroying the landing pier. Twenty Japanese sailors were drowned.

The Japanese cruiser Takachiho was built in 1885 and refitted in 1900. She was a vessel of 3,700 tons and was 300 feet long and 46 feet beam. Her main battery consisted of eight 6-inch guns, and her speed was about 18 knots. The Takachiho had a crew of 283 officers and men.

The battleship Triumph was built for the Chilean Navy, and was purchased by the British Admiralty before she left England. Her dimensions are: Length, 436 feet; beam, 71 feet. The Triumph has a speed of 19½ knots and an armament of four 10-inch, fourteen 7.5-inch guns, and twenty-two small quick-firing guns. She is commanded by Capt. Edward H. Rymer, and went out to Hongkong in October, 1913, as a receiving ship. She has about 30 officers on board in addition to her complement, which is about 800 all told.

No Brain Fag or Mist while using Spencer's pebble eyeglasses. 1 Maiden Lane.—Advt.

ENGLAND WANTS EXCHANGES OPEN

Sir George Paish's Visit May Lead to Resumption of Stock Markets Here and in London.

SEES WILSON AND McADOO

British Financial Experts Urge President to Give His Aid to Clearing Gold Situation.

BANKERS TO BE CALLED IN

New York Financiers to Meet English Visitors in Conference Arranged by McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The British Government wants to have the London Stock Exchange reopened as soon as possible, it is learned here, and its views in that connection probably will be a subject of conferences with Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, the representatives of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer now in Washington, with the idea that the discussion may lead to consideration of the opening of American Exchanges.

From what was said today in well-informed quarters, the impression was obtained that the matter would be taken up with a view to an arrangement for the synchronous opening of the London and New York Stock Exchanges and the opening of the British and American Cotton Exchanges. The British view is that if Exchanges on both sides of the Atlantic are reopened, the tendency will be to restore normal conditions, and that this will be particularly true with regard to dealings in cotton.

Conferences over the international financial and business situation were held here today between the two British financial experts, President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo, and the members of the Federal Reserve Board. These conferences succeeded in making clear the position of the British financial administration toward the efforts of the United States Treasury Department to make an amicable arrangement for the settlement of American obligations in the British Isles.

Generally outlined, the British attitude is that with all the gold that is stored in the United States Treasury and in banks, American debtors are in an admirable condition to pay what they owe in Great Britain and should pay in gold as the obligations become due. Some difficulty is expected in explaining to the British representatives the circumstances that surround the possession of this great quantity of gold and the financial embarrassments that would come to the United States if payment were insisted on at this time.

Bankers Called In.

In order that there may be the fullest opportunity for an exchange of views on the subject, Secretary McAdoo will ask prominent New York bankers to confer here with Sir George Paish, Mr. Blackett, and the members of the Federal Reserve Board. They will endeavor to show the danger to American finance that would result from the withdrawal of any great quantity of gold while conditions are so uncertain.

Secretary McAdoo made this statement on the subject tonight:

> The British Ambassador called this afternoon and presented Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, the representatives of the Britsh Treasury, who have come to America upon my invitation to discuss the foreign exchange situation and the international aspects of the cotton problem. The Ambassador also introduced these gentlemen to the Federal Reserve Board.
>
> An informal discussion ensued. Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett gave assurances of the earnest desire of the British Government to lend all of the assistance in its power toward the restoration of normal conditions in the foreign exchange market and the opening up of the cotton market, which, of course, is intimately related to the foreign exchange situation. No specific plans have yet been considered. Further conferences will be held to which representatives of the leading banking houses in New York will be invited.

Visit the President.

Before they went to the Treasury Department the British visitors were presented to President Wilson by the British Ambassador. They told Mr. Wilson that conditions were growing better in England, but that greater improvement depended largely on the United States, and they expressed the hope that the President would do everything possible to assist to that end.

Their conference with Secretary McAdoo lasted an hour. The conference with the Federal Reserve Board, in which there was a free and frank exchange of ideas, lasted the better part of two hours.

With $1,000,000,000 of gold in the Federal treasury, and about $300,000,000 more in the banks of this country, the British Government does not understand why there should be any difficulty on the part of the United States in paying the balances against it in the British possessions. The Bank of England, with a comparatively smaller store of gold, is handling greater financial problems, according to the British representatives. The balance against the United States in favor of the British Isles amounts to between $200,000,000 and $250,000,000, this being the estimate of Sir George Paish, and the British Government and financiers find it difficult to see why, with all the gold that there is at hand, these obligations should not be liquidated easily without detriment to finance in this country.

As Great Britain's official and private financial interests view the situation, the United States, instead of hesitating,

Continued on Page 3.

BELGIANS REPEL GERMAN ATTACKS; ALLIES ADVANCE, AIDED BY FLEET; OSTEND IS REPORTED RECAPTURED

Summary of War News.

An unconfirmed newspaper dispatch to London from France says that Ostend has been reoccupied by the Allies.

The French War Office announces that the British fleet has assisted the Belgian Army in repulsing German attacks between Nieuport and Dixmude. The allied army is advancing in the direction of Lille, and slight progress has been made between Arras and Roye.

A Berlin dispatch states that German forces have reached the neighborhood of Dunkirk and that the inhabitants of that place and also of Boulogne are fleeing before the German advance. Heavy fighting, it is reported, is taking place between Dixmude and Roulers. The German General Staff announces that the attacks of the Allies to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed with heavy losses.

The Russian General Staff reports successes in fierce fighting which took place in the regions of Warsaw and Przemysl on Sunday.

The Austrians announce that Russian night attacks have been repulsed with severe losses, and that their attack on the banks of the Stryi River, south of Przemysl, continues. The Austrian heavy artillery is said to be in action, and the Russian losses at Przemysl are estimated at 40,000.

Berlin reports that the German-Austrian advance in Russian Poland has been greatly hampered by bad weather conditions, but is certain of the ultimate success of Gen. von Hindenburg's Army.

A Serbo-Montenegrin Army is attacking Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, and the fall of that place is said to be a matter of a few days. The principal fortifications have already been taken. The land forces are being assisted by heavy naval guns from the allied fleet.

The German Embassy in Washington announces that the British battleship Triumph has been badly damaged by shell fire from the German fortifications at Tsing-tau. The Triumph was assisting the Japanese in the bombardment, and had to retire.

The Japanese cruiser Takachiho struck a mine while patrolling the harbor at Tsing-tau and sank. Two hundred and seventy-one men were lost.

An Austrian submarine has been sunk by a French cruiser in the Adriatic.

Additional Canadian troops were landed at Avonmouth, England, yesterday.

The Turkish Government has refused the demand of England that the German crews be discharged from the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which were bought by Turkey from Germany.

The Rumanian authorities have stopped a German train composed of 150 trucks laden with war material, which was bound for Turkey. The German Government has lodged a protest with the Government at Bucharest.

ALLIES REPULSED BERLIN ASSERTS

Announces That They Suffered Severe Losses Northwest of Lille.

GERMANS NEAR DUNKIRK

Inhabitants of That Town and of Boulogne Reported to be in Flight.

BATTLE ON NEAR DIXMUDE

Reports of Revolts in India and South Africa Increase Confidence of the German Populace.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—German forces have reached the neighborhood of Dunkirk, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Marconi Wireless Company.

Heavy fighting is taking place at Dixmude and Roulers.

The inhabitants of Dunkirk and Boulogne are in flight.

BERLIN, (via London,) Oct. 19.—German Army Headquarters has given out an official announcement under today's date as follows:

> The attacks of the enemy to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed by our troops with the infliction of severe losses.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—"Great Britain's cry for help to Portugal," the "chaotic situation" in South Africa, and the "revolts in India," according to an announcement made in Berlin today, all are tending to raise German confidence.

Reports received here from Constantinople say that Great Britain has sent three active battalions from Malta to India.

ENORMOUS LOSSES OF GERMAN ARMY

Allies' Claim That They Wiped Out Whole Battalions Substantiated by German Newspapers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Rotterdam says:

"The latest lists of casualties published in the German papers clearly indicate that the claims of the British and French troops that they have wiped out whole battalions of Germans is absolutely true. Reserve Infantry Regiment No. 17 lost in one battalion 800 men wounded, apart from the dead, and in another battalion of the same regiment 740 were killed at the battle of the Marne. Reserve Infantry Regiment No. 69 is said to have had unassessable loss, and such words as 'innumerable losses' and 'tremendous number of dead and wounded' follow the names of several regiments.

"These phrases are full of significance when it is remembered that the Germans have not hesitated to publish local lists of dead running into six columns."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 19.—Austrian losses in the actions against Russia, Servia, and Montenegro until Oct. 6 are approximately estimated as follows:

Officers killed, 435; wounded, 1,539. Men killed, 4,334; wounded, 23,272. Total, 4,769 killed and 24,811 wounded. Only 8 officers and 132 men are stated to be missing. The numbers who have been taken prisoners are not given.

These figures are official, but are declared to be approximate and are regarded as underestimated.

ALLIES RETAKE OSTEND, SAYS LONDON REPORT

Story Is Unconfirmed, but Press Dispatches Indicated Few Germans Were There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—Ostend has been retaken from the Germans, according to an announcement in The Morning Post, which says that it makes the statement on good authority.

The report of the recapture of the Belgian seaport by the Allies is not confirmed.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—Several reports came from the Continent yesterday that the Germans had withdrawn from Ostend, but there was no confirmation of the story.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent sent word that according to official news received there, the Germans were not occupying the Belgian coast. It was stated that there were only a few Uhlans in Ostend.

All the tidings received seemed to indicate that the German advance from Ostend on French coast towns had been halted, temporarily at least. Apparently the Germans operating along the coast of Flanders had found themselves in peril of being cut off from the main body and were reforming to the south with reinforcements and siege guns, preliminary to a move to hammer on toward Dunkirk and Calais. One report said that they were beyond Furnes, less than ten miles from Dunkirk.

If Ostend has been reoccupied by the Allies it is probable the result of naval operations or a landing from the sea of a new force under the guns of the British fleet.

Yesterday's announcement by the French War Office indicated hard fighting close to Nieuport, which is ten miles west of Ostend. It is altogether unlikely that the Belgians or their allies, operating along the coast or a little distance in the interior, could have broken through the large forces of Germans which have been brought from Brussels and Antwerp for a campaign against Dunkirk and Calais.

BOER MUTINY FAILING.

73 More Officers and Men Captured—Others Surrender.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—A Pretoria dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that three more officers and seventy men of Col. Maritz's rebel force in South Africa have been captured and that four officers and forty men have voluntarily surrendered.

FIGHTING ON WIDE FRONT

From Belgian Seacoast to Below Chaulnes Battle Is Raging.

ALLIES' LINES ADVANCED

Roulers Occupied in Belgium—Force Is Moving from Armentieres on Lille.

ARRAS CONFLICT FIERCE

Has Been Going On Ten Days Without a Halt—French Report Progress in Alsace.

PARIS, Oct. 19, 11:03 P. M.—This bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

> In Belgium attacks by the Germans between Nieuport and Dixmude have been repulsed by the Belgian Army, effectually aided by the British fleet.
>
> Between Arras and Roye slight progress has been made at several points. Our troops have reached as far as the wire net works of the defense.
>
> In the neighborhood of St. Mihiel we have gained some ground on the right bank of the Meuse.
>
> No news of importance has been received regarding the remainder of the front.

The War Office announcement this afternoon was as follows:

> In Belgium the heavy artillery of the enemy has cannonaded, but without result, the front from Nieuport to Vladsloo, to the east of Dixmude.
>
> The forces of the Allies, and notably the Belgian Army, have not only repulsed further attacks on the part of the Germans, but have advanced as far as Roulers.
>
> On our left wing, between the River Lys and the Canal of La Bassée, we have advanced in the direction of Lille. There has been very stubborn fighting on the front from La Bassée to Ablain St. Nazaire. We are advancing from house to house in these localities.
>
> To the north and to the south of Arras our troops have been fighting without respite for more than ten days, and with a perseverance and a spirit which never for a moment have been relaxed.
>
> In the region of Chaulnes we have repulsed a strong counter-attack, delivered by the enemy, and have won some ground.
>
> On the centre there is nothing to report.
>
> On our right wing, in Alsace, to the west of Colmar, our advance posts are on the line between Le Bonhomme, Pairis, and Sulzern. More to the south we still occupy Thann.

FIGHT FROM OSTEND TO LILLE.

Correspondent Says Invading Army Is Broken Into Detachments.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail in the north of France sends this dispatch regarding the situation there:

"A big battle is in progress along the front extending from Ostend to Lille. In competent quarters the position of the Allies is regarded as eminently satisfactory.

"The enemy's attempt to brush their way past our left wing to the Straits of Dover is rapidly coming to failure. Their line of attack was intended to extend from Ostend through Lille to Douai, but the steady succession of defeats of the last fortnight has broken the power of the southern half of the line, and instead of a united army, marching in an unbroken line across Pas-de-Calais and the north departments, there is left merely a series of detachments. They are still large, but wherever they give battle they have been beaten.

"The Emperor's Channel expeditionary force, as it is called here, has received to the last man and rifle what help it could hope for from the withdrawal of troops in Alsace. The German garrisons in Brussels, Antwerp, and Bruges cannot spare another regiment.

"Tropical rains have turned the country into quagmire, in which it is impossible to move heavy artillery. The country is absolutely flat, intersected with canals, and offers no natural cover, while the force defending it can make death traps of wire entanglements."

HOT FIGHTING AROUND LILLE.

City Three Times Evacuated by the German Forces.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—Light is thrown on the situation in France and Belgium by little bits of information contained in press dispatches.

The London Telegraph has a message

from a correspondent in Northern France which says:

"Lille has been evacuated by the Germans for the third time. This was made necessary by the Allies' capture of Laventie and Estaires, which forced the Germans hastily to leave the plain between Hazebrouck and Lille.

"The Germans are falling back under pressure which they cannot resist. It is not even certain that they will hold Ostend. Refugees tell me that there were no Germans in Ostend on Friday.

"The German Army has not been defeated in the western theatre of action, but its position is one of extreme peril.

"The Allies took Bailleul, seventeen miles northwest by west of Lille, on Thursday."

A correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says that any plan Gen. von Kluck may have had for sweeping down on Calais has failed because the allied forces arrived on the spot first.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says that a French gun yesterday destroyed fifteen German mitrailleuses, two of which were protected by steel shields. A heavy German artillery battery was destroyed at St. Mihiel, according to the dispatch.

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN ACTION.

Holding Left Wing Where Belgians Are Fighting Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The conflict in the western theatre of war is now in a critical stage. The German forces are advancing along or beside the coast of Belgium, apparently with the design of establishing themselves in the French Channel ports from which points of vantage they can menace England.

The extreme western fighting line reaches from Armentières through Roulers to Nieuport, which is on the coast about ten miles from Ostend and sixteen miles from Dunkirk. According to the French official announcement today German heavy artillery, presumably brought from Antwerp, has bombarded the front from Nieuport to Vladslog, about ten miles from the coast, but has made no gain.

In this field of action it would appear likely that there must soon be some decisive result. The flatness of the country seems to make it impossible for the two armies to intrench and hold their lines without important change in position for weeks, as they have done across Northern France.

It is from this district that the first word comes of the Belgians since a day or two after the evacuation of Antwerp. They are now appropriately defending that little bit of their own country which the invaders have not taken. King Albert, unheard of for some time, is said to have cheered the men in the field.

By reaching their tentacles out to the seaboard the allied forces have established contact with the British Navy, which now holds the extreme left of the line.

That the Germans may have grasped the meaning of the arrival of British warships is perhaps indicated in the appearance of four German torpedo-boat destroyers Saturday off the Dutch coast southward bound. It is suggested that the destroyers were coming to convoy submarines which might dispute the command of the sea on the Belgian littoral.

Should the German Navy undertake this venture, it would face the risk of hitting mines, since the British mine field stretches along the Belgian coast from Ostend southward.

The Allies say they have made progress eastward from a point south of Armentières toward Lille, on a line running toward Arras. The Paris report tells of house-to-house fighting in which the Allies are gaining the advantage.

The German official report says that attacks to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Allies.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that it is reported there that there is heavy fighting on the line of Ypres and Furnes.

The correspondent adds that according to a telegram from Sluis many German wounded have been brought to Bruges and Ostend and that between these cities and the Dutch frontier there is no great force of Germans left.

GERMANS ATTACK IN FORCE.

Belgians Again Show Their Fighting Power.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The first substantial German attack on the allied forces on the Belgian coast near Nieuport has been repulsed. The Belgian troops have shown here now little reason there was for fearing that their morale had been affected by the events at Antwerp.

As the Germans had brought up their heavy artillery to bombard the Franco-Belgian lines, which had been organized from Nieuport to the village of Vladsloo, three miles beyond Dixmude, this was evidently no mere skirmish, but an assault in force.

Not only was it repelled, but the Allies have advanced fourteen miles southeastward to Roulers, which was reported on Saturday as one of the German advanced posts.

On the line of the upper Lys River and the La Bassée Canal further progress has been made. Lille is now immediately threatened, and important news may be expected at any moment.

Further south, between La Bassée and Souchez, on the line from Arras to Bethune, extremely obstinate fighting is reported. The official bulletin particularly names the village of Ablain-St. Nazaire, which is a mile west of Souchez. This is a thickly populated mining district, and the bulletin states that at La Bassée and Ablain the allied troops have fought their way forward from "house to house."

To the north and south of Arras there has been continuous fighting for ten days.

Another serious German effort to break through to the southwest from Peronne and St. Quentin has been defeated.

For the first time of late we hear of French progress in Alsace. One line reaches from the Schlucht to Sulzern, near Münster and the other is established to the south at Thann.

BAYONET DUELS IN HOUSES.

Fighting Around La Bassee Goes On from Floor to Floor.

FROM THE BATTLE FIELD, Oct. 19, (via Paris.)—King Albert's Belgian Army, whose stamina seems unaffected by the privations it has undergone, again fought with the greatest gallantry today alongside the British and French allies near the Belgian coast.

A new element was introduced in the conflict when the British fleet made its presence known by a brisk cannonade of massed German columns, which are trying to break down the Allies' resistance.

The fighting was very severe along the River Yser, where the Germans sought without success to gain control of the forts.

Further south at La Bassée the struggle, which has been in progress several days, developed into a house-to-house combat. Both sides displayed the greatest determination, and in many cases bayonet duels progressed from one floor to another until the Germans were eventually overcome.

All along La Bassée Canal the two opposing forces were stiffly engaged throughout the day. Good railroad connections meet here leading to various important centres and the series of coal mines about Lille, which the Germans in many instances damaged or destroyed.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.—Advt.

PREDICT FALL OF VERDUN.

Germans at St. Mihiel Confident They Will Take Fortress.

From J. F. J. Archibald, a news syndicate correspondent with the German Army.

ON THE GERMAN FRONT, Oct. 19, (By Wireless via Berlin and Sayville.)—At St. Mihiel today, with the American navy officer, Lieut. Commander Gherardi, I saw the marvelous work of some German and Austrian batteries. It was scientifically accurate.

In all my experience I have never seen such splendid spirit and confidence among any troops. There is no thought even to the last man but of victory. The French, both townspeople and peasants, are apparently quite happy and are most friendly with the soldiers. The shell-fire is always deadly and accurate. The treatment accorded by the military authorities is extremely liberal. They hide nothing and allow photographing everywhere. An automobile escort was supplied for us this morning, and a staff officer presented to me copies of the latest London and American papers in strange contrast even with London, where the truth is not permitted. The British reports from this district are absurd. They evidently are endeavoring to hide their losses.

Yesterday I saw a French aeroplane attempt to scout the German position. It was driven back by shrapnel, a wonderful sight.

The new problem is handled wonderfully by the Germans. French aeroplane work cannot compare thus far with that of the Germans, who have destroyed one French machine nearly every day.

German efficiency is shown everywhere. The whole war machine is working with an uncanny and silent perfection. There is absolutely no excitement, and no confusion. The horse has been practically eliminated by automobile transports.

It is believed here that Verdun is sure to fall very soon. Some of the outer forts have already been reduced.

The French position is weakening, as my entrance into St. Mihiel proves.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT PLAN.

Local Officials to Remain at Their Posts—Nation Not Subdued.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Various members of the Belgian Cabinet, at the request of The Temps, have made statements to that newspaper concerning the situation in Belgium as a result of the war.

"Our local administrative officials," says H. Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice, "have been requested to remain at their posts and will thus avoid a state of anarchy in the country, which continues to be ours, and which we firmly hope will be all Belgian again.

"We have asked our judges to continue to administer justice, but only on condition that they do not have to modify the executive formulas which should always be rendered 'in the name of the King of the Belgians.' We have, however, authorized them not to do anything which might be considered an act of hostility against the invader exercising provisional authority."

M. Hymans, Minister of State and Chief of the Liberal Party, says: "Political differences in Belgium have disappeared. The Catholic, Liberal, and Socialist parties are reconciled. From the moment of the German ultimatum every citizen decided to resist. The feeling of national peril and of duty brought about this miracle in our people.

OUR LEGATION MAY MOVE.

German Annexation of Belgium Would Destroy Its Status.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Members of the Belgian Relief Committee report that Brussels and Antwerp are quiet. The main part of Antwerp shows little signs of bombardment, but numerous villages between Brussels and Antwerp have been almost totally destroyed.

In Brussels the Germans rule with an iron hand, and make every effort to control all news. They have issued restrictions against any foreign newspapers, and against circulars of any kind. It is reliably stated that some persons having possession of foreign papers in violation of orders have been shot and others imprisoned. Consequently such papers are scarce and obtainable only at the highest prices. One copy of The London Times recently brought 40 francs, ($8.) The Germans are constantly searching houses for newspapers and other contraband documents.

The American Legation remains in Brussels, but there is a possibility of its moving if the Germans should provisionally annex Belgium for administrative purposes. In that case there would be no Government to which the legation could be accredited, the Belgian Government now being in Havre.

PLEASED WITH AMERICAN TRIP

Member of Belgian Commission Says We Favor Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Temps publishes interviews with members of the Belgian commission that recently visited the United States.

Paul Hymans speaks of the "treacherous suddenness" of the German ultimatum, only a few hours after the correspondent of a leading Belgian newspaper had been assured that German intentions were amicable, the Chancellor saying: "Perhaps your neighbor's roof will burn, but your house will be safe."

Emil Van de Velde says: "I was most satisfied with our visit to America. With the exception of the German born, the immense majority of people there are convinced of the justice of the Allies' cause. Even among the Germans there the Socialists are distinctly opposed to the militarist party responsible for the war."

HEDIN VISITS GERMAN FRONT.

Says Everything There Is Working Like a Machine.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—"A letter from Sven Hedin, the explorer, who has been visiting the front at the invitation of the German Government," telegraphs the Copenhagen correspondent of The Star, "relates that he has visited the centre of the events on the German west front and that everything is working like a machine. The Germans claim to have 350,000 British, French, Russian, and Belgian prisoners.

"Mr. Hedin pledges his word as an impartial observer that these prisoners are not being treated harshly, and he adds that the Germans would never burn villages unless forced to do so."

12 MORE OFFICERS KILLED.

Names of Forty Wounded Also on the Latest British List.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A casualty list, dated Oct. 15 and made public here tonight, gives the names of twelve officers killed and forty wounded in recent fighting.

BURIED AMID BATTLE ROAR.

Gen. Hamilton's Service Held While Shells Fell Around.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A letter received in London today from an officer friend of Major Gen. Hubert I. W. Hamilton, whose body has been brought to England, tells how the General met his end on the French battlefield.

"He was standing with a group in a covered place," the officer writes, "when a shrapnel shell burst 100 yards away. A bullet pierced Gen. Hamilton's temple and he was killed on the spot. No other member of the group was scratched.

"It was a fine death, but I know how the General would have felt to be taken before his work was done."

The funeral service, the officer adds, was held while shells were bursting all around. The din was so great that the Captain's voice was drowned.

GERMANS LIMITED ANTWERP DAMAGE

Bombarded the City So as to Do as Little Harm as Possible.

CATHEDRAL WAS HIT ONCE

Siege Guns Used Only Against the Forts, Which Were Thoroughly Wrecked.

ANTWERP, (via London,) Oct. 19.—On his arrival in Antwerp the correspondent of The Associated Press found guarding the city bluejackets and marine infantrymen from the German stations at Kiel, Cuxhaven, and Wilhelmshaven. They were smelling the salt water again, after a campaign of more than a month through Belgium, and awaiting further orders. Detachments of sailors among them, recruited from the German mercantile marine, were armed only with cutlasses and revolvers. They had lain several weeks behind the army, taking no part in the fighting, and evidently were destined for sea duty after the capture of a port.

The German staff officers assured the correspondent that the German commander, Gen. von Beseler, in his campaign had found easy victories where hard fighting had been expected, and desperate resistance where little trouble had been anticipated. The officers said Antwerp had fallen eight days earlier than they had expected, the Belgians evidently being disheartened by their nine weeks of defeat, and also because of the ease with which the fortified positions behind the river Nethe were carried on Oct. 6 and 7.

As the correspondent drove through miles of the streets of Antwerp the city seemed to have suffered less from the bombardment than had been believed. Indications of damage wrought by the German shells were observed in all quarters of the city, but the destruction was usually confined to individual houses at widely scattered intervals, the great mass of intervening buildings being untouched.

Shells Dropped in All Quarters.

At the German headquarters it was said this fact was due to the definite plan of the Germans to convince Antwerp with a minimum of damage that the city was at the mercy of their guns and that further resistance was useless. The heavy twelve and sixteen inch guns, it was asserted, were not used against Antwerp proper, but shells from the smaller mortars were dropped throughout the city, a few in each section, until every quarter had been systematically visited.

How accurately the public buildings were avoided seems to be proved by a shell hole in the pavement at the side entrance of the Hotel de Ville and in the destruction of a house across the street from that building. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, the pride of Antwerp, had a hole eight or ten feet in diameter in one transept window, and in an adjoining wall thirty feet above the floor. Otherwise this edifice was not damaged.

The artillery park of the Germans before Antwerp was stronger than was generally known. In addition to their widely heralded 16-inch mortars and a large number of 12-inch siege guns, they had two Austrian automobile batteries of twelve guns, which made the victory at Antwerp an Austro-German one.

Havoc Wrought in Outer Forts.

The effect of the big guns at Antwerp's outer fortifications was more strikinig than at Liége. Two armored turrets at Fort Wavre-St. Catherine were put out of action with a single shot, their steel beds being broken in two and the heavy masses of metal hurled five or six yards away. In another fort the concrete embankment was pierced like an egg shell and the steel turret uprooted. Still another turret was completely upended and lies with its base pointing skyward and its gun buried beneath.

Behind Fort Waelhem, where a twelve-inch shell penetrated the magazine, a heavy steam engine which furnished power for the light plant was blown twenty yards from its base. The entire top of the fort here was torn off, and sixty men of the garrison are said to have been buried beneath the débris.

German staff officers say that when the River Nethe was crossed the Belgian defense virtually collapsed. The Belgians abandoned their heavy artillery and machine guns, while the Germans intrenched themselves, expecting a counter attack.

The officers say that after eighty German shells had been dropped in various quarters of the City of Antwerp the white flag appeared on Forts 6 and 7 of the inner girdle of fortifications. The Burgomaster of the city then came out and offered to surrender Antwerp, but was told that the terms of capitulation could be conducted only with the Belgian military authorities. The Burgomaster's plea that these officers could not be found led to an order for a suspension of the attack.

The German troops then pushed in through the girdle of inner forts and passed the undefended city wall, finding that the retiring garrison had blown up the bridge across the Scheldt and also had interposed a belt of flame against the invaders by firing the oil tanks and covering the surface of the river with burning oil.

Goods Worth Millions Ruined.

Antwerp is a dead city. The populace has fled, and the streets are deserted. Many of the houses which were demolished by the German shell fire are still smoking. Scenes of destruction are to be witnessed in the warehouse district along the river bank. In addition to wrecked buildings piles of packing cases lie broken open and their contents strewn about the streets. Millions of dollars' worth of merchandise have been ruined in this district.

The Antwerp police and the civic guard remain in the city. The Germans are endeavoring to induce the citizens who fled to return to Antwerp and resume their vocations.

50,000 BELGIANS RETURN.

Leave Holland for Antwerp on Advice of the Dutch Government.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Nearly 50,000 fugitives today returned to Antwerp from the Dutch frontier, the Government here having satisfied itself, after sending delegates to Antwerp, that their return might confidently be advised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SLUIS, Holland, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—I have just returned from Antwerp. Notwithstanding the great number of proclamations posted in all parts of the town, in which fugitives are advised to return, the number of those who have answered this call is very small, as they are afraid of being compelled to work at repairing forts, roads, &c.

Burgomaster De Vos is very much upset by the fate of Antwerp, and has been temporaily replaced by Louis Franck, a member of the Belgian Parliament, who has advised his countrymen not to return unconditionally, but only after he has reached an agreement with the German authorities in Berlin regarding the conditions on which the fugitives may come back. He says he will try to make this agreement within the next twelve days.

From some of the Dutch frontier towns, which are still terribly overcrowded—so much so that some of them contain twice their ordinary population—delegations have arrived in Antwerp to consult the German Military Governor, but there have been no definite results so far.

The number of citizens who remained in Antwerp was about 15,000, the majority of whom were old people, women, and children. A large quantity of grain was in the town before the arrival of the Germans, but this was sent via St. Nicholas to Ostend, and must have been forwarded from there to Havre.

The number of citizens left in Antwerp is about 15,000, the majority of whom are old people, women, and children. A large quantity of grain was in the town before the arrival of the Germans, but this was sent via St. Nicholas to Ostend, and must have been forwarded from there to Havre.

I hear that a war contribution of $40,000,000 has been demanded from Antwerp.

On the whole, the Germans behaved rather well toward the natives left there. The house of Burgomaster De Vos was pillaged, but I do not know whether by the Germans or some of the riffraff that escaped from the prisons. At the last moment, when the town was on fire and the great exodus took place, the prisons were opened and several thousand criminals were set free. Merxplas alone harbored 3,000, among whom were ruffians of the worst class.

The Germans have laid mines in the Scheldt for nearly two miles, so that this part of the river is absolutely unnavigable. The number of Germans at present in Antwerp is about 10,000, all Prussians, but I am told that they will be replaced by Bavarians. Gen. von Beseler entered the town with 55,000 men, but he and the greater part of this force departed soon after. Among those remaining are about 1,000 marines.

Communication between Antwerp and Brussels is kept up by motor cars; train service has not been restored.

Some foreigners must be in Antwerp still, but they are not allowed to leave the town. At Ghent and Bruges I hear that no damage was done, and that no war contribution was demanded from Ghent. A month ago the Germans made a levy there.

The population of Antwerp, according to the census of 1912, was 312,000.

400,000 FLED TO HOLLAND.

Dutch Hospitality Severely Taxed Since the Fall of Antwerp.

ROSENDAAL, Holland, (via London,) Oct. 19, 10 P. M.—The stream of Belgian refugees, an almost endless procession of panic-stricken people, which has been passing without restraint the little red, white and blue posts marking the border of the peaceful kingdom of the Netherlands, at last is growing less turbulent. Probably 400,000 distraught fugitives have come rushing into Holland since Antwerp fell.

The little town of Esschen, where the dazed Belgians took a weeping farewell of their own country, quadrupled in population in a week. The four bakeshops were besieged by the starving fugitives. The dilapidated border station, where thousands slept, was in the hands of German sailors, who were selling tickets for trains drawn by Belgian locomotives, manned by engineers of the Germany Navy and by sailors, big fellows from the harbors of Hamburg and Bremen. The Germans have been endeavoring to induce the refugees to return to their homes and resume their vocations.

Esschen was the centre of the panic which followed Antwerp's fall. A great majority of the residents of Antwerp had been told repeatedly that their city was the strongest fortress in Europe. They remained peaceably in their homes and lustily cheered the British naval brigades who arrived with motor trucks and machine guns, believing that their number was three times the actual figure.

Personal inconveniences, such as the absence of water for ten days, the plunging of the city in darkness after 6 o'clock and the refusal of permission to Belgians outside the city to enter, did not lessen the cheerful optimism of the people. Then the Governor of Antwerp signed a proclamation, which fell like a bombshell: "History teaches us how sometimes fortified cities have been subjected to bombardment. Therefore everybody is warned to leave the city, if possible, before 2 o'clock in the afternoon."

The flight toward Esschen began immediately. Frenzied thousands rushed homeward and packed their valuables in sheets, towels and bed spreads, strapped children on their backs or placed them in wheelbarrows and hastened to the nearest station. There was no necessity for tickets; the trains gathered in people like cattle.

Freight cars, cattle cars, milk vans, beer vans, cold storage cars—anything and everything on wheels—started northward. This lasted five days. Passengers rode on the roofs of cars, the steps of the locomotives, and any convenient foothold they could find.

Usually the distance between Antwerp and Esschen is covered in about twenty minutes. The refugee trains took six hours. Then followed another slow ride through to Rosendaal, where, by a common impulse, the residents carried everything edible toward the stations. The Dutch soldiers, lined up in solid rows, pushed the baskets of food in the windows and coaxed the children and the women to eat and drink. Then they escorted the frightened thousands to schools, theatres, barracks, and barns, where shelter awaited them.

The welcome was rather crude, but it was warm-hearted. The Dutch supplied the refugees with the best they had, although sometimes it was only brown bread and cold water for those who had lived luxuriously in their Belgian homes. For the sick and lame there were woolen blankets, into which they were bundled.

Rosendaal had too few ambulances to accommodate the hundreds of insane and those suffering from incurable diseases who had been released from Antwerp institutions and crowded into these trains. One train of eight cattle cars contained only former inmates of asylums for the insane. They were treated as far as possible in the neighboring Dutch institutions.

At Nispen, where a barbed-wire fence marks the frontier, the peasant population came afoot like an ancient tribe migrating, with cows, pigs, mattresses, and whatever else they deemed most precious, the old people and children not knowing where they were going, only escaping the terrible bombardment which had been ringing in their ears for days.

The unmilitary Dutch soldiers, half coaxing, half driving this frightened horde, made the green uniform a welcome sight for those who were fleeing, and who, terrified, asked: "Are you Uhlans?" Yet not for several days could all the frightened peasants be made to believe that the green uniforms belonged not to the Uhlans, but to Dutch soldiers.

Holland just now is wonderingf, like England, how she is to provide permanently for this terrified multitude.

A NATION IN EXILE.

Nearly 1,000,000 Belgian Refugees in England, France, and Holland.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The population of Belgium steadily is becoming what a French writer terms "a nation in exile." The burden of this tragedy is falling upon Great Britain, Holland and France.

Between 300,000 and 400,000 Belgians have crossed the border into Holland, and equal numbers have flocked southward into France, while more than 100,000 have arrived on English shores and are continuing to cross the Channel by thousands daily.

While the process of their eventual repatriation or absorption into the population of other countries looms on the horizon as one of the greatest problems in modern European history, the question today is the care of the exiles and the feeding of the millions of persons remaining in Belgium, whose industries are paralyzed. A member of the British Relief Committee, speaking today of the situation, said:

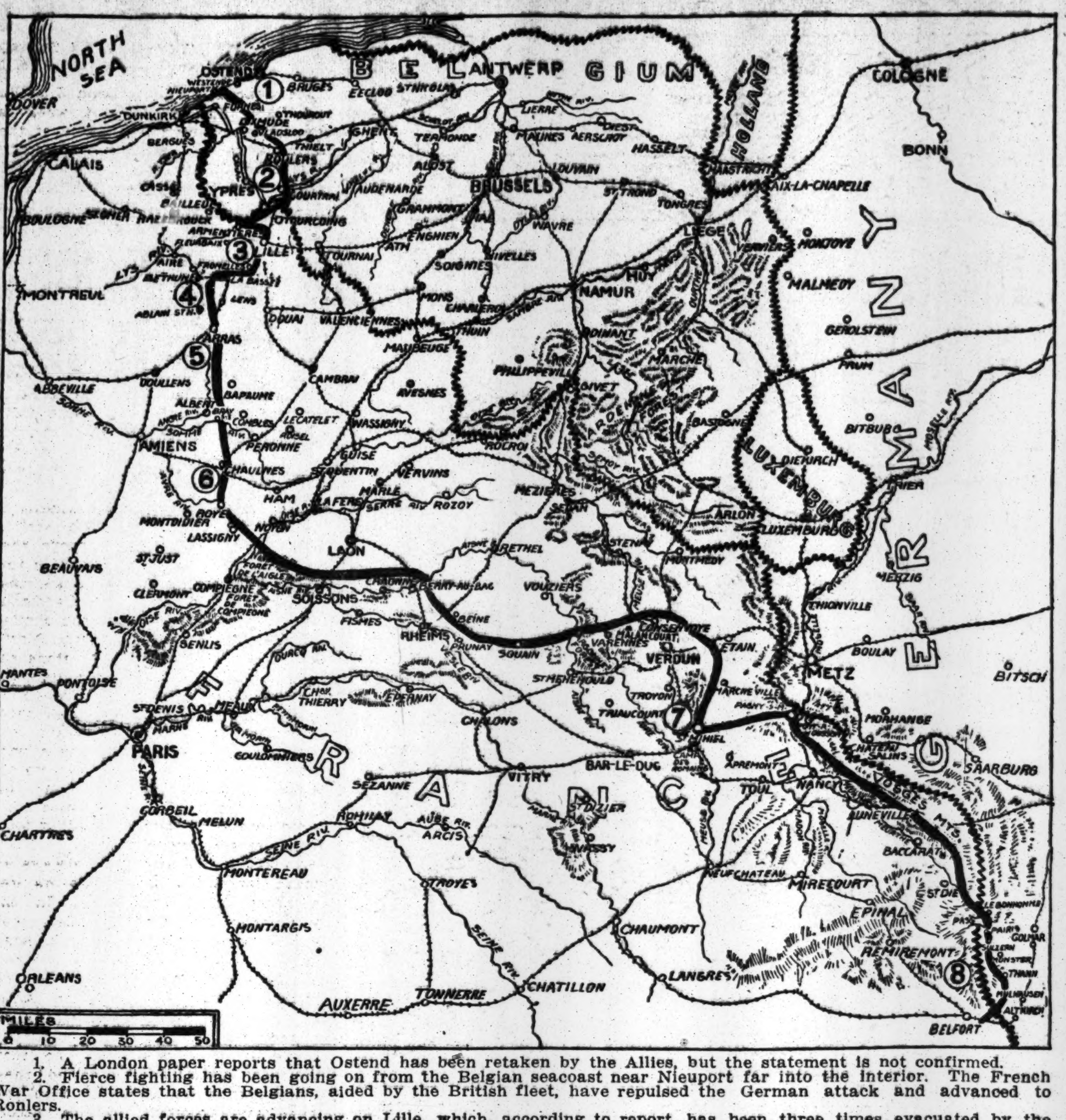
"This business alone would be sufficient to tax the energies of the Government and the country, even if we did not have a war on our hands."

Eight hundred Belgians slept on the floors of public buildings in London last night. Many of them were people of refinement and, until their flight from home, accustomed to the luxuries of life.

The hospitality of the people of Folkestone and Dover is being taxed to the limit, while the seacoast town of Deal is swamped under the wave of refugees who are coming in on schooners, trawlers, and sailing vessels, half-starved and with their nerves wrecked from terror and the privations they have undergone. An English merchant piloted a sloop across the Straits of Dover from Ostend with forty persons on board. They spent two days and nights on board the craft without food and in a heavy sea.

London's streets and parks are full of Belgian officers and soldiers, some of whom have been wounded. Others among them became separated from their commands and joined the exodus of refugees. The Belgian Legation has issued instructions to all the able-bodied men to rejoin the army.

Points of Present Interest on Western Battle Front



1. A London paper reports that Ostend has been retaken by the Allies, but the statement is not confirmed.
2. Fierce fighting has been going on from the Belgian seacoast near Nieuport far into the interior. The French War Office states that the Belgians, aided by the British fleet, have repulsed the German attack and advanced to Ronlers.
3. The allied forces are advancing on Lille, which, according to report, has been three times evacuated by the Germans and then reoccupied.
4. Stubborn combats are still proceeding in the La Bassée region, and the Allies, it is stated, are advancing from house to house.
5. The French War Office says there has been no cessation in fighting around Arras for ten days.
6. The Allies claim to have won some ground near Chaulnes.
7. An advance by French troops near St. Mihiel is chronicled by the Paris official bulletin.
8. That French troops have gained some territory in Alsace is revealed by a definite statement in the French official bulletin.

GERMANY TO ADMIT BELGIAN SUPPLIES

Permission Granted for Those Collected by the Relief Commission.

TELLS STATE DEPARTMENT

Must Be Consigned to Our Minister—1,500 Tons Ready for Shipment from London.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The German Government has consented to the admission of food supplies for destitute Belgians. The British Ambassador here and Ambassador Page in London have been notified by the State Department.

The State Department had been urging this action by the German Government for nearly a week and had addressed two separate inquiries on the subject to the Foreign Office through Ambassador Gerard.

It is known that the local German military officials in Brussels, fully aware from personal observation of the necessities of the local population, were quite willing to have food supplies brought in from abroad. The question presented—that of bringing in supplies from a belligerent country (the relief committee had accumulated them in London) is believed to have been without any precedent, and it is thought here that the German foreign office officials felt it incumbent upon them to consider the application very carefully, because of the possible far-reaching effect of an affirmative decision.

As the State Department understands the situation, the American Relief Committee, of which Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, is the head, has gathered about 1,500 tons of food supplies in London, ready for shipment to Belgium. By the arrangement effected with the German Foreign Office, these supplies may enter Belgium if they are consigned to Minister Whitlock. The British Government was insistent on this point, desiring to make certain that the supplies would not be used by the German Army. It is not known what arrangement Mr. Whitlock has made for the disposition of the food, but it is taken for granted he already has created a local committee to deal with that problem.

In the course of the day President Wilson received a personal cablegram from Mr. Whitlock, saying that the condition of the civil population of Belgium was miserable, and that within two weeks the people would face starvation. He again appealed to the American Government for aid. The cablegram was dated Brussels last Friday.

The Belgian Minister, Mr. Havenith, was highly gratified to learn that the mission of Ambassador Gerard had been successful.

"Work will probably be begun immediately," said the minister, "by the branch of the Belgian Relief Commission located on native soil, but hitherto resting in enforced inactivity, to distribute supplies. The Commissioners are already at work in France, Holland, and England, where the refugees are being cared for, and America is doing her part in assisting my destitute countrymen."

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Baron Lambert, representing the Belgian Government, and Hugh S. Gibson of Los Angeles, Secretary of the American Legation in Brussels, who arrived in London yesterday from the Belgian capital, conferred today with Ambassador Page and the Belgian Minister here concerning the movement to send food from London to Brussels.

The shortage of food in Brussels is very serious. The supply of flour has become exhausted, and there is great need that it be replenished immediately.

Millard Shaler, the American who started the movement for the relief of the food shortage in Brussels, was present at today's conference. The funds controlled by him will probably be added to the money with which the Belgian Relief Commission is purchasing supplies for the needy city.

Much food, already in cases, is on the London docks ready for shipment to Belgium when the international tangle concerning its movement is straightened out.

Looks to America for Relief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Daily Mail says:

"We understand that the United States Government is elaborating a scheme for the immediate relief of the population of Belgium.

"The German authorities, when sounded as to what measures they would be willing to adopt to alleviate the awful distress, are stated to have replied that they could do nothing, and that if there was no food in Belgium it was the people's own fault."

FOOD FOR GERMANS FIRST.

Army Officer Admits They Are Likely to Suffer This Winter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—I learn from a reliable person who has arrived from Berlin that Germany will feel the pinch of hunger this Winter. So much was frankly confessed to my informant by a high army officer who knows the situation thoroughly. In the course of a discussion of the problem of feeding the Belgians this officer said that Germany would do her utmost to give the Belgians supplies, but was in duty bound to feed her own population first. If Germans were hungry Belgians must come afterward. When asked again if Germany would actually lack food the officer reiterated his statement with emphasis.

For this reason it is considered certain that Germany will welcome any proposal for feeding the Belgians from outside, as proposed by the American committee.

PREFER ENGLAND TO ANTWERP

Refugee Hosts Are Causing a Famine in Dutch Frontier Towns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—Miss Ellen Walshe, who has been working among the Belgian refugees in Holland on behalf of the International Women's Relief Committee, writes to The Morning Post:

"The invasion of Holland by the starving Belgian refugees still continues, and all the towns and villages in the south of Holland are in a state of famine.

"There is literally no food in many places. I saw today a sheaf of telegrams from Mayors to the Chairman of the Provincial Committee, clamoring for food and blankets. The Mayor of Bergenopzoom wants babies' outfits above everything else, so many new Belgians have been born there.

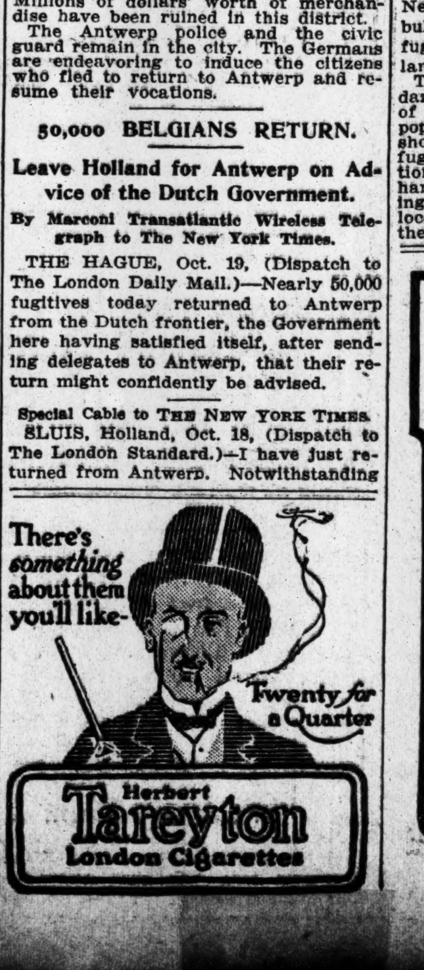
"In Hanswaert, with a population of 1,200, there are 15,000 living on barges which have come down the canal. In Sluis, with a population of 1,500, there are 8,000 Belgians, mostly sleeping in the fields. Blankets are most urgently needed if the people are to live at all.

"Eventually the refugees must go to England or return to Antwerp. The German Government has invited them to return and the Dutch Government has promised them free tickets. Only twenty-two have as yet returned from England, and only eight from Middelburg, which has 7,000 refugees.

"The fact is that the Belgians sent emissaries to Antwerp, who returned with ghastly stories of looting and famine. Their one wish is to go to England, but they have no money, and we, who came for the International Committee, are entreated to petition for a ship to take to England those that cannot pay.

"The plight of the women whose husbands are not with them is appalling. Without money, they have walked for days, dragging their weary and footsore children, only to be herded in sheds and barges with people of every description. They lie on straw in rows of other women and children with blazing lights all night and soldiers patroling up and down.

"They were black and grimy from the bombardment, and washing must be done publicly in tubs or buckets. Some are the wives of Belgian officers."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From an article in "The Medical Review of Reviews" (New York) December, 1911.
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RUSSIANS FIGHT IN HEAVY RAIN

Opposing Armies Flounder in Swamps Caused by a Four-Day Downpour.

GERMAN CANNON HELD UP

Artillery Destined for Warsaw Attack Could Not Be Transported Over Sodden Country.

AUSTRIANS MAKE PROGRESS

Slowly Forcing Invaders Back in Galicia, Vienna Reports — 40,000 Russians Fell in Przemysl Battles.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19.—The Russian General Staff today made this announcement:

"We report partial successes on Oct. 18 in very fierce fighting in the region of Warsaw and south of Przemysl."

A newspaper correspondent at Lemberg, referring to the German losses in the attempts to cross the upper San River, telegraphs that this stream is filled with the bodies of German soldiers floating down to augment similar flotsam on the Vistula, where other troops have met the same fate. The correspondent says that none of the repeated attempts to cross the San has yet been successful.

Several of the outer forts at Przemysl are reported to have been captured, but these are not considered important, inasmuch as Przemysl already has been isolated and surrounded.

According to information from Warsaw, the Russian Army is not expecting the return of the Germans to that region, from which they were lately repulsed with large losses. The German failure there is attributed partly to the inability of the artillery and infantry to follow up and support the advance guard, which approached within five miles of the city.

The backwardness of the artillery is due to the practically impassable condition of the country, as a result of four days' continuous rain. The ground between Warsaw and Skiernieweci, Lowicz, and Kutno, being flat and marshy, cannot dry or quickly freeze, so that an immediate advance is impossible. The one railroad from Lowicz, forty-four miles west-southwest of Warsaw, to Warsaw, which was the Germans' only means for transporting their heavy guns, was destroyed by the Russians. Warsaw is virtually untakable without heavy guns.

A main action is reported in the upper Vistula region, where the Germans are attempting to march toward Krasnik and Lublin.

The situation of the German forces, as gathered from the official reports, is about as follows on the Russian frontier: The German Army from East Prussia, now near Mlawa, is intercepted in its efforts to pass through Plock to Warsaw by masking the fortress of Novo Georgievsk; the Thorn-Posen forces are following the left basin of the Vistula, and have occupied the Kutno-Lowicz district, while the Silesian army is beleaguring Ivangorod and extends to Sandomiwiz.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Vienna via Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company gives an official statement of the Austrian operations in Galicia, issued by Gen. von Hoefer, the Deputy Chief of the Austrian General Staff, on Sunday. It says:

Our attack in the battle on both banks of the Stryi River, south of Przemysl, was continued yesterday, and our troops succeeded in getting close to the enemy. At several points our troops were advancing as against a fortress. Last night several attacks of the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. Our heavy artillery is now in action.

The pursuit of the enemy north of Wyszkow, near the Carpathian passes, has continued. In other parts our troops have already advanced over the Carpathians.

The Russian losses during their attacks on Przemysl are estimated at 40,000 dead and wounded.

BERLIN, (via London,) Oct. 19.—The German advance toward the Vistula is over the most miserable roads, which rains have converted into veritable bogs, and in which the horses sink to their quarters and the wheels of the transport wagons to their axles. Occasionally spots are so bad that the roads have to be abandoned and a way cut through the forests.

The condition of the men is reported excellent, despite the weather and the hardships they have endured.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—According to reports from Russian sources at Warsaw there are at least 800,000 Russians in the Poland campaign. There is great lack of medical and sanitary supplies, and the hospitals at Kiev, Moscow, and elsewhere, are overcrowded.

The Austrian offensive in Galicia is declared in Berlin to be advancing.

Russian troops from Bessarabia have been sent to the Caucasus, where revolts have broken out.

The Russians are finding difficulty in creating new military organizations. In spite of their numerical superiority, officers and non-commissioned officers are lacking at Warsaw.

It is expected in Berlin that Gen. von Hindenburg, the German commander in Russian Poland, will be victorious.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Dr. Konstantin Theodor Damba, Austrian-Hungartin Theodor Damba, Austro-Hungartonight gave out the following official wireless message from Vienna:

"The battle fought on the lines Stari-Sambor reached Medyka and on the San, as well as operations directed toward Dniester, are taking a favorable turn for the Austrian troops. North of Przemysl our troops have already reached the eastern bank of the San River and points southeast of Stari-Sambor were carried after stubborn fights. We are everywhere pursuing the enemy. The number of prisoners taken in the present advance movement is more than 15,000.

"The American Red Cross detachment has arrived at Budapest, where it was received with the greatest sympathy."

GERMANS HURLED BACK.

Many Prisoners Taken in Fighting West of Warsaw.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to The Times from Petrograd, dated Monday, says:

"Fierce fighting has been in progress since yesterday west of Warsaw. The Russian columns have resolutely hurled back the Germans toward their main positions on the line of Skiernewice, Kielce, and Sandomierz.

"No details have yet reached the War Office concerning this fighting, but the correspondents at the front give descriptions of the fierce artillery duels and tell of the capture of large numbers of prisoners, including many Saxons. They add that the Germans are terribly exhausted and starving."

LONG MILES OF WAR'S RUIN.

Ghastly Scenes of Death and Desolation on the Russian Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The blighting hand of war has fallen relentlessly on 300-odd versts—that is the distance from Warsaw to Jaroslaw, Galicia, via Lublin, Russian Poland. Just a year ago the fertile soil beyond Lublin gave bounteous products to thousands of industrious peasants, but today it presents an area bathed in human blood and in many places covered with masses of corpses, and, scattered far and wide, disabled and useless implements of war. Devastation is everywhere.

Past Lublin the first village which suffered is Travnik, where begin lines of trenches and common graves, while a little further up is Lopenniki, half of which has been destroyed by fire. In the midst of the ruins rises unscathed a beautiful Gothic temple. From Lopenniki commences a long series of common graves which have been decorated with crosses by Jeliezniak, the local priest.

You proceed to Krasnostaw, past the hamlet of Zudvorjie. Two-thirds of Krasnostaw has been destroyed, while further up, in the direction of Rawa-Ruska, are lying the débris of Grubeshow, Krasnobrod, Lushtchow, and in the direction of Krasnik, Eesbeets, and Toorobeen. The square composed of Krasnik, Krasnostaw, Rawa, and Jaroslaw is one uninterrupted field of battle, from the horrors of which only Zamost and three other villages had a miraculous escape. The fields of devastated Seniaw present an atrocious and repulsive spectacle with bodies of horses and men everywhere.

Leaving this harrowing scene you reach Jaroslaw, where not a single window was smashed nor a person hurt. The fortress here is up to date, and numerous Russian trophies are contained therein. It is a picturesque town of 250,000 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the San. Its inhabitants, though mostly Austrian subjects, speak Russian more fluently than do the Poles of Warsaw. As soon as the Russian troops approached the garrison and discharged a few volleys, the entire Austrian defensive force of 30,000 fled in panic. The administration of urban affairs has been taken over by the Russians, and the population seem to hail with joy the new order of things.

Beyond Jaroslaw recommences an area of ruins. The roads are completely blocked, and it is impossible to travel further.

HAD CARDS FOR WARSAW.

German Soldiers Expected to Mail Them There on the 15th.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—On German prisoners brought to Warsaw were found postcards ready written announcing to their home addresses that Warsaw would be taken on the 15th.

Warsaw may now be said to have resumed its normal condition, after the fright caused by a rush of refugees from Western Poland. It appears that there were several causes for such an exceptional exodus, notably the latest practice of commandeering every able-bodied man on pain of death for service on the German side. This device of the Germans, who are seeking to relieve their dwindling forces of second rate duties such as protection of convoys and digging trenches, has caused a veritable panic. The inhabitants naturally see that certain death awaits them either way.

The main German forces are believed to have been concentrated toward Mekhov village, twenty-six miles north of Cracow, in Russian territory. At Lodz five army corps were assembled for direct attack upon Warsaw. The railway line westward from Lodz toward Kalisz is reported to have been totally destroyed by German sappers. The Germans, of course, reckoned on a better line with a double set of rails from Chenstochowa running northeastward to near Lodz, but unhappily for them the Polish peasantry cut this line.

If the Russians are being served by Polish guerrilla bands the Germans are profiting by espionage. Near Sandomierz a case of downright treachery was detected. The Russians had mined certain areas over which the German forces were bound to pass to attack. The Germans duly approached, but in sight of the danger zone were met by a dozen men who slipped out and warned the commander of the German force in the nick of time.

MAY MOVE HEADQUARTERS.

German Staff in Middle Poland Expected to Quit Czenstochowa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—There are indications that German headquarters are in readiness to quit Czenstochowa. A proclamation has been posted ordering the inhabitants to remain obedient to the military police, although the senior authorities depart.

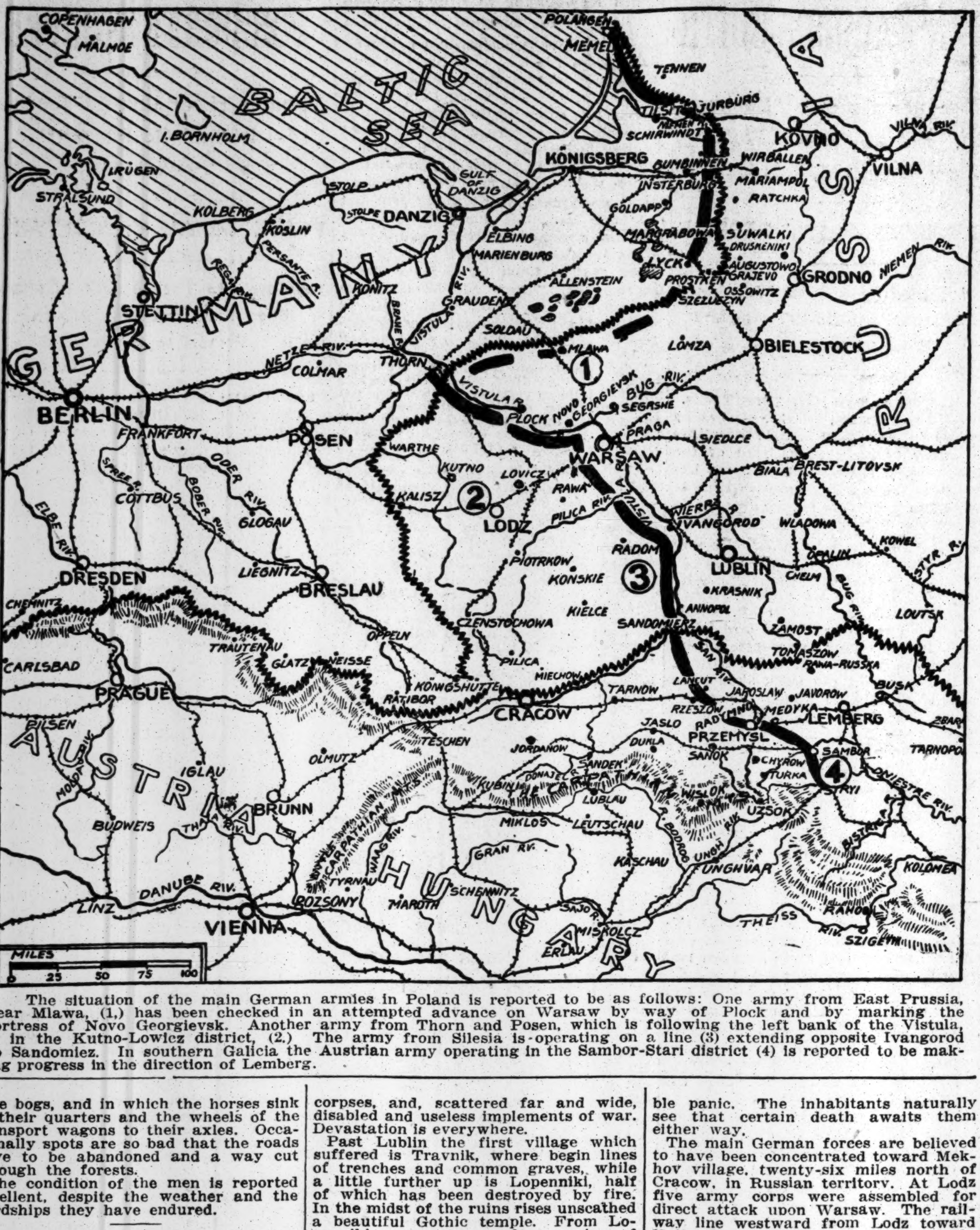
Meanwhile a certain lull is noticeable in the campaign in Middle Poland, due to the German retreat and the time necessary to develop the Russian attack. The heaviest fighting is still between the San Valley and the Carpathians, where the Austro-Germans have been repeatedly defeated. Their columns are crippled by exhaustion and scarcity of artillery horses.

The temperance leader, Michael Tchelysheff, reviewing the results of the total prohibition of vodka and the wholesale extinction of drinking licenses since the beginning of the war, notes that there has been a great increase in the number of savings bank accounts opened by the working classes and also that they are eating much more bread. This is accompanied by a great reduction in the number of patients of the free hospital and in the abatement of crime and disorder.

Teutons Deprived of Russian Title.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that Emperor Nicholas has ordered that German and Austrian subjects on whom the honorary rank of Councillor of Commerce has been conferred, be deprived of the title.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier.



The situation of the main German armies in Poland is reported to be as follows: One army from East Prussia, near Mlawa, (1.) has been checked in an attempted advance on Warsaw by way of Plock and by marking the fortress of Novo Georgievsk. Another army from Thorn and Posen, which is following the left bank of the Vistula, is in the Kutno-Lowicz district, (2.) The army from Silesia is operating on a line (3) extending opposite Ivangorod to Sandomiez. In southern Galicia the Austrian army operating in the Sambor-Stari district (4) is reported to be making progress in the direction of Lemberg.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The dearth of news from London and Paris during the last week is now explained by the advance of the Germans to St. Omer, only twenty miles from Calais. Having succeeded in averting the disaster that threatened their forces in the north, the British now allow the news to be given out.

In the effort to reach out to give support to the Belgian Army at Ostend, the Allies overextended their left flank. The German air service disclosed this move to Gen. von Boehm, who seized the opportunity to launch an attack from Lille that broke through the Allies' line. By a rapid advance in force these columns made a dash for Calais in an effort to seize this important port and cut off the British and Belgian troops to their north.

This rapid drive of the Germans to the rear of Dunkirk was a serious test for the half-trained troops that Great Britain has had to send to this district. There was great danger that some slip would result in a disastrous defeat and the capture of the British and Belgian Armies along the North Sea coast. By holding firm along the lines at St. Omer, while the Belgians along the Yser and the French at Arras kept back the German reinforcements, the invaders' raid was stopped. Just as was the case with the army of Gen. von Kluck in its advance to Nogent on the Seine, the check at the front left no choice but a rapid retreat to save the raiding force from being overwhelmed.

An aggressive army can always account for much more than its own numbers of its opponents. In this advance of the Germans they were accordingly able to push back larger superior numbers. But when they were checked, the advantage of the initiative was lost and the Allies' superiority in numbers gave them the opportunity to crush the inferior force, if they were able to move actively enough to surround them. They seemed to have failed in this, but have accomplished the natural result of forcing the Germans to retire to their original line.

While the news from British sources relates almost entirely to the battles in northern France, there is fighting of almost equal intensity at the other end of the line. In French Lorraine the army from Nancy is pushing forward in its efforts to sweep the Woevre region clear of the Bavarian Army, which is now holding the district between Metz and the Meuse River.

The advance of the French to drive the Germans back from the line of the Meuse forts is very probably an effort to forestall the arrival of the heavy German siege guns. While these guns are of great effect against prominent targets, such as masonry forts, they have far less value as field guns. Their service is so slow and so expensive of ammunition that they can be used to advantage only where every shot will count. In fighting in the field, where both sides make use of every opportunity for concealment, artillery fire accomplishes its effects by a large expenditure of ammunition in the hope that some one of the many shots will reach the desired target.

When a part of the enemy's forces exposes itself to artillery fire this must be delivered within a few seconds or the opportunity will be lost. No time is available for figuring out the exact range or aim. The results are accomplished by quickly estimating the aiming data and then firing in quick succession eighteen shrapnel shells, covering with a hail of fire the entire district beyond, short of, and on each side of the object of fire.

In this way some part of the fire will obtain effect, while if time were wasted to obtain exact ranges less ammunition would be used, but no results would be obtained. Indeed, the enemy might make use of this opportunity to defeat entirely the delivery of fire by getting in first licks with his own artillery. This is why an energetic defense by dependable troops has little to fear from the big guns. By concealment, by mobility, and by energetic counter-attacks they can render the fire of these guns of little effect.

It is evidently incumbent upon the French and British to make every effort during the next three weeks to keep the Germans busy in the west. The German plan of operations plainly includes a period during which they are to hold their western lines with the minimum force possible, while they concentrate all available force against the Russians.

It seems likely tha tthey would select this time for this manoeuvre. If they wait much longer, the rigorous Russian winter will handicap active operations in the eastern field. By acting now the Germans will have a chance so to check the Russian campaign that they can turn again toward France. Then, by transferring their principal efforts to the west, they can strengthen their pressure on the Allies in France. And if success crowns this effort they will have the milder French winter during which to make a new campaign against Paris.

Both in the advance on Paris and in the dash for Dunkirk the Germans seem to have under-estimated the strength of the opposition that the Allies could offer. It remains to be seen whether they have miscalculated the capacity of the Russian nation to conduct war on the grand scale of the present operations.

The great battle in Poland is still apparently in its preliminary stages. Neither side has concentrated its full force on the battlefield and consequently the present successes or reverses along the line have only a secondary influence on the outcome.

The German forces are advancing from all directions and straining every effort to deliver a telling blow. The Silesian army first came in contact with the Russians and forced them back to the line of the Vistula River from Warsaw to Galicia. Now the reserve troops from East Prussia are rushing southward, while the fortress troops from Thorn and Posen are advancing southeast up the valley of the Vistula.

Germany is counting on these forces to keep the Russians busy in the north while her troops make their big effort in the south. Along the line from Ivangorod to Galicia she is delivering her principal attack in the effort to break through between the Warsaw army and the Russian Galician army. If they can succeed in this move, the Germans will probably leave the Austrians to keep the Russians engaged in the south, while they swing north to envelope Warsaw from all sides.

Russia at the same time is rushing troops from all directions to this scene of decisive fighting, and she has more men to call on than Germany. She has the advantage of six railroad lines in the rear of her armies while it is doubtful if the Germans have any. At best they can have only temporarily repaired the railroad bridges in Poland which were destroyed by the Russians during their retreat.

If the Russians can check the Germans in this campaign against Warsaw they will seriously embarrass their operations in both Poland and France. The fighting now going on may very well prove the turning point of the war.

A MILLION GERMANS COMING?

Bordeaux Has Report of Huge New Army, but Officials Deny It.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 19.—The Germans have been bringing up such large numbers of troops of late to repair their losses in the recent fighting, which appear to have been unusually heavy, that persistent reports have been in circulation here that a new German Army of 1,000,000 men was advancing against France.

According to advices received in official quarters such is no tthe case. The troops in question belong to the reserve forces and are constantly being sent from regimental depots to fill the gaps in the troops on the fighting line.

SERVIANS CAPTURE SARAJEVO FORTS

Principal Defenses of Bosnian Capital Now in Possession of Invading Army.

ALLIED FLEET SENT GUNS

Naval Weapons Supplemented Siege Artillery Used Against Adrianople in Balkan War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Capture of Sarajevo, according to information received by the Bari correspondent of the Stampa, is now considered to be a matter of days. All the principal forts are in the hands of the Serbo-Montenegrin army, and the defenders have been forced to retire to a weak inner line of fortifications, consisting largely of temporary works thrown up during the siege.

The Austrians, as is known, surrounded Sarajevo with a girdle of forts placed between the heights round the city and armed them with powerful guns. Against these defenses the Serbo-Montenegrins are able to bring into action a number of heavy Servian guns employed in the first Balkan war at the siege of Adrianople, and these have been reinforced by naval guns from the allied fleets on the Adriatic coast and conveyed through Montenegro into Bosnia. These heavy guns have reduced the Austrian forts to silence, while the infantry, as soon as they perceived any point in the defenses seriously weakened by the artillery fire, dashed in and captured the position at the point of the bayonet, daunted neither by the terrible losses suffered in charging across open ground nor by intricate barbed wire entanglements round the Austrian works.

On Oct. 14 all the forts had been captured except three very strong positions constituting the key to defenses of Sarajevo. During the whole of Oct. 14 and 15 a tremendous artillery duel raged for the possession of these forts, and on the evening of Oct. 15 the infantry were able to carry out manoeuvres unobserved by the enemy which enabled them the next morning under cover of the heavy fire of the big guns to execute a decisive flank attack on the Austrian positions. At midday on Oct. 16 the Serbo-Montenegrins were masters of the whole girdle round the Bosnian capital.

Sir J. Roper Parington, Consul General for Montenegro, has received the following official telegram from Cettinje:

"The Montenegrin troops operating around Sarajevo continue to be concentrated upon the Rumanian heights in the immediate vicinity of the Bosnian capital, firmly holding the important Cordix Road."

"To the southeast of Sarajevo the enemy has retired toward Geliebe and Kladnuo, being unable to resist our energetic advance. On the south of Sarajevo our troops are encamped on the heights of Jaboina and Bukova Glava. The position now occupied by our army around Sarajevo is excellent.

"The garrison of Kalinovin, consisting of about 8,000 men, refused to attack us and restricted themselves to a defense of the forts and entrenchments."

RUSSIA TRUE TO BRITAIN.

Sazonoff Derides Agitation of Reactionaries, "Made in Germany."

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—M. Sazanoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a statement today, clearly defined Russia's attitude toward the Allies and her stand against Germany. The statement, M. Sazonoff said, was made because of attempts by the reactionary party in Russia to bring discord and awaken anti-English sentiment.

Recent outbursts by this small element as reflected in a few reactionary journals, M. Sazonoff declared, went so far as to compliment Emperor William and laud the Hohenzollern family. They alluded exultingly, he said, to the fall of Antwerp as the approaching end of the war, adversely criticised England by stating that she was setting other countries to fight her battles, and also plainly forecast an Anglo-Russian rupture.

"This small German element," said M. Sazonoff, "is wholly unrepresentative of Russia and negligible as far as Russian policy is concerned. Their ideas date back as far as 1815. Totally ignorant of foreign politics, they are still under the sentiment of a century ago, and are maliciously but vainly attempting to sow discord between the Allies by insinuating against England.

"Once for all the world ought to be warned against taking seriously the efforts of this ill-advised minority or allowing this small element 'made in Germany' to spread abroad their attempts to shake the good faith between England and Russia.

"I want to say most emphatically that there will be no rupture between England and Russia, and that there is no posibility of a premature settlement with Germany contrary to our agreement with our allies. It is preposterous to think that this element in Russia is going to have any hand in dictating Russia's policy during this war. The attempts of the German press to poison or pervert feeling all over the world have failed, at least in Russia."

NEW OATH FOR AUSTRIANS.

Soldiers Now Required to Swear Fidelity to German Kaiser.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Rome dispatch to The Central News says:

"According to advices from Trieste all the new Austrian soldiers are required to take the oath of fidelity to the German Emperor as well as to the Austrian Emperor.

"From Trieste it is also reported that insurrectionary bands are swarming in all parts of the Austrian Empire, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania. The attitude of the Slav troops forming the garrisons at Pola and Sebenico is said to be menacing, and disaffection is reported on the ships of the Austrian fleet, whose crews are made up in part of Slavs and Italians."

LOWER ITALIAN GRAIN DUTIES.

Big Opportunity for Us in Market Hitherto Practically Closed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 19.—One consequence of the war is that the United States has an opportunity to gain the Italian market in one of its most important branches of trade.

Since the end of July the prices of wheat, corn, and flour have been gradually augmenting. It is suspected that the rise is due partially to speculation by producers and importers, who are expecting still further increases in prices by the continuation of the war, and who are keeping large stocks back.

After a discussion regarding the several measures which might be adopted the Government decided to reduce the import duty on wheat from $1.50 to 60 cents per quintal, (220 pounds avoirdupois.)

It having been proved in the past that without a protective duty of at least $1.50 per quintal Italian agriculturists cannot stand foreign competition, this is a unique occasion for America to capture the Italian market, where, so far, the importation of American wheat is only about 42,000 tons yearly, while Russia sends nearly 1,000,000 tons, Rumania over 300,000, and Argentina over 65,000 tons.

ROME, Oct. 19.—The decree signed, in view of the situation created by the war, by the King today reduces the import duties on cereals during the period from Oct. 20 to next March 31.

The reductions, which are based on the quintal, will be as follows:

Wheat, from $1.50 to 60 cents; corn, 25 cents to 10 cents; rye, 90 cents to 40 cents; oats, 80 cents to 40 cents; flour, $2.25 to $1.05, and corn flour, 63 cents to 20 cents.

Italy imports annually 6,000,000 tons of wheat, the greater portion coming from Russia and Rumania.

$20 For Foreign Overcoats

Just off ship—smart foreign Overcoats in roughish fabrics at $20 that would have cost you $25 to $30 under the old tariff.

Boxy, big-skirted, pure-wool coats of which there are only a few of a kind to forbid commonness. Try one on!

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Today and tomorrow in this

Sale of $4 & $5 Shirts at $1.95

A man can find designs such as he never can find for less than $4 & $5 under ordinary conditions.

¶ They are fancy cloths, all of them—Scotch Madras, Oxford de laine satin stripes, and radium striped silk and linen crepes, in the newest and most brilliant of designs and colorings—big, bold, trenchant, flameful color stripes that are the hall mark of fine shirtings. Plain and pleated negligee models, with starched or soft cuffs, and beautifully tailored. The latest European novelties in designs—and highly novel and original values at this remarkable figure.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Clothes Passed by the Board of Censors

In this day, when everything is censored, from movies to cable dispatches, it is well to remember that New York clothes are censored.

* *

They are censored by the other New Yorker, who sees you wearing them — by your business and social acquaintances.

If they don't pass, you lose just that much in their estimation.

They must fit—they must be well tailored—but above all they must smack of that New York smartness and simplicity which the accepted tailors of this city know how to inject into clothes.

* *

That Weber and Heilbroner clothes have passed this censorship is evidenced by the character of New Yorkers wearing them, and their constantly increasing number.

Suits, $20 to $45; overcoats, $20 to $50.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner hats have been not merely passed, but selected by the same board.

Prices, $3 to $8.

* *

Neckwear, 50 cents to $3.50, by which the board of censors judge all others.

Eleven Stores
Weber and Heilbroner
241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Av.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42nd & 5th Av.

We speak from the workshop

¶ We are tailors, not brokers—tailors of our own wares, not re-tailers of other people's.

¶ We speak from the workshop, from the tailor's bench, and we know well whereof we speak.

¶ Saks clothes are ours, without question or equivocation—the work of our hands, the pride of our heart.

¶ When you buy a Saks garment you eliminate the middleman and come into personal, intimate contact with the tailor.

¶ And it is that personal, intimate contact between the maker and the wearer of Saks clothes which has enabled us to sense and to satisfy the demands of the most discriminating men in town.

Suits.............$17.50 to $50

Fall Overcoats
$15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Direct attention to their *Enlarged Fur Shop* for Women and Misses, which now occupies the *Fourth Floor* of the *new corner Fifth Avenue Building,* with exceptional light and increased facilities.

Special Offering (Tomorrow) Wednesday

Fur Coats and Furs
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

French Seal Coats
New flare model, 45 inches long, collar of Ermine Fitch, Skunk, Kolinsky; soft silk lining. Value $85.00 — 65.00

Caracul Coats
Light weight Caracul skins, 42 inches long; collar of Skunk, Ermine, Opossum; cuffs of Caracul. Value $95.00 — 75.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Straight full flare model, 40 inches long; large collar of real Skunk fur; cuffs of Seal, soft silk lining. Value $135.00 — 115.00

Skunk Scarfs
New model of real Skunk, with head and tails. Value $35.00 — 24.50

Black Fox Scarfs
Large animal scarf, with head, tail and paws. Value $29.50 — 19.75

Black Lynx Scarfs
Of fine quality real Black Lynx, animal shape. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Hudson Seal Coats
Of fine quality real Hudson Seal, 40 inches long; collar and cuffs of Seal; silk lined. Value $95.00 — 79.50

Mole Skin Coats
Of well-matched real Scotch Mole, loose back model, collar and cuffs trimmed with Ermine; silk lined. Value $165.00 — 145.00

Persian Lamb Coats
Of fine quality, well matched skins, Leipzig dye; new full flare model, 45 inches long; silk lined. Value $250.00 — 195.00

Skunk Muffs
Large four skin muff of real Skunk; fancy silk finish. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Black Fox Muffs
Large flat muff, trimmed with head, tail and paws. Value $29.50 — 19.75

Black Lynx Muffs
Large muff of fine quality, real Black Lynx. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Fur Trimmings and Skins

Franklin Simon & Co. direct attention to a complete assortment of Fur Trimmings and Fur Skins, in all the desirable Furs, which are offered at our usual popular prices.

BRITISH SEA VICTORS UNSCARRED IN FIGHT

Undaunted and Squadron Reach Harwich and Report Poor Gunnery by German Destroyers.

SAY FOES DIED BRAVELY

Cut Off from Escape, They Faced Odds and Went Down with Their Guns Firing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HARWICH, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Bearing their battle honors proudly, the Undaunted this afternoon led into this port the destroyers which were associated with her in the brilliant engagement off the coast of Holland which ended so disastrously for four of the enemy's vessels. Ashore and afloat the enthusiasm was unbounded. Sailors, soldiers, and civilians swarmed the pier and other points of vantage. The windows and balconies of the military hospital on the quayside were filled, and officers and men of the warships in the harbor lined the decks, all cheering themselves hoarse, as the conquering vessels moved to their anchorage.

The narratives of those aboard show that when the enemy's vessels were sighted the British commander promptly manoeuvred so as to insure the utmost advantage to be taken of this piece of good luck. By fine seamanship the enemy was cut off from the possibility of returning to the safety of the German harbor, and was thus forced to fight. The German destroyers, to do them justice, faced the odds with bravery.

With her six-inch guns the Undaunted opened fire at a range of five miles, and then the British vessels closed in on their quarry and gave them the best they had.

Thus began a running fight. While the cruiser was protected by her fighting consorts from possible danger from torpedoes she devoted her attention particularly to two of the enemy's ships, and the English destroyers made fine practice against the others. The Loyal quickly shot away one of the funnels and the wheel of one of the German ships, while the fire of the Lance, the Legion, and the Lennox all showed fine marksmanship and battered the others. The reply to their fire was of a vastly different quality. Those who took part in the engagement describe it as being a hot time, but say that the enemy's gunnery was very poor, and proof of this assertion is forthcoming in the almost unscathed condition in which the British destroyers came out of the action.

As in the case of the battle off Heligoland, once at close quarters the result of the fight was never in doubt. After about a half hour's fighting the first of the enemy's craft sank, and at intervals the others, still fighting gamely, were sent to the bottom. Within an hour and a half the battle was over.

Tribute is paid to the pluck displayed by the Germans. They fought well, said one observer, and kept firing until they sank. This no doubt accounts for the very small number of German sailors that were picked up.

A Sailor's Story of the Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—A vivid account of the North Sea fight, as he witnessed it from the deck of a destroyer, is given by one of the British sailors.

"The Germans," he said, "came up as a surprise packet, but didn't we relish it after we had heard about the Hawke? We managed the manoeuvre so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy, and once we had done that and practically surrounded them we set about them in proper style.

"The Undaunted, as far as I could make out, stood aside so as to let us have the satisfaction of finishing them off ourselves, and I don't think she needed to fire many of her guns.

"Once we got within 300 yards of our particular opponent and immediately we got the range we sank her. But you should have seen how they fought us. They stuck to their guns like heroes while they had a chance of doing anything, and didn't let go until they were practically under water.

"One by one the enemy's ships were picked off, and you could hear above the din a wild cheer when a shell had found its mark.

"We had a great time of it, and in a way some of us were sorry it was over so soon. It did not seem as if we had been long enough on the job.

"Although the Germans tried every way they could to get through us, our guns did the work while we chased around to keep any of the enemy from slipping out. From the first they did not seem to stand a chance of getting out of it."

HARWICH, Tuesday, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Confidence in British gunnery has been justified. The fire of our vessels in destroying four German destroyers is said to have been remarkable and vastly superior to that of the enemy, who, it is said, discharged several torpedoes, which simply fizzled out. One of the British vessels picked up two of these spent torpedoes.

At one time during the conflict a British destroyer found herself close to the German vessels, and a shell struck her in the stern and penetrated about four feet above the water line, making a hole four feet in diameter. This was the only damage our vessels sustained. So they may be said to have emerged from the battle practically unscathed.

A humorous occurrence on one of the British destroyers during the engagement is worth recording. The ship's pet monkey, evidently not relishing the noise and scurry of the action, became terrified. He flew into the galley and climbed on the top shelf. There he hastily selected a big fish saucepan and hid himself until the firing ceased.

FRENCH SINK SUBMARINE.

Austrian Craft Destroyed by Single Shot Off the Dalmatian Coast.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, Oct. 19, (Via London.)—An Austrian submarine was sunk in the Adriatic today by a French cruiser.

Two submarines went out from the Bay of Cattaro to attack a French fleet, which was making its way along the Dalmatian coast. They were quickly sighted, however, by the French lookouts, and a well-directed shot sent the leader to the bottom. The other submarine escaped.

The French fleet then resumed the bombardment of the forts of Cattaro. An Austrian aeroplane dropped several bombs in the neighborhood of the fleet, but no damage was done.

THRILLED BY SEA BATTLE.

Merchant Captain Saw British Sink German Destroyers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Capt. Zuart of the cargo steamer Eemstrom gives the following description of the naval battle of Saturday:

"At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon we saw heavy clouds of smoke on the horizon. The weather was very clear and we soon saw a small group of about fifteen warships, apparently destroyers. Suddenly a flash of fire sprang from one of them and a dull bang came over the water. Through my glasses I watched the great spectacle at a distance of about ten miles. I could see the flames leap from the guns and their thunder was always in the air.

"The formation of the little fleets was constantly changing, and above them were slowly rising dense clouds of smoke. Suddenly there was a red glare and smoke and flames shot above one of the warships. There was a noise like a large sheet being torn in two pieces, and one of the torpedo boats had disappeared. After this I saw one boat being chased by another. I think the boat that was trying to escape was a German vessel, because it was making off in an easterly direction. Through my glasses I saw another ship go down. In view of possible risk I thought it better now to steam away. I and my whole crew had followed the fight with breathless interest, and as we were moving off we could for a long time see the flash of guns and hear the dull reports."

SWIMMING COLLARS FOR BRITISH SAILORS

Life Saving Devices to be Worn Constantly, Is Admiralty Order.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—That the Admiralty is fully alive to the necessity of providing a means for the crews of warships that strike mines or are blown up by submarines to escape drowning, since other warships are not allowed to go to their assistance, is shown by the announcement today that the Admiralty is arranging for a general supply of swimming collars to be distributed to the officers and men of the fleet.

The men are ordered to carry the collar when they are awake and the device is to be kept inflated and near each individual when he is asleep.

WANTS NORTH SEA CLOSED.

London Marine Writer Thinks It Would Save Many Lives.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.—The naval correspondent of The Times, dealing with the submarine menace to British warships in the North Sea, says: "It has been pointed out by international jurists that it is perfectly within the rights of belligerents, to close entirely to neutral shipping areas of water in which operations of war are being carried out. This may be done to safeguard the interests of the neutrals themselves, and also to prevent their interference with the necessary conduct of hostilities.

"If the North Sea were closed to all trading vessels there would be no occasion to employ cruisers with large complements, like the Hawke, for examining purposes in those waters where she was lost. The Admiralty has taken some measures to reduce the danger arising from the use of neutral flags, but the loss of the Hawke has proved these to be inadequate. There are still swarms of vessels of all kinds frequenting the North Sea.

"The North Sea trade would suffer, but while the present struggle lasts military requirements must be paramount, and it surely is better that a few merchants and shipowners should go short than that our seamen of the navy should be sacrificed. Among the other advantages that would arise from such action is the fact that cruisers now employed on search duty could be liberated for work in the outer seas and, incidentally, the vexed question of the passage of enemy aliens in neutral vessels, at present authorized by the Foreign Office, might be settled."

ITALIAN FLEET MOBILIZED.

Consists of Seven Divisions—Abruzzi the Commander in Chief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Italian fleet has now been completely mobilized under the Duke of the Abruzzi, the Commander in Chief. Its composition is as follows:

First division, three dreadnoughts; second, four battleships; third, four first-class cruisers; fourth, three second-class cruisers; fifth, four training ships; sixth, four older warships; seventh, torpedo boats, submarines, and scouts. A destroyer flotilla is attached to each division.

The battleship Regina Margherita is the Duke of the Abruzzi's flagship. Each division is commanded by a Rear Admiral.

MANY NEW YORK RECRUITS.

Over 2,000 Among the Canadians Now in Camp in England.

SALISBURY, Oct. 19.—Except for a few detachments working with the supply and horse transport trains, all the Canadians have arrived at their four camps, scattered over Salisbury Plain.

The early arrivals, who have completed their camp making, amused themserves today by playing baseball and football. Among the players there appeared a surprising number of sweaters bearing the "Winged Foot" emblem of the New York Athletic Club.

One of these sweater wearers said that patriotic Britons residing in New York had equipped and sent to Canada more than 2,000 recruits, who were now with the Canadian contingent.

A general air of cheerfulness prevails among the Canadians, but some grumbling is heard because of the isolation of the various camps. None of them is within four miles from even a village, and seven miles separates the nearest of them from any considerable town.

The prohibition rule imposed on the Valcartier camp in Canada by Col. Sam Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Defense, rules here, and is being rigidly enforced.

The slowness of the Canadians in reaching camp has caused a postponement of any attempt at a review of the troops, and, it is expected that Gen. Alderson will take command with only the usual ceremony.

KAISER VISITS BRUSSELS.

Makes a Flying Trip from Luxemburg with Sven Hedin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Kaiser was in Brussels for a few hours on Tuesday. He came from Luxemburg, took luncheon, and then dashed off again to some other part of the theatre of war. He was accompanied by a large staff.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, was also there, apparently traveling with the Emperor's suite.

GERMANY'S BANK STATEMENT.

Deposits in Imperial Institution Still Decreasing Greatly.

BERLIN, (via London,) Oct. 19.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Weekly metal notes, decreased	79,082,000
Gold, increased	31,019,000
Mortgages, decreased	11,316,000
Discount and Treasury bodies, decreased	328,006,000
Drafts, decreased	23,710,000
Notes in circulation, decreased	187,707,000
Deposits, decreased	348,897,000

PRIZE COURT TO TEST OUR NEW SHIP LAW

British Seizure of the Brindilla Raises Issue of Transferring Ships in Wartime.

NOT COVERED BY THE RULES

International Conferences Have Failed to Agree—Action of British Government Not Unexpected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson told callers at the White House today that he was watching with interest the case of the American tank steamer Brindilla, which was seized by a British naval vessel and sent under convoy of an auxiliary cruiser to Halifax.

The British Embassy tonight received word from Halifax that the case of the Brindilla was going before the Prize Court there for consideration. The message did not give particulars of the seizure or say whether it was based on the conversion of the vessel from the German to the American flag, or was due to the mission of the vessel and involved a matter of contraband.

The State Department received a message from the American Consul at Halifax reporting the arrival of the Brindilla, but gave no details of the seizure. Acting Secretary of State Lansing said he could make no comment until the Consul at Halifax made a special report on the case.

The decision of the British naval authorities to take the vessel before a prize court will bring the first important test of the new American law permitting vessels of foreign registry to take out an American registry. The Brindilla was formerly named the Washington, being then a German steamer, but was sold in September to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey by the Reidermann Line. The vessel was cleared from New York, under American registry, for Cairo, Egypt, and there is a report that the Brindilla was steering another course when captured. If this was so it would arouse the suspicion of the British naval officers instructed to watch all such cases.

It has previously been pointed out in these dispatches in connection with transfer of ships from foreign to American registry that the British Government, in case of doubt, would probably seize the vessel and take it to the nearest prize court to ascertain whether the transfer was bona fide.

There is no definite rule of international law governing such cases. The question was seriously considered at the London Naval Conference of 1909, but the agreement reached was very restricted and does not cover the Brindilla case. At the American Naval War College Conference on International Law of 1906 the conclusion reached was that the transfer of a private vessel from a belligerent's flag during war was recognized by the enemy as valid only when bona fide and when the title had fully passed from the owner and the actual delivery of the vessel to the purchaser had been completed in a port outside the jurisdiction of the belligerent States in conformity with the laws of the State of the vendor and the vendee.

The subject of transfer of merchant vessels from a belligerent to a neutral flag during hostilities was suggested by Great Britain as one of the questions of the programme of the London Naval Conference. The British delegates to that conference took the position that the assignment of an enemy ship to a neutral was not rendered invalid merely by the fact that it was made during hostilities. The British delegates also, by direction of their Government, took the position that the burden of proving that the transfer is genuine lies on the claimant and that the assignment must be complete, bona fide, and for good consideration.

STANDARD OIL TO PROTEST.

The Brindilla's Cargo Not Contraband, Says Ship Director.

A protest will be made to the United States Government against the seizure of the American oil tank steamer Brindilla by a British cruiser off the Port of New York, according to George H. Haynor, Jr., superintendent of tank ships at the Bayonne plant of the Standard Oil Company.

"The Brindilla was loaded with petroleum," said Mr. Haynor, "and that is not contraband of war. There is no excuse for her capture. Washington was notified of her purchase and issued her papers setting forth that she was under American registry. She flies the American flag, and her papers are made out in accordance with United States regulations."

ACTION AGAINST BRINDILLA.

British Admiralty to Look Into the Transfer of Her Flag.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 19.—The action to be taken against the Brindilla, the Standard Oil ship brought here by the Caronia, will be with regard to the transfer of the steamer's flag since the opening of hostilities in Europe, it was understood today. The matter has been placed by the British Admiralty in the hands of a Halifax firm of solicitors which has had wide experience in marine law.

The probable question to be decided will be whether her transfer from German to American registry was a transaction in good faith. The purchase of the steamer from the Riedermann Line by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was announced on Sept. 21.

The Brindilla remained anchored in the harbor today. The military guard which was placed on the steamer yesterday remained aboard, and, as far as known, none of the Brindilla's crew has as yet been allowed ashore. The American Consul General at Halifax held no communication with the officers of the ship. The matter of the Brindilla's seizure and detention here is in the hands of the prize court officials and the Naval Department at Halifax has now practically nothing to do with the ship.

The Brindilla still flies the Stars and Stripes over her counter and will continue to do so, unless the Prize Court finds the ship to be legally a prize of war. The official inquiry may require two or three days before Prize Court action is taken.

It is also reported that when the Brindella was halted outside of Ambrose Channel last Tuesday she was steering a course at variance with the ordinary course for her announced destination. She cleared from New York for Alexandria, Egypt.

AMERICAN TRADE IN PERIL.

Exporters Aroused by Seizures—Big Shipping Increases.

Exporting circles in this city are very much disturbed over the action of the British naval authorities in holding up vessels under neutral flags having cargoes for neutral countries. Following the seizure last week of two Norwegian and one Swedish vessel carrying cargoes of foodstuffs from this country to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, came the announcement yesterday of the seizure by a British cruiser off this port of the American oil tank steamer Brindilla, formerly the German steamship Washington.

During the past six weeks abnormally large shipments of foodstuffs have been made from this and other American ports to the countries of the Scandinavian peninsular, as well as to Holland. It is understood that officials of the British Consulate General in this city who investigated these unusual shipments, reached the conclusion that a large proportion of the cargoes were intended to find their way into Germany. They so reported to the British Ambassador at Washington, who in turn advised his Government.

The British Government, it is thought, now intends to prevent the movement of supplies into Germany by way of neutral ports regardless of the flags under which these vessel sail. Local exporters said yesterday that they intended to urge the Department of State to protest to the British Government.

Another feature troubling the shippers here relates to the new clauses in war risk policies demanded by English insurance companies doing business here. Exporters say that with the new policy inaugurated by the British naval authorities in seizing neutral ships, together with the added insurance provisions, American trade with the neutral countries of Europe is in a fair way to be ruined.

The Brindilla was purchased by the Standard Oil Company early in October from the Deutsche-American Petroleum Company and placed under the American flag. She cleared from Bayonne, N. J., on Oct. 13 for Alexandria, Egypt, with a cargo of illuminating oil. The owners of the ship filed yesterday with the Washington authorities a demand that the Department of State procure a release of the vessel at once.

The general feeling among exporters is that this Government should come to an understanding with Great Britain whereby shipments of goods not contraband of war carried in neutral vessels should not be interfered with. This move, it was said, probably would be taken up at a conference of exporting interests to be held here this week.

In some quarters, however, the opinion was expressed that shippers might have difficulty in obtaining immunity from seizure of cargoes in view of the action of Great Britain in paying for several cargoes and releasing the carriers. Several vessels were being loaded yesterday with grain, oil, and other products for Scandinavian ports. It was said that these ships would sail regardless of the new policy of the British authorities.

According to the last weekly report issued by the Custom House for the week ended Oct. 10, exports to the neutral countries in question from this port were as follows: Netherlands, $1,006,389; Norway, $351,467; Sweden, $497,833, and Denmark, $269,999. It was announced at the Custom House that last week's exports to these countries exceeded the previous week's record. These figures are far in excess of any week immediately preceding the war or for the corresponding period of 1913.

FLEET TRIED A SORTIE.

Austrians Foiled by French Blockaders in Dash from Cattaro.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says advices received in the Italian capital from Cettinje, Montenegro, state that the Austrian fleet in the harbor of Cattaro, Dalmatia, attempted to escape Sunday and break through the French fleet blockading the port.

The dispatch adds that the Austrians were promptly driven back into the harbor.

GERMAN GUN BASES WERE LONG PREPARED

And Ranges Accurately Measured—Why Marksmanship in France Was So Good.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—According to several wounded British soldiers in the American Women's Hospital at Paignton, the discovery was made of concrete gun bases nearer Paris than the German Army got in Gen. von Kluck's advance.

They explain this in the same way as the finding of concrete bases before Namur and Maubeuge and near Soissons, saying it is believed that the Germans bought or rented certain stretches of land years before the war and then got exact measurements of the ranges, which is the reason their artillery fire was so accurate.

One soldier who believes the Germans systematically did this is Seth Williams of the Royal Field Artillery, who has served in the army at different times for a period of sixteen years. He was in the South African war and in recent years was at work on the Hudson River tunnels. He said:

"It is possible to dodge German 'Jack Johnsons' when in the open, and it is sometimes possible to dodge seventeen-inch shells. A good many seconds elapse between the discharge of a 'Jack Johnson' shell and its arrival. Anyway, the Germans use them only when they want to knock down a house or obstruction. It is the smaller shells that are harder to dodge.

"I was a driver in the first line of supply wagons at Soissons, and we dodged about twenty shells, until finally we were ordered too near a battery. Then two big shells burst among us, killing all but four of fifty-four men, and only one horse was saved out of more than one hundred. I think we could have dodged those shells by staying where we were, for the German system of firing seems to be to drop a shell first in one place, then a second to the right, a third to the left, and a fourth to the rear, describing a half circle, and if you keep track of the way they have been hitting you can often avoid them. But of course you can't always tell."

Williams was severely wounded by the bursting of the shell.

The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph Churchill returned from an inspection of the hospital today. They visited the American Red Cross contingent at Haesler Hospital at Portsmouth on Saturday.

SAYS JEWS WILL SUFFER

And Dr. Krauskopf Predicts Tremendous Immigration After War.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 19.—Predicting that the close of the European war will be the signal for a tremendous Jewish immigration to American shores, Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, President of the National Farm School, nearly Daylestown, speaking at the annual meeting of the school yesterday, urged that plans be made at once for sending the thousands of immigrants "back to the soil," and thus prevent congestion in the tenement-house district of the great Eastern cities. Dr. Krauskopf declared that unless immediate action was taken the American nation would be confronted with the problem of doubling its relief associations, building dozens of tuberculosis sanatoria, and increasing the number of reformatories.

"One of the results of the present war," said Dr. Krauskopf, "will be a decline in industrialism which will force the people back to the soil.

"We are on the verge of a large immigration in the history of our people. From all over Europe, and from the whole starved Orient, they will flock hither by the thousands as soon as the avenues of escape are open. When they come what shall we do with them?

"The war now rages fiercest in Austria and German Poland, which has been called the 'Jewish country,' and its weight rests heaviest on the Jews," said Dr. Krauskopf. "Regardless of the outcome of the struggle the Jews must lose, and, knowing the attitude of other nations, as we do, we know they will come to America."

American Arrivals in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—American arrivals from the Continent continue very rare. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Havemeyer today arrived from Paris, which city they reached from Vienna some weeks ago. They report that Paris, considering the circumstances, is surprisingly unexcited. Miss Mary Lee of Richmond, Va., reached London from Germany via Holland.

HIS CHIEF OF SPIES IN KAISER'S SUITE

Steinhauer Guest at Buckingham Palace While Plotting Blow at Britain, It Is Said.

ORGANIZED GREAT SERVICE

Paid Espionage System Maintained in Arsenal and Dock Towns and Even Coast Villages.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Daily Express in a special article describes the career of Steinhauer, head of the German secret service, whose name has figured in recent spy prosecutions in this country. It says he even stayed in Buckingham Palace as a member of the Kaiser's suite on the occasion of that monarch's last visit to England.

Seven or eight years ago Steinhauer was placed at the head of the German Secret Service. The Kaiser, with whom he was on terms of personal friendship, gave him a free hand to organize a complete service of spies in Great Britain, and in order that the work should not suffer from lack of funds Steinhauer had at his command just as much money as he required. He made frequent visits to this country, got into touch with the principal German residents, and within a few months had appointed paid agents in London, in every arsenal and dockyard town, in every important provincial city, and even in villages on the English and Scottish coasts.

Letters for the master spy were addressed "Steinhauer, Potsdam." Nothing more. It was quite sufficient address for German postal authorities, who had instructions to deliver all such letters without the slightest delay.

"It was in May, 1911," says The Express, "that the Kaiser and his master spy carried out their Machiavellian plot of coming to London together and using Buckingham Palace for furthering their treacherous designs to wreck the British Empire.

"That month the Kaiser visited London for the purpose of attending the unveiling by the King of the Queen Victoria memorial. He remained in London nearly a week. One of the members of his suite was Steinhauer. Steinhauer went to Buckingham Palace. All the time the Kaiser was professing the greatest friendship for Great Britain he knew that his master spy, whom he had specially brought over with him, was engaged in perfecting an organization which he hoped would tumble the British Empire in the dust.

"One afternoon, while the Kaiser was fulfilling a private engagement in London, Steinhauer met his principal and most trustworthy agents in a West End hotel managed by a German. There, in a private room, this gang of spies held a conference and handed their reports to Steinhauer. At night Steinhauer took his reports to Buckingham Palace, and it is only reasonable to suppose he lost no time in communicating them to the Emperor."

AN ALLEGED AMERICAN SPY.

Preliminary Court-Martial Begins Today at London Barracks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"Preliminary proceedings in connection with the court-martial of a supposed American on the charge of spying will take place in private at Wellington Barracks today. The accused has been in custody of the military authorities for some days.

"It is the first time that a prisoner charged with espionage has been handed over to the military authorities for trial.

"In a recently published statement on spying Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, stated that if spying was treated as a war crime a court-martial had power to inflict the death penalty.

"The actual court-martial, when held, we are informed, will be open to the public."

URGES MERCILESS WAR.

Berlin Newspaper in Angry Attack on Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Berlin papers now reaching London bear evidence of the increasing rage of the Germans against Great Britain.

The immediate cause of this fresh outburst is the damage done to German ships interned at Antwerp immediately before the evacuation. The Lokalanzeiger declares that Germany will get over this loss, but demands that she shall reply by acting always and everywhere on the same principles. It declares that it must be clear to every German that "there can be no peace and no rest for us on earth until we have had a final and satisfactory settlement with this nation of brigands." It adds:

"For the present, however, we must hope and wish that our army leaders will continue to conduct the war against England, both on land and sea, with the utmost unscrupulousness, and that all our measures be dictated exclusively by the necessity of putting an end to this vile piracy.

"It is toward England that our eyes and all our thoughts must constantly be directed, and we must not rest or cease fighting until England is irretrievably involved in the defeat of her white, yellow, and black confederates."

The Vossische Zeitung describes the destruction of the German vessels as a symptom of the "impotent rage" of the British, and declares that Germany's sole aim must be "to force England out of our way, to be as firm as iron against all her pretensions, and to enlighten the outside world in all that concerns Germany."

The Vossische Zeitung in another issue declares that when the war is over Germany will do little trade with England and France, so that she and the United States will then together dominate the world's markets. It urges German business men to bear this in mind and to direct all their energies toward finding means of working with America, but also of keeping up with her.

ANOTHER LONDON RIOT; NO BAIL FOR ACCUSED

Public Prosecutor Says Looting of Germans' Shops and Homes Disgraces Englishmen.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Another mob attempted to wreck German shops in the Borough of Deptford, London, tonight, but a large force of special policemen, who had been placed in the district in anticipation of scenes similar to those previously enacted, dispersed the crowd.

Many of the German shopkeepers, fearing that attacks would be made on their premises tonight, had strongly barricaded them.

The Magistrate in the Greenwich Police Court today declined to accept bail in the cases of over thirty rioters arrested in the course of Saturday night's and last night's demonstrations. The rioters were remanded. The Public Prosecutor advised that this course be adopted by the court, declaring that the conduct of the participants in the wrecking and looting of the stores and living apartments of Germans was a disgrace to Englishmen.

The Prosecutor said that he regretted the necessity of appearing against citizens the object of whose attack had been German shopkeepers, but he explained that great damage had been done to English property as well.

Commenting on the damage done in the shop of a German baker, the Prosecutor said that the place had been looted despite the fact that the German owners had barricaded themselves as best they could against the crowd.

OPERA HATS IN BATTLE.

Quaint Substitutes for Lost Headgear Worn by British Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Morning Post has received a letter from an officer at the front containing an amusing description of the weird headdress and clothing that the troops have adopted, having lost their own.

He says he saw men wearing all sorts of civilian caps, soft felt hats, and straw hats, others with opera hats and broken silk hats, while still others had big straw hats, such as Mexicans were, while there were quaint makeshifts, for instance, a khaki cover for a cap.

An orderly was wearing a woman's bodice, and a lot of members of one company were wearing female underclothing, their own being worn out.

Liege as a Zeppelin Centre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Daily Mail publishes an article from a correspondent just returned from Liége, who says that the Germans are erecting a Zeppelin shed there.

GERMAN MUNITIONS FOR PORTE STOPPED

Rumania Holds Up 150 Trucks—German Government Protests.

PEACE MOVE BY SULTAN?

New Heir to Throne Said to Have Been Proclaimed—A British Protest Is Ignored.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Rumanian Government yesterday seized a freight train of 150 trucks loaded with artillery, ammunition, and other war material sent by Germany to Giurgevo, on the Danube, and destined for Turkey.

Similar trains had passed freely across Rumania before the death of King Charles, and Germany is now protesting against what it considers to be an arbitrary seizure.

The situation at Constantinople seems to be so alarming that the Russian Ambassador has transferred his archives to Odessa.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that the Constantinople correspondent of The Bourse Gazette is authority for the statement that at a family council the Sultan, in order to combat the dictatorship of Enver Pasha (Minister of War) and German influence, unexpectedly proclaimed the heir presumptive to the Turkish throne, Yussof Izzedin, Generalissimo of the Army and Navy.

Prince Yussof Izzedin is the eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz.

The following dispatch from Berlin was received here tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"The Vienna Reichspost says that at a meeting of the Rumanian Cabinet held in Bucharest under the Presidency of King Ferdinand, and at which representatives of the verious parties were present, the attitude of the Government with regard to the war was approved. It was decided that there were no reasons at present which would justify any alteration of Rumania's attitude.

"Members of the American Red Cross arrived in Budapest yesterday."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—The Porte has declined to discharge the German crews of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which have been in Turkish waters since early in the hostilities and which are said to have been sold by Germany to the Turkish Government.

This reply was given in answer to the British representations regarding the continued presence of Germans on board these vessels.

The Government has now shelved the matter, declaring it to be a domestic question, although it had previously given repeated assurances that these Germans would be repatriated.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—According to a telegram received here from Berlin, the Turkish Government has requested the Oecumenical Patriarch, the head of the Greek Orthodox Church, to leave Constantinople.

The Greek Orthodox Church is the dominant form of Christianity throughout the Russian Empire, in Greece, in European Turkey among both Slavs and Greeks, in parts of Austria and Hungary, and in Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.

The highest prelates of the church are the Patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, and the most important of these is the Patriarch of Constantinople, Germanos V., known also as the Oecumenical Patriarch.

He is the most exalted ecclesiastic of the Eastern churches, and his influence reaches far outside the lands of the patriarchate.

'TAINT platform or promises that make a great party, it's the men who carry out those promises. Ev'ry thing I say about VELVET is carried out by the biggest tobacco house in the world.

Velvet Joe

The experience and resources of the world's largest tobacco producer are behind VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. Two years' patient curing is behind that aged-in-the-wood mellowness that is VELVET'S own. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

If You Sell By Mail

Will you let me show you—if I do it FREE—a way to get MORE INQUIRIES and MORE ORDERS—a way to get them CHEAPER?

My sales-making plans, order-getting schemes, business-bringing ads, booklets and letters have proved big money-makers for dozens of other mail-order advertisers.

Isn't it at least worth the postage on a letter to find out whether I can help YOU sell more goods, whether I can help you MAKE MORE MONEY?

Simply address G 4 Times Annex.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Are now presenting the Newest Fashions introduced at the very late Paris Openings—

Tailleur Suits & Costumes Tailleur

Fur-trimmed Coats

Evening Gowns

Dancing Frocks

Evening Wraps

Afternoon Gowns

Walking Dresses

Fur Coats & Sets

Blouses

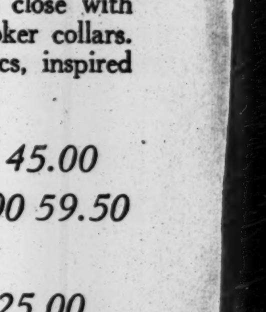
Millinery

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

The Later-Day Fashions in Women's Tailleur Suits and Costumes Tailleurs



This shop concerns itself chiefly in the origination and introduction of tailleur modes that bespeak the advance fashions—types that depart from the beaten path of mediocrity—models that express individuality and that reflect the personality of the wearer.

The latest creation of Georgette is the Zouave jacquette. Another new note is the skirt with the voluminous flare bottom. Quite different are the coats that close with pendant buttons. Smart indeed are the choker collars. Military effects are in evidence. Rich fabrics, inspired by the looms of Rodier and Roubaix.

Tailleur Suits 29.50 35.00 45.00

Velvet & Corduroy Suits 39.50 45.00 59.50

Compose Suits 65.00

Costumes Tailleurs 75.00 to 225.00

The Newest

Sand & Putty Color Blouses

12.75

Original and different designs in these blouses that merge so harmoniously with tailleur suits of blue or brown, in Georgette crepe, chiffon and lace.

White Crepe de Chine Blouses

5.50

A very large assortment of tailleur models with choker, high plaited flare and faille collars and other newest features.

DR. VAN DYKE SENDS THANKS FOR BELGIUM

Relief Bureau Is Flooded with Requests for Mite Boxes from All Over the Country.

RED CROSS FUND GROWS

It Amounts to $268,047—Prince of Wales and French Hospital and Relief Funds Increased Also.

The two leading funds for the relief of the wounded and destitute in Europe were increased yesterday by subscriptions amounting to $22,759. Of this sum $9,633 was given to the New York branch of the Red Cross and $13,759 to the Belgian Fund for the relief of noncombatants in that country.

Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York branch of the Red Cross, to whom all subscriptions should be sent, either to 52 William Street or to 130 East Twenty-second Street, announced yesterday that the total amount collected by the New York branch since the European fund was started was $268,047. These subscriptions were received yesterday:

Westchester County Chapter Red Cross	$3,414
Schenectady County Chapter	2,055
Grace Church	861
Mrs. James Douglas	500
St. Mark's Epis. Ch., Mount Kisco	473
"O. H. P."	300
New York Peace Society	269
Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J.	258
Church of the Incarnation	217
Queen's Village Fund	161
Elmhurst Suffrage Club	126
Miss E. C. Larson	100
N. Y. State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage	100
Chapel of the Incarnation	79
Proceeds of a Children's Fair in B'klyn	57
Through Miss Jane Rianhard	50
Through The Evening Day, New London	69
Christ Ch., Bloomfield and Glen Ridge	89
Ellen S. Halstead	50
Amoma Missionary Soc'y, Olathe, Con.	27
Christ Church, Easton, Md.	27
Pupil nurses, Mt. Sinai Hospital	25
"E. J. T. V."	25
St. Matthew's Epis. Ch., Unadilla, N. Y.	25
Mrs. C. B. McLaughlin	25
Presby. Church, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	24
Methodist Church, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	22
St. James's Church, New London	20
Presbyterian Church, Lyons, N. Y.	19
Churches of Belton, Texas	18
Hollis Lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F.	14
King's Daughters, East Marion, L. I.	14
Presby. Sunday School, Bath, N. Y.	13
"L. A. D."	10
Presbyterian Church, Le Roy, N. Y.	9
All Saints' Church, Harrison, N. Y.	7
Reformed Church, Leeds, N. Y.	6
Mrs. J. L. Roble, Treas., Bath N. Y.	6
Fanny S. Wadsworth	5
Miss Katherine Beebe	5
Miss Harriet Hoggson	5
Pres. Church, Statesville, N. C.	5
Julia A. Kent	5
C. D. Gould	5
Mrs. C. D. Gould	5
Fred W. Guild	5
First Baptist Ch., Jamestown, N. Y.	3
St. Stephens's Church, Armonk, N. Y.	3
J. M. Bonner, Treas., Jetmore, Kan.	3
Children of Emanu-El Brotherhood	2
Roses of Sharon, Emanu-El Bro'hood	2
Esther Speers	2
W. T. Owen	1
In memory of Anthony	1
"Cash"	1

Belgians Send Thanks.

The total amount received for the Belgian Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Bureau, at 8 and 10 Bridge Street, is now $176,378. The Belgian Committee received a cable message yesterday from Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister at The Hague, in which Dr. van Dyke acknowledged the receipt of the $10,000 cabled to him on Friday, to be applied to the relief of the Belgian refugees in the Netherlands. In acknowledging the money, Dr. van Dyke said he extended warmest thanks "from the pitiable Belgian refugees."

Yesterday's subscriptions to the Belgian Fund included one donation of $10,000. The giver wished his name withheld. These subscriptions were received:

Anonymous	$10,000
Tahira & Noto	10
J. M. Lafferty	1
"Cash"	1
Dr. J. Merriweather	1
A. Christian	1
K. H. B.	2
M. K. Ryan	2
Mrs. G. L. Stout	5
J. W. M.	1
J. K. N.	1
Bert Heckert	1
F. T. Kellers	20
E. Maesschalck	1
G. O. Coleman	1
E. M. King	1
Alfred Warde	5
The Widow's Mite	1
Robert B. D.	1
Californian	5
G. O. May	100
B. Halman	5
F. L. Ravenel	25
Caroline W. Jackson	10
Milton Goldsmith	1
J. G. Pollock	10
Alexander & Mary Hawes	25
Miss A. C. Maury	1
Adolph Hirsch	25
L. W. Closson	25
Miss E. L.	100
Anonymous	15
C. E. F.	1
Miss E. McBride	6
Arthur Speria	10
Miss S. M. Homans	1
Cash	25
J. D. Woodward	5
J. Strauss	5
J. H. Aitken	5
J. A. Wright	4
F. King	1
E. J. I. V.	25
An Am. Woman	40
C. A. Liebman	5
Six Boys	6
Mrs. H. Parish, Jr.	25
Mlle. M. Baradel	1
Miss Dorothy Stimson	5
Miss Anna Hoyt	10
M. L. Merriweather	25
W. A. Gilbert	10
J. M. Corbet	25
Miss L. L. Wennert	5
Elinor Junkin	5
T. T. Frothington	25
Henry Wollman	10
A. H. Cavendish	10
George Rosenzweig	5
Mrs. L. E. Hersee	5
Dr. G. T. Jackson	25
L. A. Thomas	50
J. Vrydagho	10
G. M. Smith	25
H. C. Condon	5
Anonymous	5
A. Brys	5
B. Raap	1
V. J. Vander Bruck	5
E. Dayton	1
J. McLarsen	5
Anonymous	10
Anonymous	2
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Van Horn	5
L. L. Decker	10
E. O. Hovey	5
Ray Giles	10
F. R. L.	5
Yacht Enaymious Crew	20
E. M. Bain	10
Mrs. D. S. Whitney	1
Miss Bessie Whitney	1
Phoebe F. Whitney	1
G. A. Ellis	10
F. A. Lucas	10
E. R. Rensch	5
Mrs. C. B. Spahr	10
H. I. E. Perkins	5
Miss E. N. Little	5
H. R. Hillard	25
Gella Landman	1
Miss Louise Nicod and Brother-in-law	5
Cash	1
Mrs. C. H. De Wolfe	10
Alex. Johnston	5
Josephine Martin	10
Mrs. D. Boyle	25
Marguerite Grieder	5
C. Burton	5
Cash	2
Q. S. Mills	3
S. A. Armstrong	10
Daniel Bach	25
Jennie Jenks	10
Mary C. Craig	10
S. D. Halsey	5
Mrs. L. E. Opdycke	25
C. E. Norris	5
E. V. C. Hawkes	200
W. M. K.	100
Grace Balogh	18
Paul V. Velde	100
Mrs. W. S. Miller	250
H. Kanter	100
H. T. De La Vergne	10
E. Alaime	13
W. Williams	5
Katherine Bissell	10
S. R.	15
J. N. Kennan	5
L. E. Rector	5
Mrs. L. Brunn	$25
Huston Wyeth	250
Julius Liebman	100
Miss S. A. Bell	2
S. N. Levy	10
F. M. Jameson	5
E. S. Halsted	50
G. J. Rivers and friend	5
E. A. Tredwell	10
D. A. Kennedy	20
Miss F. V. Warner	2
John Beadle	5
I. C. L. & I. M. L.	15
Lillian A. Ridgway	5
E. L. Haskell	2
A. E. Cottier	50
L. Feish	25
J. M. H.	5
W. F. Hillebrand	25
Steam Yacht Aphrodite	20
J. E. Mallette	5
Mrs. F. Eckstein	5
Annie E. Stodder	100
V. T. Ward	5
Minnie H. Jones	5
H. S. Rosenbaum	50
G. Won Go Mohawk	1
A. L. Kellogg	5
Neil Campbell	2
Miss Susan Blow	25
Mrs. R. Elsberg	50
Mr. and Mrs. B. Letcher	10
"A Clergyman's Widow"	10
H. M. Anderson	25
Jacob Friedman	5
Miss E. K. Strong	25
Mrs. S. S. Brown	100
Fred Riggis	15
A. Richard	10
Ruth B. and Edith Rice	20
Miss A. P. Converse	20
R. B. Sedgwick	2
H. B. Brown	5
C. E. Crocker	7
Sydney Cohen	5
Elmer E. Garnsey	100
S. Warren & Co.	25
W. J. Warren	10
River. Presby. S. S.	35
T. M. Barnes	5
D. J. Starkey	5
E. S. Stoves	5
Caldwell Co.	50
L. W. Dodsworth	25
L. N. Wilkie	10
H. B. Lewis	1
N. Y. State Ass'n Opposed to Woman Suffrage	5
M. T. Thompson	50
M. S. Gaston	25
Mrs. M. La Montague	5
M. H.	5
Mrs. I. N. Heidelberg	100
E. C. Halter	3
Anna A. Jones	10
A. E. Rosteller	2
Anonymous	10
H. M. Kaufman	10
H. W. Slansen	5
Edward Dizabeau	10
Mrs. T. B. Birdsall	50
Anonymous	20
J. P. Hall	25
L. V. Bright	20
Miss E. C. Parsons	10
Rose McCann	2
Anonymous	1
Miss F. K. Russel	10
Mrs. L. B. Westbrook	10
Mrs. T. Hathaway	15
E. & F.	10
Y. W. Hagedorn	5
M. Pellew	10
W. S. Rowland	5
Ide Forest	25
Mrs. L. de Forest	10
Sinclair Knox	10
F. I. Short	8
H. McQuillan	2
Mrs. F. S. Root	25
W. P. Day	15
C. W. Nichols	25
Mrs. H. F. Baldwin	25
Ellen B.	10
B. W. Bogeer	10
"In Memory of Kathryn"	10
October	10
I. P. Church	10
A. C. Edwards	2
L. H. Dorchester	1
Miss C. A. Loesch	5
In Memoriam	3
A. Willis	25
Delos Holden	10
Second Cong. Ch., New London, Ct.	20
Day Krolik	50
W. B. Dean	50
H. Cole	5
M. B. Fowler	10
H. E. Harris	5
F. E.	10
A. J. D.	25
S. M. Alk	1
B. S. Warner	5
S. McDavitt	1
Jerome Hill	10
A. V. S.	5
C. W. Kraushar	10
McDougal Hawks	25
G. T. Stodder	100
E. G. Foster	25

CONTRIBUTED TO MME. VANDERVELDE.

S. W. Sadtler	$10
H. Livingston	25
E. C. Livingston	$25

For French Relief.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $20,125, of which $199 was received yesterday from these persons:

Margaret Rhodes	$5
Jennie E. Cunliffe	5
W. W. Lawrence	1
Mary H. Parsons	10
Margaret A. Mackay	12
State Assoc. Opposed to Woman Suffrage	5
Mrs. Wm. Sloane	50
Through Mrs. H. P. Townsend	14
Anonymous	2
Kate A. Holt	10
Maude A. K. Wetmore	25
Miss M. T. Andrews	15
N. V. V. Franchot	25
Katherine Hooker	20

Prince of Wales Fund.

R. M. Stuart Wortley of 25 Broad Street, Treasurer of the American branch of the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, announced yesterday these subscriptions to that fund, which now amounts to $60,676:

E. F. Pipe	$15
T. R. Beal, Newburg, N. Y.	25
Clark Mills, N. Y.	22
Englishwoman	1
W. T. Hungerford	25
R. A. Cowles	15
Employes of Scoville Mfg. Co.	50
Lewis Broughton	5
Fairchild Bros. & Foster	25
Through Miss Mary S. Broughton	97
Lancaster (Penn.) Britishers	19
F. W. Permain	5
Miss F. Le Clercq	5
Anonymous	5
James McFerran	1
William Mills	100
James Barber	100
Through Capt. J. T. W. Charles, Mauretania	50
Presbyterian Ch. of Cuero, Texas	5
T. Lawrence	10
N. G. Higham	5
C. N. Edge	5
G. J. Rayment	1
Sidney Smith	25
Mrs. R. Wallace	1
F. G. Whitefield	10
Through Wallace Roberts	8
C. S. Trench	75
Allentown, Penn.	118
Through Prof. E. B. Titchener	62
A. T. Boddington	1
Robert Newboult	10
Gustav Swanson	5
Miss E. M. Hawkes	100

For Paris Hospital.

These subscriptions, amounting to $1,439, to the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris were announced yesterday:

H. S. Vanderbilt	$500
Charlotte Torchan	250
Chandler Robbins	100
Mrs. R. S. Russell	100
Mrs. C. H. Coster	100
E. G. Radike	50
H. H. Benedict	50
In Memory of Mother	50
Mrs. C. B. Weeks and Mrs. R. S. Crombie	50
Miss M. H. Pearson	25
F. H. Adriance	25
J. H. Shipley	25
E. S. B.	25
Jacob Friedman	$20
A Sympathizer	11
Miss A. M. Vail	10
T. H. Fearey	10
Mrs. J. P. Andrews	5
P. J. McGuire	5
E. K. E. & L. W.	5
E. E. Wood	5
Seymour Conn.	5
A Friend	5
Betty Coffey	3
Anne M. Morgan	2
John Campbell	1
Charles Masicot	1
B. B. Cannon	1

The fund amounts now to $87,075.06. Contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., at 23 Wall Street.

Sent to The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received these contributions:

For the Belgian Relief Fund $2 from "M. M. S." and $1 from a Brooklynite.

For the American Red Cross $2 sent by the C. D. A. Class of the First Presbyterian Church of Montrose, Penn.

DINNER FUND TO RED CROSS.

Society of Colonial Wars Decides to Forego Its Annual Feast.

At a meeting of its council, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York has decided to omit its annual dinner this season, for the first time in twenty-one years, on account of the grave conditions created by the war in Europe. The council explains in a letter to the society that the principles of its organization unite it by ties of blood with the nations now in battle, and the ancestry of its members traces back to the lands which are now involved in the great struggle. Accordingly it feels this to be a poor time for festivity.

It is suggested that the society under the direction of the American Red Cross in the State of New York should aid in the relief of suffering. The letter adds:

"The council suggest therefore, that all members of the society who are so inclined should donate to such a relief fund the $5 which would ordinarily be expended for a banquet ticket. Such gifts should be sent to the Treasurer, Clarence Storm."

WAR ROBS CONSULATE.

Two Officials of France Here Summoned to the Colors.

Henri Goiran, the French Vice Consul General, and Paul Pierre Moracchini, the Second Deputy Consul of France in New York, were summoned to the colors yesterday, and will sail for France to join their regiments on Saturday.

M. Goiran is a son of Gen. Goiran, a former French Minister of War, and is a Lieutenant in the French Army Reserve. His father, Gen. Goiran, although long past the active age, has again entered the active service of his country, and is exercising an important command.

M. Moracchini is also a Lieutenant of the French Army Reserve, and has served a full tour of duty in the service. Both M. Goiran and M. Moracchini are married, the latter to an American. Each has been attached to the Consulate General here for about five years. Both are well known in shipping circles.

It was said at the Consulate General yesterday that up to the present time about 6,000 French reservists had sailed from New York to join the French Army. In addition to these a great many others have sailed from New Orleans and Quebec.

AMERICAN CONSUL'S PLUCK.

Called a Gendarme's Bluff and Kept Ship for Refugees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—Granville Fortesque, in The Daily Telegraph, tells a story of a dramatic encounter between Mr. Johnson, the American Consul at Ostend, and a Captain of gendarmerie, who desired to commandeer a ship which Mr. Johnson had procured for fugitives to England.

As Mr. Johnson stood on the bridge making final arrangements with the Captain the officious Captain of gendarmerie appeared at the gangplank.

"This ship is requisitioned for use of the army. Allow no civilian on board," he said.

Mr. Johnson insisted that the ship was not requisitioned.

"You can't have it," persisted the gendarme. "I take possession in the name of the military authority. Let not one person pass the gangplank."

The gendarme made a threatening motion with his hand to his holster.

"Come on board," people," shouted Mr. Johnson, which is perhaps not the exact phrase a British Consul would have used.

"I'll shoot the first who crosses," threatened the gendarme.

The Consul smiled.

"I guess you won't. Come!" and he nodded to the fugitives who had watched this scene in alarm.

Hesitatingly they stepped aboard and the gendarme disappeared.

BIG GERMAN CITIES NORMAL.

American Attache Says the People Are Not Depressed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Folkestone gives an interview with an attaché of the American Embassy, who came from Berlin, via Flushing. He said:

"The state of affairs in Berlin and other large cities is about normal, and none of the people appear to be depressed. The portions served at the table d'hote are becoming less. You can guess the cause.

"The recruits for the army appear to be a weedy lot. That is the impression I have formed. In the prisons there are Englishmen and even women invalids. This is bad."

GERMAN DRAMATIST ANSWERS G. B. SHAW

Eulenberg Says Militarism Is Forced Upon His Country.

ADMITS BELGIUM'S WRONGS

Due to "Dire Necessity," While England Deliberately Sides with Russia and Japan.

Herbert Eulenberg, the German playwright, whose position in Germany is somewhat similar to that of George Bernard Shaw in England, has addressed an open letter to Shaw, in the course of which he denounces the British attitude in the present war and begs the British playwright to exert all his powers to break the "terrible alliance" of which England is now a vital part.

The German press bureau at the Hotel Astor yesterday gave out a translation of the letter, which is in part as follows:

Bernard Shaw: You have addressed us Germans several times of late without receiving a reply from us. The reason for this was probably the momentary bitterness against your country of our people's intellectual representatives. Indeed, our best scholars and artists, Ernst Haeckel at 81 years leading the rest, stripped themselves during these past weeks of all the honors which England had apportioned them. Permit me as one who had the opportunity to do much for the propagation of your dramatic works, especially of your finest drama, "Candida," in Western Germany and in Holland, to present as quiet and as moderate a retort as is possible.

Your appeal to intellectual Germany we reciprocate with a question to intellectual England. It is as follows: How is it possible for you to witness your country's present unheard-of policy (so opposed to culture) without rising as a man against it? Do you believe that we thinking Germans would ever, without saying or doing anything, observe an alliance of our Government whose goal was the strengthening of imperialism and the subjugation and destruction of a cultural power, such as France or England? Never! Among your people only a very small number of brave scholars protested against this criminal alliance of your Government at the beginning of the war. You others, you poets, painters, and musicians of present-day England, were silent, and permitted Sir Edward Grey to continue to sin against a people related to you by blood and intellect. You raised your voice a little, Bernard Shaw. But what did you propose to us? "Refrain from your militarism, my dear Germans, and become again the congenial, complacent poets and thinkers, the people of Goethe and Beethoven, whom no one hated. Then we will surely help you against the bad Russians."

Is not this proposal a bit too naive for you, Bernard Shaw? We are situated in the midst of Russians and Frenchmen, who have formed an open alliance against us for more than twenty years. Our neighbors in the East denounce nothing more than us, and our neighbors in the West denounce us and plan against us, who have for nearly half a century evinced nothing but friendliness toward them. When such enemies surround us, does not your friendly counsel, Bernard Shaw, seem as if you said to us: "Just let yourself be massacred, Germans! Afterward your British cousins will vouchsafe you their protection."

"Your Bloodthirsty Kitchener."

Do you think that we would carry on our militarism and our expensive drilling if we lived on an island, as you do? We would not think of it. We would speedily dispatch a bloodthirsty butcher, like your Lord Kitchener, from our island to our most unhealthy colony. We would not even reconcile our worthy Dr. Karl Peters, who had dealt a little unscrupulously with a few negro women, with our conceptions of culture, and had to pass him over to you.

We admit having injured Belgium's neutrality, but we have only done it because of dire necessity, because we could not otherwise reach France and take up the fight against two sides forced upon us. Belgium's independence and freedom, which is suddenly of the utmost importance to your King and your Ministers, we have not touched. Even after the expeditious capture of Liége we asked Belgium for the second time: "Let us pass quickly through your country. We will make good every damage and will not take away a square foot of your country." Do destroyers of liberty and Huns and Vandals, or whatever defamatory names your English papers now heap upon us, who at the time of Beethoven and Schopenhauer formed the Areopagus of culture, conduct themselves in such a way? Does not one of your living spirits in England cry aloud at the reprehensible alliance which your Government has made over your heads with Russia and Japan? On the most shameful day in English history, on the day when Mongolian Japan gave the German people her ultimatum at the instigation of your politicians, on this, I repeat it, most shameful day in the entire English history, I believed that the great dead in Westminster Abbey would rise from their graves, horrified at the shameful deed which their grandsons and great-grandsons imposed upon old England.

"Groundless Participation."

Our people are therefore now rightly embittered against England because through your groundless participation you have made more difficult the war against Russia and France, for which one alone, the Czar of Russia, bears the blame. But, despite this great bitterness, they would never approve the demolition of your country and your nation, because of their respect for your great past and your share in the development of culture in Europe. You, however, joined an alliance as a third great power, whose only purpose is our dissolution and destruction. Merely for reasons of justice and of moral courage a Pitt, a Burke, a Disraeli would have withdrawn their participation in such an alliance, which—oh, heroic dead!—falls upon the Germans by threes, no, by fours or fives. Your present-day statesmen, wholly unworthy of representing a people with your past and your inheritance, incite the Mongolians and blacks against us, your brother nation. They steal and permit our small and insufficiently protected colonies to be stolen, and do not care a jot for all considerations of European culture and morals.

It is a splendid thing that this serious time has also aroused the poets, the thinkers, and artists as political and diplomatic advisers; and we should not let ourselves be crowded out of this profession, for which, thanks to our minds, we are not less fitted than the high-brow Lords and Counts. Men of our guild, from Thucydides and Herodotus to Petrarch and Rubens, and our Humboldt and your Beaconsfield, have ever shown themselves to be good intermediaries and peace advocates. And that—believe me, Bernard Shaw—is of more importance to our people, as well as to our Kaiser, who for over twenty-five years has avoided war like a poison, than all other bloody laurels. Here's to a decent, honorable, and "eternal" peace.

DENIAL FOR McCORMICK.

Friend Says Sing Sing Warden Did Not Take Convict Auto Riding.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—John J. Sinnott, Supervisor of the Town of Mount Pleasant, denied today the story that Warden McCormick of Sing Sing, concerning whose automobile there has been much talk of late, had David A. Sullivan, a former banker of Brooklyn, now serving a sentence for grand larceny, in an auto with him when he met Gov. Glynn at the Ossining railroad station on Thursday.

"There were only two autos at the station," said Mr. Sinnott, "the Warden's and mine. In the Warden's car were Warden McCormick, George Jenkins, Gov. Glynn, Mr. Lockwood, and Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon. Warden McCormick has called on me several times in Tarrytown, but always in some other man's car—usually Michael J. Walsh's."

A report has been circulated that the car really belongs to Mr. Sullivan, who has been driving about in it throughout the neighborhood with Warden McCormick for a chauffeur. Inquiries at the inns along Broadway today failed to find any evidence that McCormick and Sullivan had been there.

ENGLAND WANTS EXCHANGES OPEN

Continued from Page 1.

should be anxious to meet its obligations promptly, if for no other reason than that the efforts of the British Government, trade and commerce between this country and most of the world has been maintained in spite of great disturbance to them that followed the outbreak of the war in Europe. The United States would be in a much worse position, it is argued, if Great Britain had not virtually cleared the sea of hostile ships and given America the opportunity to send its goods to a great many markets that might have been denied it.

Not Free Gold.

While willing to admit that there is justice in the British claim to the gratitude of the United States for preventing a bad situation from becoming worse, the financial representatives of this Government will seek to persuade the British financial representatives that the great stores of gold in the United States Treasury and American banks cannot be regarded as free gold. Much of the Treasury gold represents reserve for the redemption of gold certificates, and it would be a practically impossible task to gather in any considerable amount of these certificates in order to release the gold behind their issue, because they are in general circulation.

As for the gold in banks, the reply to the British query is that most of it represents the fixed reserves required by law, and that recently it has been depleted to a point far below the legal requirement. Furthermore, it is contended, if the British creditors of the United States should insist on an immediate liquidation of American obligations, practically all payments from places in this country would be made from drafts on the gold in New York banks and a serious financial condition would become more serious.

It was gathered today that the United States Government would seek to bring about some arrangement under which these foreign obligations could be extended until conditions became better. That they are already becoming better, it is said, is indicated by the voluntary agreement of New York bankers to take care of the $84,000,000 of the indebtedness of New York City and the continued effort of New York bankers to see that other American indebtedness abroad is liquidated as fast as possible under present conditions. American bankers have depended in the past on caring for obligations represented in balance of trade against the United States largely by the apparent certainty of large cotton shipments and have arranged for payments with regard to the period when cotton would be moving across the Atlantic in large quantities. The war upset calculations, and the lack of demand for cotton and other principal articles of export left America with an enormously increased balance of trade against it and no adequate means of meeting the incurred obligations.

Hope to Reach Agreement.

The representatives of the British financial interests are to be asked to take this condition into consideration, and particularly to keep in mind that heretofore the United States has not depended on the utilization of any considerable portion of the gold in the country to liquidate its obligation to Great Britain, but on the settling off of the value of cotton and other shipments against money owed abroad.

The British Government, judged by the understood attitude of its financial representatives here, is not insisting on any harsh terms. While it holds that the United States is in a position to pay its British obligations in gold, it is willing to hear the American side of the story in a friendly spirit, and this leads those officially interested to believe that some arrangement can be made that will remove the present difficulties.

DEPENDS ON RATE DECISION.

Railroad Situation as Chief Obstacle to Reopening Stock Exchange.

Bankers who take an important part in financing Stock Exchange operations said last night that numerous obstacles must be overcome before the suggestions of Sir George Paish to reopen the Exchanges could be followed out. The uncertainty of railroad credit because of the rate situation was noted as probably the most disturbing element in American finances just now, and the second was the fear in many quarters of a flood of liquidation from Europe.

"Business men and bankers the country over," said the head of a large Wall Street bank, "realize that the hearings now on before the Interstate Commerce Commission are important, but there are many, I am afraid, who do not realize what vital influence the results will have. The war has brought vast declines in earnings, the roads have millions of maturities to meet in the next few months, and there is a crying need of fresh capital to carry on new work. If their rates are increased the benefit will be great, and if no advances are permitted I am positive that there will be a great deal of trouble for the carriers.

"I believe that if foreign holders of our railroad securities received assurance that the roads were going to make a better living the Stock Exchange could open without heavy selling from the other side. Probably German investors would dispose of some of their holdings, but from England, France, and Holland I am confident there would come comparatively little. If the banks of this country could be persuaded—as they would be through a rate increase—that the state of railroad credit was to be strengthened, they would be willing to join in the task of supporting the market until business in stocks and bonds became more normal."

Other bankers have said that if London took the lead in opening her Stock Exchange the New York market would soon follow. It is pointed out that the British Government could guarantee the obligations of the banks in stock market dealings, as they have in other directions. The exercise of paternalism of this sort is not possible here, the bankers say, and because of its absence slow and cautious progress must be made in opening the market. These bankers hold that the British market could point the way, and New York could follow, profiting from the experience of their English colleagues.

Governors of the Stock Exchange say without reservation that the problem of reopening is one for the banks. Numerous plans have been thought over, including the arbitrary shutting off of trading for several days in stocks other than those held in this country; the elimination of all business of a speculative nature, and even the refusal of selling orders from abroad. But in the end discussions among Stock Exchange men have been boiled down to a purely banking proposition.

It is realized that reopening of the market with a great outpouring of stocks would be disastrous unless the banks were in a particularly strong position. The time has not yet come, the bankers say, and, while signs of its approach are seen, still much needs to be done to bring easement to the international credit situation before new burdens are taken up.

DEFENDS OUR NAVY AND ITS CONTROL

Secretary Daniels Says Work Is Best Done Without a Military Head or a General Staff.

STRONG NOW IN SUBMARINES

We Stand Third Among the Navies in This Type of Craft—Congress Expected to Meet New Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Smarting under newspaper criticism of the American Navy, Secretary Daniels tonight issued an answer several thousand words long, in which he said:

"Our system of government definitely provides for a civilian head of the navy. Absolute control of the navy by a military head or by a general staff composed of naval officers solely is contrary to the spirit of our institutions. While no general staff exists, there is a definite organization of all the work of the navy, and a permanent position in this organization is assigned to the General Board of the Navy. By reason of the official positions of certain of its members and by reason of the duties assigned, the General Board constitutes in effect a general staff; and the permanent detail of our first naval officer, Admiral Dewey, as its President, insures a continuing policy in its recommendations.

"The General Board, after a careful study, submits each year to the Secretary of the Navy what in the board's opinion should be the number and type of vessels to be built. Since 1900 the General Board of the Navy has furnished a consistent and continuing programme; it has fully recognized the importance of destroyers and submarines; it has since 1907 consistently advocated the policy of four destroyers for each battleship; it has annually recommended additional submarines and tenders for submarines in the proportion of one tender to six submarines, and tenders to destroyers in the proportion of one tender to sixteen destroyers.

"Because of his intimate knowledge of the policy of the Administration, demands of other departments of the Government, and the condition of the country's finances, it has not been possible for the Secretary of the Navy to adopt in toto the General Board's recommendations, nor has it been possible for Congress to provide always the vessels which the Secretary has recommended.

"There are many opinions, of course, as to what constitutes an adequate navy and the proportion of vessels of one type or another. The ultimate decision as to how many vessels, how many of each type, shall be provided rests with Congress. Neither the Secretary nor the General Board determines upon appropriations for the navy, which matter is entirely in the hands of Congress, the court of last resort in expressing the desires of the people. Having at hand the Secretary of the Navy's recommendation, and understanding the country's policy, the state of the country's finances, and the relative proportion of such finances available for naval purposes, Congress authorizes the numbers and types of vessels that in its opinion best answer the country's needs. In 1912 Congress appropriated for a single battleship. Again in 1913 Congress appropriated for a single battleship. Realizing the importance of battleship construction, and in view of the economies instituted by the Secretary of the Navy, it was possible for Congress, in 1914, to provide for two battleships following the Secretary's recommendations.

"The submarine is a most effective defensive weapon, and has great possibilities of marked development in the future as an offensive weapon. It is not believed, however, that submarines, in their present state of development, will decide any naval war, but that the paramount need of the present-day navy is for battleships, by which the ultimate test of strength will be decided. Today, in the number of submarines, the United States Navy stands third among the navies of the world, and in the proportion of submarines to vessels of other types is exceeded only by one navy, that of France.

"Considering the number of submarines in our navy and the principal foreign navies, we find that England has a fleet of about 75 in service and probably 9 building; Germany, 24 in service and 7 or more building; France, 67 in service and 9 or more building; Japan, 15 in service and 2, and possibly more, building, while in the United States Navy we have 36 in service, 14 building, and 8 about to be contracted for. These figures may be modified somewhat at present, for in some of these countries submarines were building for other powers at the commencement of the war, and these vessels have undoubtedly been taken over as part of the respective navies. Further, since submarine matters are considered secret, the figures of vessels building are guarded and may not be exactly correct. However, looking over the above figures, we find that, roughly, there are built or building for the various navies: England, 84; France, 76; United States, 51; Germany, 31, and Japan, 17.

"Submarines form simply one branch of a navy, and should, therefore, other conditions being equal, form a proportional part of a fleet. When the relative sizes of the fleets of the great nations enumerated above are considered it will be seen that the United States possesses a submarine flotilla relatively and actually very powerful. England's fleet is more than twice as great as that of this country, yet she has but little more than half as many more submarines. France has a considerably larger submarine fleet than ours, with a smaller navy, but she has in the past taken the lead in submarine building and this lead England has overcome, and we are on that road; Germany, with a more powerful fleet than ours, has many less submarines, and Japan, with a fleet approaching ours in strength, has only half as many submarines. It is true that the conditions are not all equal, and requirements for submarine strength cannot be based entirely on fleet strength. Harbors and coasts to be defended must be considered, and the United States, with long coast lines and many harbors, may need rather more than a proportional number of submarines.

"As far as the submarines themselves are concerned, it is believed that ours are on a par with any in the world. The development of our types has been logical, and in each new type the ideas and comments of the officers and men who operate the submarines in service have been considered. In the appropriation made by the last Congress, two types for the first time were included—one of high surface speed, to accompany the fleet, and one for coast and harbor defense. In the building of two such distinct types we are in accord with what foreign countries are doing, and submarine flotillas in the future will probably be composed of vessels of these two types.

"In general, then, it may be said that our submarines themselves are the equal of any, and in point of numbers we compare most favorably with foreign navies. However, the importance of submarines is undoubtedly being shown at the present time, and rapidly as the submarine flotillas of some countries, notably England, have been built, this pace will probably be increased. For manuy reasons we should undoubtedly then keep up and increase our submarine strength, building submarines not only to defend our long coasts, but to accompany the fleet. Congress, in appropriating for twelve in the last two years, is following this idea, and with the Navy Department and Congress both working toward an adequate submarine fleet, it is believed that our concurrent progress with foreign countries is fairly assured."

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KEEPS BAN ON LOANS.

President's Views Unchanged as to Financial Aid to Belligerents.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson today, in talks with callers, again said that the attitude of the Government toward loans by Americans to belligerent nations in Europe had not changed. This Government's attitude as set forth several weeks ago by Secretary Bryan is that the Government considers such loans as not in the spirit of "true neutrality."

Reports that the administration had changed its position have been widely circulated recently as a result of the publication of an opinion from a high government official that under international law the United States had no right to prohibit loans to belligerent nations. Government officials explained, however, that this opinion and the President's statements were entirely consistent, since Secretary Bryan did not assert that the Government had a legal right to prevent loans.

JURORS AID THE POOR.

Sheriff's Panel Gives Dinner Souvenir Money to Charity.

At the suggestion of Sheriff Grifenhagen the first panel of Sheriff jurors will give no souvenirs at the dinner this year, but will turn the money over to the Sheriff to spend in charity. There are three panels of jurors of one hundred each, and it is expected that the other two panels will follow the example of the first. Soon after the suggestion was received a committee representing the first panel met and decided that the tax for the souvenirs, if they were to keep up with the traditions of previous dinners, would be about $15 a juror, and it was resolved to give the Sheriff $1,500 at once.

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VILLA PROMISES PEACE TO MEXICO

With Carranza Out of the Presidency There Will Be No Fighting.

HOPE IN THE CONVENTION

Villa's Appearance and Declaration Arouse Enthusiasm—Warning to American Agents of Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Oct. 19.—Late reports from Aguascalientes say that the peace conference continues in session there, although no results have been obtained. Details of Gen. Villa's visit have also been sent here. He went to Aguascalientes on his special train, accompanied by G. C. Carothers, the United States Consul. Villa appeared before the delegates and made a strong peace speech. He announced he would do everything possible to bring about peace and that he had no intention of pushing his revolution so long as the Carranza party made an effort to fulfill the promises made during the revolution. When he had finished Villa received an ovation and was embraced by Gen. Alvaro Obregon, whom Villa placed in jail at Chihuahua at the outbreak of his revolution.

While Villa was at the conference his forces in the North were ordered on the troop trains, and with Gen. Raoul Madero in command, waited on sidings, ready to go south if any move hostile to Villa were made.

A notice that all American secret service men found in Juarez who proved to be working for the Carranza party would be shot was posted here by order of Villa, on Sunday afternoon, just before the bull fight, and attracted much attention.

The town has been filled with American and Mexican secret service officers working for the Carranza faction on the American side. They are known to have supplied information regarding Villa's movements.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 19.—Carranza agents here have announced that he has ordered 16,000 troops sent against Maytorena's troops in Sonora. Reports from Naco say that Maytorena is badly whipped, and that he never will be able to capture the town from the Carranza forces.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Gen. Villa has informed the United States Government that unless something unforeseen occurs hostilities in Mexico are at an end, and that he will support any Provisional Government set up by the National Convention at Aguascalientes.

Villa said he would not accept Carranza as Provisional President, but was satisfied he would not be chosen. The general understanding on all sides has been that Carranza himself does not desire to be Provisional President, wishing to be free to enter the Presidential race in the succeeding election.

The latest official reports to the State Department describe in detail the visit last Saturday of Gen. Villa to the convention at Aguascalientes. When the commander of the Division of the North arrived suspicions were awakened as to his purposes, but when he addressed the convention all doubt was removed. Gen. Villa said he came to pledge his support to the acts of the convention and to take the oath, and that he wanted to go on record so that no one could ever say that he was unpatriotic.

Gen. Villareal, Chairman of the convention, made a speech, saying that the country owed a debt of gratitude to Gen. Villa's military achievements, but that they were as nothing compared to his patriotism. Then Gen. Villa wrote his name on the Mexican flag, as did all the other delegates, and kissed the banner, pledging again amid a storm of applause to abide by the decisions of the convention. Villa departed soon afterward for Guadaloupe, saying that he did not desire his presence in Aguascalientes to be misinterpreted.

To American Consular Agent Carothers, who accompanied him, Gen. Villa stated emphatically that he would support any choice of the convention except Carranza, and that he thought permanent peace in Mexico was now in sight.

The convention is awaiting the arrival of delegates from Gen. Zapata, and it is reported here that the Southern chief may himself attend the assembly.

FREES POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Carranza Sends Them to Laredo—Overtures to Zapata.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—Manuel Bonilla, E. Llodente, Martin Guesman, Pablo Dieguez, Luis G. Malvaez, and Abel Serratos, who were held in the penitentiary on political charges, left tonight with an escort of twenty soldiers for Laredo, where they will be liberated by order of First Chief Carranza.

Angeles and other delegates to the peace convention start tomorrow for Morelos to confer with Zapata, who, it is hoped, will join the convention.

PREDICTS PEACE IN MEXICO.

Gen. Villa Buying Autos and Selling Horses, Says Californian.

"I am absolutely of the opinion that conditions in Mexico are approaching settlement," said a Californian yesterday at the Waldorf who is interested in mines in Mexico which have not had to shut down during the revolutions in that country. "I base my opinion on my knowledge of what Gen. Villa is doing in the way of acquiring automobiles and selling horses.

"About six weeks ago I saw four fine new automobiles started from Los Angeles on the way to him. These were in no sense military automobiles. One was an elaborate limousine, and the others were touring cars. I suppose each must have cost at least $7,000, because they were cars of a high-priced make. Each had on the doors what I was told was Gen. Villa's coat of arms, about the size of a pancake. The talk in Los Angeles was that they were presents from American admirers.

"On the other hand, I happen to know that Villa's agents have been trying to sell horses to the French and English Governments. Villa has between 15,000 and 20,000 of them, and he would not want to get rid of them if he had any idea that there was going to be more war in Mexico. Our concern, which is a small one, has been able to plug along without any interference from either or any side down there, and I think one reason is that we have absolutely preserved our neutrality. We have been friendly with those in and those out of power, and have managed to convince everybody that all we wanted was to be able to work our mine and get the product out."

LEVIES NEW EXPORT DUTIES.

Revised List Issued by Carranza—More Political Arrests Made.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—A decree was published tonight increasing the export duties on certain articles and creating such duties on various products formerly exempt. Broomroot will pay an export tax of 6 pesos per 1,000 kilos, ixtle fibre 1 cent per kilo, chewing gum 2 cents, guayule 15 pesos per 1,000 kilos, vanilla 2 pesos per kilo, net corn 2 cents, wheat 1 cent, beans 3 cents, rice 3 cents, chickpeas 2 cents, coffee when hulled 3 pesos 25 cents per 100 kilos net and when unhulled 3 cents per kilo net; fresh tomatoes 2 cents per kilo, sugar 3 cents, molasses 2 cents, alcohol and other spirits 3 cents per liter, alfalfa, green, 2 pesos 50 cents per 1,000 kilos; dry, 7 pesos 50 cents per 1,000 kilos.

Deer and goat skins will pay 12 cents per kilo, ox and other hides 8 cents, wool 8 cents, horses 20 pesos per head, calves 8 pesos, one-year-old steers 12 pesos, two-year-olds 16 pesos, bulls over three years 20 pesos, cows 20 pesos, mules 20 pesos, donkeys 1 peso, goats and sheep 2 pesos, and hogs 3 cents per kilo.

These duties must be paid in Mexican gold coin. The Department of Finance may reduce the export duties on live stock or allow the free exportation of same in special cases. Export duties previously created by the First Chief on other articles not included in the foregoing list are repealed. The new schedule goes in effect Nov. 1.

Felix Mendez, an ex-Federal Colonel, with seventeen others, has been arrested; also Matias Romero, nephew of a former Mexican Minister to Washington. All are charged with political offenses.

The Acting War Minister says the rebel forces under Higinio Aguilar and Benjamin Argumedo have been defeated near the boundary States of Puebla and Oaxaca.

WILL REVALIDATE CLAIMS.

Holders of Mexican Mining Lands Have Sixty Days to Apply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The State Department has received from the Brazilian Minister, in charge of American interests in Mexico, a report giving detailed information respecting the revalidation of mining applications. The Minister transmitted a circular issued by the Mexican Secretary of Encouragement of Colonization and Industry, giving the procedure to be followed by mining agents in complying with the terms of the decree of Aug. 29, 1914, by which all acts of the Huerta régime were declared null and void.

"As a matter of equity," the circular reads, "all interested persons are hereby granted sixty days from date, during which term they may make application to the mining agents to replace the proceedings or for the issuance of new titles, under caution that on the expiration of said term, without having taken such steps, the land will be considered as free and denounceable by any interested person. Before said term expires mining agents shall accept no other applications for the same land but those of the interested persons."

The circular announces a stamp tax of $5 per hectare to cover the new titles.

REFERS VERA CRUZ PROBLEM.

Carranza Will Let Military Convention Deal with American Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The questions connected with the transfer of Vera Cruz from American back to Mexican control, involving the action to be taken on the demands of the American Government for certain guarantees of protection and against double taxation, have been referred to the Constitutionalist Convention at Aguascalientes.

President Wilson was notified today that Gen. Carranza, the First Chief, had passed up the responsibility for granting or refusing the American demands to the Aguascalientes Convention. This was accepted as indicating that Carranza recognized the convention, which declared itself the sovereign power in Mexico, as superior to him in the exercise of authority.

All information received here from Mexico indicates that the convention is similar in many respects to the convention set up in Paris in the French Revolution, which exercised plenary power. The convention at Aguascalientes bases its sovereignty on its power derived from the might of the revolution. It is believed the convention will provide for a federal form of government. When the convention meets again this week it will take up the question of naming a Provisional President.

Boy Kills Man with Fist Blow.

John S. Schepers, who is in partnership with his brother in the confectionery business at 772 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, went out of the store last night to chase away youths who were standing in front. One of the boys felled him with a fist blow. Dr. Lieberwitz of the Jewish Hospital found that Schepers had been killed by the blow, which was over the heart. The police of the Grand Avenue Station arrested James Carroll, 17 years old, of 641 Grand Avenue, who, they alleged, struck the blow. Schepers, who was 20 years old, lived at 808 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

CARMAN JURORS QUICKLY CHOSEN

Continued from Page 1.

for both sides expressed themselves as being higly gratified with the jury.

The town of Mineola was astir early this morning in anticipation of the beginning of the trial, and as early as 8 o'clock persons had gathered outside the Court House to wait for an opportunity to get seats in the small space left for spectators. By 9 o'clock the crowd had increased, but, contrary to expectations, it included few women. At 9:30 the doors of the courtroom were thrown open and 108 veniremen were taken to their seats inside. More than one-third of the room, which would accommodate only 500 persons, was taken up with reporters' tables, and, after the veniremen were seated, there was room for only thirteen persons.

Sheriff Pettit had announced that none would be permitted to stand and that the doors would be locked when the seats were filled. Pleas by personal friends of the Sheriff, District Attorney, and other officers for seats proved ineffectual, with the result that there were no women in the courtroom.

William B. Bailey, husband of the woman who was murdered in Dr. Carman's office in Freeport on June 30 last, entered the courtroom at 9:50 o'clock, accompanied by District Attorney Smith and Assistant District Attorney Harry Weeks. Throughout the day he sat with the prosecuting lawyers. This caused Mrs. Carman's counsel to declare that Mr. Bailey apparently was demanding judgment on Mrs. Carman, in spite of the fact she had not been proved guilty of murdering Mrs. Bailey. Dr. Carman took his seat near the counsel table. He chatted with several friends and seemed to be in good spirits.

Mrs. Carman's Entrance.

Mrs. Carman appeared at a little door beside the Judge's stand, which gave entrance to the courtroom from the rear, at 9:55. Conversation in the room ceased when she entered. Fresh in appearance, smiling confidently, and wearing a becoming blue suit and a large black hat with a black and white feather, she gave the impression of being anything but downcast. She nodded to several friends as she made her way around the jury box to her seat, and spoke to her husband briefly before she turned her attention to the court.

Justice Charles H. Kelby of the Supreme Court took his seat at 10 o'clock and the trial began. Five of the veniremen were absent when called on to give the amount of their mileage bill, and 108 answered. Then Ludlam, a tall, slender, bronzed man, with a pointed mustache and dark hair, was called.

The District Attorney asked Ludlam if he had read accounts of the Carman case in the newspapers, and if he had formed any opinion as to Mrs. Carman's guilt or innocence.

"I have read only the headlines," he replied, "and have formed no opinion."

Upon further questioning by Mr. Smith he said that he would not be prejudiced in favor of Mrs. Carman because she was a woman, and he believed in equal justice for men and women. The fact that testimony was given by a negro would not prejudice him. Circumstantial evidence, he said, would convince him of Mrs. Carman's guilt if it were impossible to produce direct evidence.

"Have you read of the dictograph that was in Mrs. Carman's room?" Mr. Graham asked.

"Only in the headlines," replied Ludlam.

"Would you consider the placing of a dictograph in a husband's office to spy on him during consultations with women such a sneaky thing to do that you would be prejudiced against the person who did it?" the lawyer asked.

Mrs. Carman glanced from Ludlam to her counsel when he used the word "sneaky," but showed no emotion. Ludlam replied in the negative.

Defense Hits at Burns.

"Did you read of a man named Burns—a moving-picture man, or magazine writer, or something of the sort—who was working on the case and who, I believe, had some detectives working on it?" Mr. Graham asked, apparently seeking to hide Mr. Burns's identity in case the oysterman had not heard of him before.

"Yes," Ludlam answered. "I had read something of him before."

"Do you know that he admits that he is the greatest detective on earth?"

"Yes."

Here Mr. Smith interposed an objection to the question on the ground that one of the possible witnesses for the State was being ridiculed. Mr. Graham explained that he wished to determine whether the fact that Mr. Burns had been working on the case would lend weight to the defense and prejudice the juryman and then asked:

"Do you know that Burns was cited by a Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia for removing a negro witness from the State while working on the Frank murder case in that State?"

The District Attorney sprang to his feet and shouted an objection. Justice Kelby sustained the objection, saying that the court did not have time to listen to details of the Frank murder case. Ludlam was sworn in at 10:37 o'clock.

James Bedell of East Rockaway, the second man questioned, occupied only two minutes of the court's time, readily admitting that he would not vote to have anybody put to death. A tanned farmer next said that he had not read of the case, but that his wife had read the stories in the papers to him. He was peremptorily challenged by the District Attorney.

Angler, a short, middle-aged man, who said that he had discussed the case, but excused this with the explanation that he was a barber, was accepted by both sides at 10:58 o'clock, after being questioned minutely by Mr. Graham regarding the possible influence on his verdict of a story circulated a month ago to the effect that George M. Levy of Mrs. Carman's counsel had acknowledged sending a man named Smith to try to bribe one of the State's witnesses in the case, Frank Farrell, the alleged eye-witness of the shooting.

Farrell is being detained in Mineola jail as a material witness, and Smith has been indicted on the charge. Angler said this would not influence his decision.

Attack on Farrell's Testimony.

From the fact that the Carman lawyer questioned several of the veniremen on this subject, it was believed the defense was preparing an effort to discredit the testimony of Farrell if the prosecution put him on the stand.

A lanky carpenter, who reflected long before answering the questions put to him, was challenged by the District Attorney, and Frank D. Mount, Juryman No. 3, was put in the jury box in his place. In Nassau County, contrary to the custom in New York, the jury box is filled first with twelve prospective jurors, and the ones that are challenged are replaced with new candidates, instead of each being questioned before being sent to the jury box.

Mount, a handsome, tall man, with gray hair and smoothly shaved face, answered promptly and seemed quite satisfactory to both sides. A little man with bristling mustache and ruddy cheeks, who said he was a wood carver, spent an uncomfortable half hour on the stand while the attorneys for both sides got him tangled in his answers and he was dismissed.

The procedure moved rapidly then until 12:30 o'clock, when recess was taken until 1:30 for lunch, Hovey, middle-aged and wearing a red necktie; Gottsch, a short, elderly gardener, and Smith, the painter, being accepted as jurymen, and half a dozen veniremen being dismissed. One of those dismissed was William McCarthy, Postmaster of Mineola and proprietor of a string of five country newspapers in that region. He said he might have expressed some editorial opinions about the Carman case, and that he had read a great deal about it in his own newspapers, but that he did not believe everything he read.

Justice Kelby laughed at this remark, and Mr. McCarthy was excused. Judging from his appearance on leaving the room, he was the only one of the veniremen who did not feel some personal injury at being excused. The selection of the Carman jury was characterized at both morning and afternoon session by apparent eagerness on the part of the veniremen to serve.

The six men who had been selected for jury duty before lunch time were taken by guards to the Garden City Hotel, a short distance out of Mineola, for their luncheon, and were back in their box when the doors were again opened at 1:30.

Several veniremen were dismissed after luncheon when they had acknowledged such intimate acquaintance with persons concerned in the case that they feared they could not judge impartially, and Giraud, white-haired and white-mustached, the gardener who lived at Merrick, near Freeport, Dr. Carman's home, was called. He had never heard of Mr. Burns, he said. Then Peter Rohrbach, Jr., of Seacliff, acknowledged that he would be inclined toward lenity to Mrs. Carman because she had a small child, who would be motherless and disgraced if the defendant were convicted of murder in the first degree. It was when the District Attorney elicited this information that Mrs. Carman betrayed for the first time that the procedure had been playing on her nerves. The venireman's dismissal from the stand, however, ended this phase of her ordeal.

Jacob Anton was chosen at 2:40, Molyneaux at 2:45, and Joseph H. Aston at 3:04. Mr. Aston, who said he was the manager of a large publishing house, a short, stocky man, with a little brown mustache, answered his questions with crisp "yes" and "no" until Mr. Graham asked if the discovery of the dictograph would prejudice judgment.

"Not to any degree—I shouldn't like my own wife to install one," replied the venireman.

Even Mrs. Carman smiled at this. Mr. Aston then said devices of this kind were becoming of such general use that the use of one by the wife of a physician was not sufficient to influence him, and he was accepted by both sides.

Celia Coleman Appears.

Thomas A. McWhinney, Republican candidate for Assemblyman, was challenged and excused. Stryker, with quick, decisive answers, won the approval of both sides, and ended the task of selecting a jury. Court was adjourned for the day within a few minutes.

After the session the District Attorney said that his questions regarding the weight which would be given to the testimony of a negro were prompted by the fact that one of the State's strongest witnesses would be Celia Coleman, who worked in the Carman home at the time of the murder and who was said since Mrs. Carman's arrest to have told detectives quite a different story from the one she told at the Coroner's inquest.

The negro maid's whereabouts had been kept secret since she disappeared from Mineola last Summer in company with two detectives supposed to have been assigned by Mr. Burns to keep her in custody. Tonight she made her reappearance in Mineola, though this was not known generally. Accompanied by a negro maid and wearing an elaborate silk costume, Celia, who originally came from North Carolina, got off a train at Mineola shortly after 5 o'clock. A Burns detective met the two and Celia was taken away to appear when called by the prosecution.

The maid, it was said, will be put on the stand by the defense tomorrow as the State's first witness immediately after the District Attorney has made his opening speech to the jury and the physicians who examined Mrs. Bailey's body have testified to establish the corpus delicti. The State is expected to present, in all, about twenty witnesses. In view of the speed with which the jury was selected it was thought that the trial would not last so long as had been expected, and that the State would finish presenting its witnesses by Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Carman herself would be the first witness for the defense, one of her lawyers said tonight, and probably would appear late Wednesday or early Thursday.

Since the Carman case first aroused public attention last July two lawyers have been added to the defense, Mr. Graham, who is a Surrogate of Nassau County, and his partner, H. A. Uterhart. Mr. Uterhart and Geo. M. Levy of Freeport, the first lawyer to represent Mrs. Carman, were in court today.

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Mr. Beck is one of the leaders of the New York bar, and has argued many important cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, including the Northern Securities case, the Lotteries case, the Danbury Hatters' case, and the Paper Trust case.

His article will interest everybody and doubtless provoke much discussion.

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Waterproof robes, of double black and green plush, interlined with rubber; extra sizes; at	$5.95
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BOARD CRITICAL OF RATE APPEAL

Questions Asked by Commissioners at New Hearing Discouraging to Railroads.

DEFEND SHIPPERS' RIGHTS

Ask if Advance Would Not Mean Their Assuming Foreign Security Holders' Burden.

WILLARD PRESENTS CASE

Tells of Falling Revenues and War's Curtailment of Credit—Brandeis Attacks Unearned Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The railroads in official classification territory today before the Interstate Commerce Commission began the presentation of their case in support of their appeal for a readjudication of their application for an advance of 5 per cent. in freight rates. The appeal was based on the representation that the war in Europe had produced new conditions which justified the relief desired, and the burden of the contentions presented was that the maintenance of railway credit depended upon the receipt of additional income by the lines.

The Commissioners asked numerous questions as the hearing proceeded, and their tenor was not encouraging to the railroads. The hearing probably will be concluded tomorrow, and it is expected that the commission will give its decision without great delay.

The case for the carriers was presented by Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and George Stuart Patterson, counsel for the Pennsylvania lines, acting as chief counsel for the 112 railroads and 35 systems embraced in the application. Louis D. Brandeis appeared as counsel for the commission, Clifford Thorne for the State Railroad Commissions of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and many other Western States, and Frank Lyon, ex-counsel for the commission, for the Pittsburgh Coal Company. The case for the railroads was supported by a mass of statistics presented by Vice President George M. Shriver of the B. & O., acting for all the roads.

It was shown by Mr. Willard that the combined operating revenues of the railroads for the year ended June 30, 1914, had fallen off $48,000,000 from those of the preceding year, while the operating expenses had increased by $22,000,000.

Questions Asked by Commissioners.

The questions asked by members of the commission presented, perhaps, the most interesting features of the day. All the members were sitting except Mr. Harlan, who was detained in New York by illness. Judge Clements presided and asked a series of questions for the commission that evidently had been prepared with care.

Mr. Clements asked Mr. Willard if he thought the railroads should be dealt with in any other manner than other industries affected by war conditions. Referring to the law which created the commission and to those which conferred powers upon it, he asked how far the witness thought the commission could go in making a just and reasonable rate designed to help the roads to maintain their credit in the face of war conditions.

Commissioner Meyer compressed the apparent attitude of mind of the commission into a question that went unanswered.

"Is it not suggested," said Mr. Meyer, "by your statement as to the credit of American railroad securities that you would be shifting the burden of war consequences from the shoulders of the foreign shareholder to those of the American shipper?"

Earlier in the examination of Mr. Willard the question had been asked by Mr. Brandeis if increasing rates to improve the credit of American railroad securities abroad would not result in the dumping of these securities on the market just as soon as the price improved. Mr. Willard admitted that this might be the result. Judge Clements at this point asked several questions showing that he had in mind the controlling conviction now in Administration circles—that everything possible should be done to prevent our gold going abroad—and that putting up the price of American railroad securities would have this very result.

Mr. Lyon, representing the Pittsburgh Coal Company, wanted to know if rates on coal to Pittsburgh, now regarded as very profitable where large cars and improved means of loading are employed, should be increased. Mr. Willard said not. Then several attorneys wanted to know if the carriers were going to present any testimony to show that any special article should pay a higher rate. Mr. Patterson, for the carriers, said that no such testimony had been prepared. This left the whole question resting on the broad matter of credit.

The commission repeatedly called attention to the fact that the hearing was limited to facts and conditions subsequent to the decision of July 29. This naturally circumscribed the statements of the witnesses.

No questions were asked by Commissioners McChord and Daniels, who gave dissenting opinions last July in the 5 per cent. case and are said to be disposed to support the granting of an increase.

New Measures Not Sufficient.

Stating that "the needs of the carriers are pressing and immediate," and that "the actual situation has become extremely critical," Mr. Willard called attention to the decision of the commission in the former case, wherein it was stated that "the net operating income of the railroads in official classification territory is smaller than is demanded in the interest of both the general public and the railroads," and to the fact that the railroads already had taken action to secure additional revenues through various advances and changes of practice, but, added Mr. Willard, "the measures of relief proposed by the commission will not in our opinion adequately meet the existing situation.

"The annual statements of all the railroads involved in this proceeding combined for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914," Mr. Willard continued, "show roundly that the total operating revenues during that year were approximately $48,000,000 less than during the previous year, while the operating expenses during the same period were approximately $22,000,000 greater.

"The net operating income of these companies for the same period amounted to $260,000,000, or approximately $76,000,000 less than was earned during the previous year, and equal to but 3.98 per cent. upon the property investment, a lower return than was shown at any time in fifteen years.

"The income, applicable to interest, dividends, and surplus, during the fiscal year just closed, was $265,700,000, or 4.06 per cent. upon the total capital obligations, this return also being lower than any in fifteen years.

"A war such as that now raging causes great and immediate disturbance to industry, commerce, and finance. It causes contraction of credit and great restriction, if not the actual stoppage, of international trade, as well as serious disturbance to domestic commerce, and, as we have seen, it has thrown the security markets of the world, first into panic and then into suspension of operations.

"These have, in fact, been the immediate, direct, and clearly apparent consequences of the war which began less than three months ago; but the ultimate and more lasting consequences are almost as plainly to be seen and will certainly follow, if they do not accompany, the conditions mentioned.

Long Period of High Interest.

"These are enormous destruction of wealth, with great diversion of labor and capital to unproductive employment, thus causing a check to the world's accumulation of new capital and a serious and prolonged rise in the rate of interest. The effect of such higher interest rates will continue long after the present emergency has passed, bcause they will be reflected in the basis upon which the new securities will be issued from time to time as required, for refunding and other purposes.

"In so far as the war and its consequences tend, as I have just shown, to change the conditions surrounding the enlistment of new capital, they tend to change the fundamental relation between railroad and shipper, for the cost of capital is one of the most important elements of the cost of transportation.

"It is known that the railroads of the United States have over $520,000,000 of outstanding obligations which will mature and must be met within the next twelve months alone. It was shown in the original record in this case that the railroads in official classification territory only had spent approximately $200,000,000 per annum upon their properties for improvements and extensions during the last ten-year period, and it will be necessary to continue such expenditures if the roads are to maintain their standard of service and provide for the growing needs of the future.

"Further, as nearly as can be ascertained, there are more than $3,000,000,000 par value of American railroad securities held abroad as investments. The demands for cash in Europe, growing out of the present situation, will doubtless result in large selling of such securities when the markets or Stock Exchanges are again opened, and the possible effect of such selling upon railroad credit and related subjects is causing much concern.

"With all this in mind it will readily be seen that the available supply of and probable demand for new capital, as well as the interest rates thereon, are matters of great importance, not only to the railroads, but also to those who depend upon them for transportation."

Mr. Willard concluded by saying that a "grave emergency exists," and that should it appear at any time that the emergency had passed the commission had power to order any reduction, and that he was of the opinion that should reductions be shown to be warranted the railroads would not oppose them.

Brandeis Attacks Dividend.

Mr. Brandeis vigorously assailed Mr. Willard's position in cross-examination, particularly calling attention to the fact that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had adhered this year to its policy of declaring 6 per cent. dividends, despite an annual deficit of more than $3,000,000 in its net revenues. While the affairs of this system were the only ones to receive detailed attention today, as officers of the other lines were not present, Mr. Brandeis implied in his questions that a similar policy had been followed by all the lines.

Mr. Willard said the dividend had been maintained at 6 per cent. this year at his recommendation. He declared he believed it would be justified by the fact that the road had $32,000,000 in surplus.

"I am not prepared to say, however," the witness added, "what I may recommend in future in view of present conditions."

He had recommended the continuance of the 6 per cent. dividend, he said, because it was necessary to maintain the credit of the line. A recent note issue of $35,000,000 by the Baltimore & Ohio was marketed at par, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, and a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. was paid, making the total cost to the company 5 per cent. This issue must be met in June next, Mr. Willard said, and the present outlook was that money could not be obtained then at less than 7 or 8 per cent. Already, he added, other concerns had been forced to pay much higher rates than 5 per cent.

Mr. Brandeis took exception to the statement of the Baltimore & Ohio surplus. He insisted that $22,000,000 of the $32,000,000 was represented in the line's investment in securities of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, now in the hands of a receiver. Mr. Willard admitted this, but declared the purchase of that road was not at issue in the present hearing.

"Whatever our necessities," he said, "they are not due to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton."

"Yet you have $35,000,000 in notes to pay next year," said Mr. Brandeis, "and you have advanced $22,000,000 to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton."

Reverting to the possibility that interest rates would be greatly advanced when these notes fell due, Mr. Brandeis asked:

"If it be true that you may have to pay 7 or 8 per cent., isn't that a risk that should be taken by the stockholders through a reduction of dividends, rather than be met by an advance in rates? You defend here today a reduction of practically every railroad expense except dividends."

"Nothing we do in the way of decreasing expenses of maintenance and equipment is permitted to incroach on safety of operation," Mr. Willard replied.

No Case Made, Says Brandeis.

Mr. Brandeis declared the statement of the railroads had disclosed so far nothing originating since the commission's recent ruling rejecting the Eastern lines' previous plea for a 5 per cent. advance in rates. In re-opening the case the commission specifically limited it to matters arising since that time. Mr. Brandeis said that decision had forecast a falling off in revenue of $75,000,000 for the period embraced, and the companies' statement of $76,000,000 shrinkage only served to confirm that estimate.

"The commission also forecast improvement in business conditions," said Mr. Willard, "whereas there actually has been retrogression."

Expenditures on maintenance of way and equipment, Mr. Willard said, had been greatly reduced because of the financial outlook. He added that thousands of cars in bad order were being held by his line without repairs because the road could not now afford to make the repairs; besides, the demand for the cars had decreased.

"The General Manager has received instructions not to expend more than 10 per cent. of the gross earnings for maintenance," he added.

In response to further questions by Mr. Brandeis, Mr. Willard said the railroads had followed the suggestions of the Commission in making some increases in passenger rates, both in mileage books and straight fares. To the B. & O. he thought it likely the increases would aggregate in time $130,000 annually on the mileage books, but it was impossible to say how much might be realized from advances on other fares.

The roads also had followed the suggestions of the Commission as to the elimination of certain free services, but it would take many months to fairly work them out.

"Do you know of any companies—railroads or other corporations—that have been able to market their securities at a better rate than the B. &. O?" inquired Mr. Thorne.

"Personally, I do not," replied Mr. Willard. "We sold our securities at a fairly reasonable rate."

"Can you mention any increase in labor cost since 1912?" pursued Mr. Thorne.

"Yes," said Mr. Willard. "We have advanced our laborers engaged on maintenance work in the aggregate between $500,000 and $700,000 a year."

In response to questions Mr. Willard said he did not share the commission's view that coal rates ought not to be increased.

"We need additional revenue," said he, "and the best and fairest way would be to advance all rates, including those on coal."

He added that he knew of nothing specific that had arisen since the conclusion of the previous advance rate case that would increase the cost of transporting coal that did not apply to the transportation of all freight.

"Are these increases asked for to establish credit or to obtain money to meet obligations?" asked Commissioner Clements.

"Both, in a measure," said Mr. Willard. "The Baltimore & Ohio is well worth its outstanding obligations and much more, but our returns have been small. We have put $80,000,000 into the property in the last two or three years—$35,000,000 in short-term notes. Conservatively, it will require $5,000,000 a year for many years."

Disappearance of Surplus.

The specific differences in the financial situation of the thirty-eight Eastern carriers now as compared with one year ago, when the 5 per cent. rate advance was first requested, were presented by Mr. Shriver, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio.

"A striking feature of the 1914 returns," said Mr. Shriver, "is the complete disappearance of surplus or margin."

The figures presented showed that the railroads in this territory paid in 1914 average dividends of 4.58 per cent., but that they fell short by $8,200,000 of earning that dividend—itself the lowest rate of dividend paid in ten years. The year 1914 was the first year in fifteen years in which these railroads earned no surplus over the dividends paid.

For the three systems generally considered prosperous, viz., the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Baltimore & Ohio, the surplus or margin after an average dividend of 5.53 per cent. was only $461,235. In 1913 it was $47,083,000 and had averaged $38,733,000 for fifteen years.

In the previous case special attention was called to the fact that whereas all the roads concerned in this proceeding had in the three years ended June 30, 1913, invested $660,000,000 in their properties, the net operating income in 1913 was $16,300,000 less than for 1910, before the $660,000,000 had been spent.

Mr. Shriver presented figures today showing that during the last year these same roads had invested $249,000,000 additional in their properties, and yet their net earnings were $70,500,000 less than for 1913. In other words, in four years $909,000,000 had been invested in these properties, and yet on June 30, 1914, these companies were $87,500,000 worse off in net operating income than they were before the $909,000,000 had been spent.

Income Less, Outgo More.

Operating revenue in 1914 was $1,375,000,000, less by $48,000,000 than in 1913, although operating expenses (notwithstanding the smaller amount of business handled) were $22,000,000 more than in the previous year. While the business handled in 1914 was, excepting 1913, the largest in fifteen years, the net operating income was the smallest shown in ten years.

Taxes increased $2,900,000 in 1914. These railroads paid $22,000,000 in taxes in 1900; they paid $57,000,000 in 1914—an increase of 159 per cent.

The taxes paid by the three larger systems were $33,400,000 in 1914, an increase of $2,180,000 over 1913. These same companies paid but $12,200,000 in 1900, an increase for the period of 173 per cent.

For the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Baltimore & Ohio, net operating income in 1914 was $41,476,000 less than in 1913, and the lowest in ten years. Dividends paid by these three systems were the smallest in five years, and at the lowest average rate for ten years.

In 1914, for the three systems, the sum available for interest, dividends, and surplus amounted to but 4.54 per cent. on total capital obligations, a rate much the lowest of any shown in the preceding fourteen years. Previous to 1914 the ratio did not fall below 5.67 per cent.

On cross-examination Mr. Brandeis asked Mr. Shriver if the "incursion" of the New Haven and Boston & Maine Railroads had not accounted for $4,000,000 of the $8,000,000 shown in the statement of Mr. Shriver as inroads on capital to meet dividend payments. Mr. Shriver admitted such was the case.

Mr. Brandeis drew from Mr. Shriver the statement that the ratio of operating expenses per mile had decreased in 1914 from the 1913 figure. Counsel questioned the witness from a chart showing the gross revenues from operation of the B. & O. The difference between 1914 and 1913 shown was approximately $200,000 in a total of over $8,000,000. Mr. Shriver accepted the figures as accurate, but insisted they did not properly represent the situation.

Mr. Thorne began an examination of the witness to show that there had been no material increase in the cost of railway supplies within the last two years, and particularly within the last two months. He began with wages. The witness agreed to furnish figures on wages and supplies which would afford a basis of comparison.

Data concerning the Pennsylvania Railroad system filed with the commission show that the net income from operations was lowest for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, of any year since 1905.

Since 1905 the Pennsylvania Railroad system has invested $512,325,000 in additional railroad facilities, yet in 1914 the system's net income from operations was $2,840,588 less than it was before the $512,325,000 had been spent.

The net operating income of the Pennsylvania system was actually less in 1914 than it was in 1902. In 1902 the system's total operating revenue was $208,752,224. In 1914 the system's operating revenues were $369,925,303. During the twelve years the Pennsylvania system has increased its gross business by $161,173,000, and yet in 1914 its net income from its operations as a whole was less by $324,847 than it was before this increase of 77 per cent. in total business had been realized.

The Pennsylvania system earned last year 5.79 per cent. on its capital obligations of $1,263,385,873. That was the lowest ratio of earnings to total capital obligations for fifteen years. The amount of money invested in the railroad property of the Pennsylvania system is now $1,448,165,228. On this sum the system earned last year 4.48 per cent., the lowest ratio in fifteen years.

The total property investment of the Pennsylvania system exceeds its total outstanding capital obligations in the hands of the public by $184,779,355.

After paying expenses, interest on bonds and dividends, the Pennsylvania system had at the close of the fiscal year 1914 a surplus of $10,417,531, and out of a total operating revenue of $369,925,303, a surplus of less than 3 per cent. was carried forward out of the year's earnings. This surplus was the lowest in fifteen years, and was less than one-half of the surplus realized in all but two of the fifteen years.

As compared with the year 1913, the Pennsylvania figures for 1914 show: Total capital obligations increased $32,247,025; property investment increased $61,232,251; total operating revenue decreased $12,520,911; total operating expenses decreased $4,249,754; net operating revenue decreased $8,271,157; tax accruals increased $794,317; net operating income decreased $11,153,864.

New York Central Surplus Lower.

Figures covering the New York Central lines filed with the commission showed that net operating income of that system for 1914 was less than it had been in any year since 1906. In 1906 the New York Central Lines handled a business from which they received earnings of $217,150,770, and their net operating income was $52,305,096.

Since 1906 the New York Central Lines have added $443,629,000 to their investment in railway property. Using these additional facilities, they were able to handle a business in 1914 yielding gross operating revenues of $295,659,093. This was an increase of $78,509,000 over the business of 1906. But owing to increased operating expenses, taxes, &c., net operating income in 1914 was less by $6,102,000 than it was with the much smaller gross business of 1906, and before the $443,600,000 had been spent for increased facilities.

The New York Central system earned in 1914 but 3.56 per cent. on all of its capital obligations. Its earnings on property investment were 3.29 per cent. Both these ratios were the lowest for any year in the past fifteen. Taxes, on the other hand, were higher than for any year in the last fifteen, and the ratio of expenses to revenue—78.03 per cent.—was higher than in any year of the past fifteen.

After paying rentals, interest on bonded debt, and meeting other interest obligations, the New York Central system realized in 1913 a net corporate income of $40,370,472, but in 1914 this sum was reduced to $9,875,897.

In 1913, after paying dividends, the system carried forward a surplus of $20,563,844, out of total earnings of $310,000,000. In 1914, after paying dividends of approximately $2,000,000 less than in 1913, the system had no surplus whatever left, but in order to pay the dividend specified, was compelled to draw on the surplus of previous years to the extent of nearly $8,000,000.

The year 1914 was the first in fifteen years when the New York Central system failed to earn a surplus over its dividends.

B. & O. Drew on Surplus Also.

Data submitted by the Baltimore & Ohio show that the net operating income was lower than in any years since 1902, excepting the panic year 1908. It was lower by over $3,000,000 than for 1913.

In 1902 the Baltimore & Ohio realized total operating revenue of $62,584,670. Its net operating income was $21,573,341. In the twelve years, 1902 to 1914, this system added approximately $146,000,000 to its property investment, and in 1914 its gross earnings were slightly over $100,000,000, or about $38,000,000 more than in 1902.

Nevertheless, in spite of this increase in property investment of over 37 per cent. and the increase in gross business of 55 per cent., the system's net operating income in 1914 was almost exactly $1,000,000 less than in 1902, before the added investment of $146,000,000.

On its total capital obligations the Baltimore & Ohio earned 4.12 per cent. in 1914, while on its property investment it earned but 3.84 per cent. Both ratios were the lowest of any year in the past fifteen.

After paying interest and dividends in 1913 the Baltimore & Ohio carried forward a surplus of $2,081,000 out of a gross operating revenue of $104,000,000. In 1914, however, after paying dividends slightly less than those of 1913, the system had no surplus whatever left, but in order to pay its dividends was forced to draw on the accumulated surplus of previous years by nearly $2,000,000.

SEEK INCREASE IN MISSOURI.

Roads on Verge of Financial Disaster, They Tell Gov. Major.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—Figures to back up the assertion of Missouri railway managers that the lines were in distress were presented to Gov. Major today by a group of railway executives who came from St. Louis to confer with the Governor. The railroads now have pending before the Missouri Public Service Commission an application for an increase in freight and passenger rates. The commission tentatively denied the application, but announced that it would investigate the merits of the petition.

President Bush of the Missouri Pacific system, in a letter to Gov. Major that brought about the conference today, said the roads of the State were on the verge of financial disaster.

At the opening of the conference President Bush told Gov. Major that in the year ended June 30, the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, the St. Louis Southwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, each lost from $1,000,000 to $3,500,000. The strain on the roads was almost at the breaking point when the European war began, and the war had destroyed credit. From this the railroads had suffered most heavily.

To illustrate the difficulty of the railroads in floating loans, Mr. Bush cited the instance of the Illinois roads that had to pay 7 per cent. on money for improvements. He said that bonds for the Cotton Belt-Iron Mountain Bridge at Memphis could not be sold at any price.

"It will be many years," he continued, "before a market can be found in Europe for American securities, and American financiers are being forced to take over millions of securities now held by European bankers."

The difficulty in negotiating loans Mr. Bush attributed in part to the attitude of State and Federal Governments toward the railroads.

Mr. Bush referred to the full-crew law, passed by the last Missouri Legislature and now under suspension pending a referendum at the approaching election. This law, which he characterized "the mis-named full-crew law," he said, would cost the railroads $500,000 a year and would increase accidents rather than diminish them.

President Bush attacked the two-cent passenger rate, now effective in Missouri. No railroad, he said, could make a profit at such a rate. Freight rates in Missouri, he said, in some instances were 40 per cent. lower than in neighboring States.

WILL PLAN RESERVE BANKS.

Directors Meet in Conference Today with Washington Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The conference to begin tomorrow of the Directors of the Federal Reserve Banks will consider matters of much financial importance. Secretary McAdoo and the members of the Federal Reserve Board will meet in conference with the delegates and the preliminary Organization Committee, consisting of Edmund D. Fisher, Andrew A. Benton, O. Howard Wolfe, Joseph A. Broderick, Ralph Dawson, Stephen H. Farnham, Harry E. Ward, and C. C. Robinson.

The conference will be guided in its deliberations by an exhaustive report made by H. Parker Willis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board. This report goes into every phase of national banking and deals with the most minute details, including methods of bookkeeping and the physical organization and equipment of banks.

The delegates who will attend the conference from the New York district are Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Reserve Bank; Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve Agent, and Charles Starek, Deputy Federal Reserve Agent, all of New York City, and George F. Peabody, Lake George; William Woodward, New York; Robert H. Treman, Ithaca; William B. Thompson, Yonkers, and Leslie R. Palmer, Croton-on-Hudson.

The delegates from the Philadelphia district are Richard L. Austin, Philadelphia, Federal Reserve Agent; George M. La Monte, Deputy Federal Reserve Agent, Bound Brook, N. J.; Charles J. Rhoads, Philadelphia; W. H. Peck, and M. J. Murphy of Scranton.

FIVE IN PERIL WHEN COSTLY YACHT BURNS

Dr. Branth Saves Woman and Two Children and Then Returns to Fight Flames.

THE CARBURETOR BLEW OUT

This Started Fire Which Destroyed the Tarpon in the Hudson—Engineer Burned Severely.

Voyagers on the Hudson near the northern end of Manhatan Island were startled by a spectacular fire about dusk yesterday evening, when the Tarpon, a forty-five-foot gasoline yacht belonging to Dr. J. Herman Branth, physician and lecturer, of 183 West Eighty-seventh Street, was burned near the Jersey shore. The boat was built last year, and had become known along the Hudson as one of the most beautiful craft of its type on the river.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. Branth went to the New York Motor Boat Club's pier at 147th Street and the Hudson River, and got the boat out for a trip across to the Palisades Interstate Park to gather Autumn leaves. With him were his engineer, John Hoffman; Mrs. Hoffman, and their two little girls, 5 and 7 years old. The party anchored about 400 feet off the landing on the Jersey short opposite 207th Street, and all went ashore in a skiff. They spent about an hour in the woods, and then returned to the yacht.

Mrs. Hoffman and her children stayed in the stern of the yacht while Dr. Branth weighed anchor and Hoffman went up into the bow to start the engine. There was some trouble from backfire, and after a moment the carbureter blew out, spattering blazing oil all about and setting the yacht on fire in a dozen places. Hoffman was struck in many places on the hands and head, and all of his mustache and most of his hair was burned off. Dr. Branth tried to get the fire extinguished, but the flames compelled him to retreat. When it was evident that the fire could not be checked, Dr. Branth got Mrs. Hoffman and the children into the boat and then assisted Hoffman to climb in after extinguishing the flames in the engineer's clothing. The party then rowed to the Jersey shore, where Hoffman's wounds were dressed by a doctor.

Dr. Branth, after landing his companions, started back toward his yacht. Already a number of boats lying near the Jersey shore had pulled out toward the blazing vessel, which was in flames from stem to stern and scattering sparks and embers over a wide expanse of water. Besides those from the Jersey side Capt. Richard Cox and John Thomas had started toward the burning yacht from Cox's boathouse at 205th Street, and the motor ferryboat Dyckman, under Capt. Zurenner, had already turned aside to help. From the Dyckman launches [illegible] then two fishermen Buck and Lou Crum, tried to attach a line to the Tarpon and tow her out of the way of traffic. Their efforts resulted only in painful burns to both men.

The yacht then burned to the water's edge and sank. The loss is about $7,000.

Although Dr. Branth, who is 73 years old, had gone through violent exertions in rescuing the Hoffmans and in attempting to save his yacht, he nevertheless kept his engagement to address a medical society last night.

N. Y. U. FOUNDERS' DAY.

Students Celebrate 84th Anniversary of Birth of University.

New York University students of the College of Arts and School of Applied Science, at University Heights, united yesterday in doing honor to the founders of the university on the eighty-fourth anniversary of the institution's birth. The Founders' Day exercises are wholly in charge of the seniors, who hold the event as set period, for which all students are excused from classes.

With the members of the Faculties and the student body as an audience in the auditorium of the Gould Memorial Library, the anniversary was celebrated with addresses, the reading of the Founders' Day poem, and organ selections. The Founders' Day oration, delivered by Ubaldo J. Marra of the senior class, last year winner of the Sandham Oratorical Contest from a field of forty contestants, drew great applause from the students, who appreciated the demand which he made upon them for a clear sense of responsibility in supporting college activities on the part of the individual student and for closer union among the schools of the university.

The other speakers were Walter G. Many, President of the senior class; Albert Lewin, and Charles H. Noxon.

Junkman Killed by Auto Van.

Anthony De Angelis, 40 years old, a junkman of 321 East 117th Street, was run down and killed by an automobile moving van at 117th Street and First Avenue yesterday afternoon. Frederick N. Holler of 298 West 138th Street, owner of the van, was arrested on a charge of homicide. De Angelis attempted to jump out from in front of the van and it struck his cart, throwing him to the pavement, rupturing his lungs and heart.

De la Plaza Receives Shackleton.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 19.—Dr. De la Plaza, Acting President of Argentina, today received Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British explorer, who arrived here recently on the first stage of his antarctic exploration journey.

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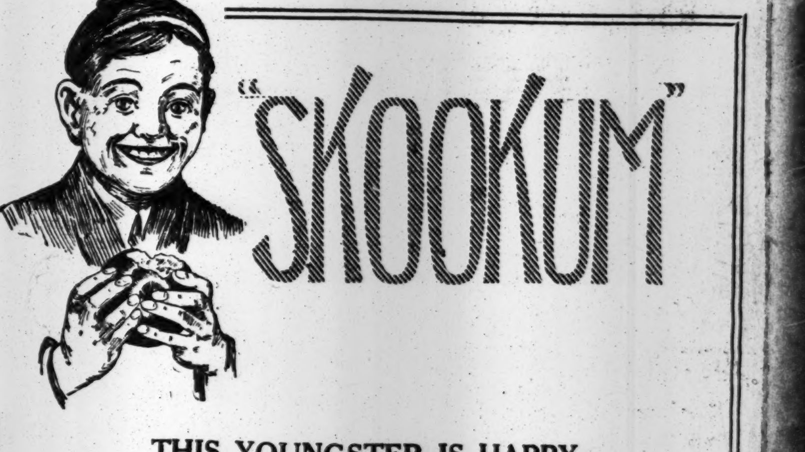

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Full silk-lined dress models, some braid bound; single and double-breasted close-fitting styles with velvet collars; and a wide range of loose-fitting raglans and slip-ons; sizes 34 to 48 chest. Regularly $35.00 to 40.00

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ROOSEVELT BLOCKED DEAL FOR SENATE

Reveals Overtures Made to the Illinois Moose in the Famous 1913 Fight.

ATTACK ON WADSWORTH

Digresses in Chicago Speech to Assail Murphy and Barnes and Old Parties Here.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt wound up a two days' speaking trip in Illinois in the interest of the Progressive candidates with an address here tonight, in which he digressed to pay his respects at length to the Republican and Democratic leaders of New York State.

"Evidently the conditions here are not materially different from what they are in my own State," he said. "There Messrs. Barnes and Murphy, the Republican and Democratic bosses, stand, in all practices and in what by courtesy might be called in their principles, so close together that you could not put a sheet of tissue paper between them, while each is sundered from the sincere and upright rank and file of his own party by a gulf that would be impassable if only men were willing to vote their living convictions instead of being slaves to a dead name."

Fully 15,000 persons were in the audience which greeted the Colonel. At one point in his speech the Colonel said: "The Republican Party is not coming back. The men in the old parties may just as well make up their minds that the Progressive Party is here to stay and join its ranks at once."

Col. Roosevelt's speech tonight came at the end of a busy day. He rushed by automobile at noon today to Gary, Ind., to speak to the steel workers in favor of A. J. Beveridge, former United States Senator, now Progressive candidate for the Senate from Indiana. The Colonel attacked bipartisan politics and the records of Roger Sullivan and Lawrence Y. Sherman, the Republican and Democratic candidates for Senator from Illinois. Raymond Robins, the Progressive candidate, he said, had given a lifetime of service to his fellows. Turning to New York politics, Col. Roosevelt said:

Assails Old Parties.

"In Illinois, as in New York, both of the old parties represent privilege in its most offensive form, both political and industrial. In New York Mr. Murphy is in absolute and unchecked control of the Democratic organization and has nominated any one he saw fit.

"Mr. Barnes is in similar control of the Republican organization. For Governor he has nominated a man, Tammany's District Attorney last year, who numbers among the contributors to his expenses Mr. Archbold and John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company.

"The candidate for Senator is Mr. Wadsworth, who won his spurs as Speaker of the lower house in the Legislature when he was the right-hand man of Mr. Barnes. If his public utterances can mean anything they mean that he believes in the complete abandonment of all Government supervision and control of big business, and in the unchecked liberty of commercial transactions of the kind that have wrought such grave discredit alike to our business and political life.

"He couples in his denunciation those he styles 'the functionaries' who seek to regulate and control big business—all Government officers who do their duty—and those whom he calls demagogues—that is, public servants who desire that the police functions of Government shall be used to prevent wrongdoing by big men precisely as it is used to prevent wrongdoing by small men.

"A certain section of Wall Street extremists always have demanded for big business complete immunity from control and regulation, and secretly big business men of this type are unquestionably supporting the leaders now dominant in both the Democratic and Republican parties for the sake of securing such immunity, but it is rarely that a public man champions the right of big business to do wrong as openly as Mr. Wadsworth.

"Here in Illinois the Senatorial choice lies between our man Raymond Robins, whose life has been spent in service to his fellows, and over against him, two men whose political fortunes have been based on their share in political proceedings which their fellow-citizens of high character have looked upon as deeply discreditable."

Blocked a Senate Deal.

The Illinois Progressives, with his approval, Col. Roosevelt said, declined offers to enter a deal with Sherman for a union with Republicans and Lorimer Republicans by which Mr. Sherman and a Progressive candidate would have been chosen to the United States Senate in 1913, when finally Mr. Sherman and Col. James Hamilton Lewis were elected. Concerning this alleged proposal for a coalition to elect a Progressive Senator, Col. Roosevelt said:

"In the Illinois Legislature Mr. Sherman's election as Senator in 1913 was secured when not one of the three parties had a majority. Mr. Sherman tried to secure a juncture of Progressives with the Republicans, including the Lorimer Republicans, to elect himself and one of the Progressives. Mr. Sherman said of his plan to Senator Jones, in the presence of his own manager and Medill McCormick, that it would be necessary for 'some one to secure Mr. Lorimer's assent to the plan in order to make it effective.'

"Afterward Mr. Sherman's manager proposed to Senator Jones, as Senator Jones informs me, that enough Lorimer and Sullivan Democrats could be secured to vote for the Republican and Progressive candidates to make up for any defections.

"Later Mr. Sherman suggested to another Senator, Mr. Zolla, so Mr. Zolla informs me, that if the Republicans and Progressives would unite on him and on a Progressive candidate they could procure enough Democrats to stay away from the Legislature to allow a minority to elect.

"Prof. Charles E. Merriam came on to see me about these proposals and Senator Jones telegraphed about them. I informed them that in no circumstances should the Progressives agree to any such scheme."

NORRIS TO FIGHT PENROSE.

Nebraska Republican Going to Pennsylvania to Aid Pinchot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—George W. Norris, Republican Senator from Nebraska, announced today he would go into Pennsylvania this week and appeal to Republican voters to assist in the rehabilitation of the party by voting against Boies Penrose.

"I'll be criticised," he said. "But there can be no compromise. The Republican Party must throw off the millstone. As a Republican Senator I consider it a duty to my conscience, to decent citizenship, and popular government to oppose with all my power the re-election of Penrose."

Four years ago in the House Mr. Norris led insurgents in dethroning Speaker Cannon. The Nebraskan said today he would speak in favor of Gifford Pinchot, but that his chief aim was to defeat Penrose. He said he was willing to leave the question of party regularity to his Republican constituents in Nebraska.

Commenting on the failure of the Democrats and Progressives to agree upon one candidate to oppose Senator Penrose, Mr. Norris said:

"It is to be regretted that the forces of decent government could not centre its opposition. The big issue in Pennsylvania is to defeat Penrose."

POLK IS OUT FOR GERARD.

Secretary Lane and Senator Simmons Indorse Ambassador.

Another member of President Wilson's Cabinet, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has come out with a strong indorsement of Ambassador James W. Gerard, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, and so has Senator F. M. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Finance Committee. In a letter to John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Campaign Committee, Secretary Lane wrote:

"Permit me to express to you my hope that Ambassador Gerard may be sent to the Senate from New York as an evidence of appreciation of his public service, as well as an indorsement of the policies of President Wilson."

Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk wrote:

"In view of Mr. Gerard's record as a lawyer, Judge, and Ambassador I feel very confident that the voters of the State will welcome the opportunity of securing such a representative in the Senate. Aside from my personal friendship for Mr. Gerard, it is a great pleasure for me, as a Democrat, to do all I can toward his election. I feel sure he will be independent and represent the true interests of the party rather than any particular group."

ROBINSON QUIZZES TANNER.

Wants to Know If He Didn't See That Famous "C. S. W." Draft.

Republican Chairman Tanner's methods displease Progressive Chairman Theodore Douglas Robinson.

"Mr. Tanner," said Mr. Robinson yesterday, "having had good schooling at the hands of his chief, Mr. Whitman, has been carrying on a newspaper campaign of misinformation."

Referring to the men who he says Mr. Tanner reported as deserters from the Progressive Party ranks, Mr. Robinson mentioned George Friedlander of the Bronx. As a member of the Committee of 107, he said, Friedlander introduced a resolution that no member of the committee should seek office, and a month after election filed his application with Mayor Mitchel for the office of Tax Commissioner.

Mr. Robinson asks: "Did not Mr. Tanner see in Mr. Whitman's possession the letter initialed 'C. S. W.' which contained an attack on Barnes, and which Mr. Whitman denies any knowledge of whatever?"

WANT DOLLARS FOR GLYNN.

Call for Campaign Funds Cites Wilson Popular Subscriptions.

A call for campaign funds was sent out yesterday by the Glynn Campaign Committee, of which Alexander Konta of 43 Exchange Place is Treasurer. The call says:

"The popular dollar donation to the Wilson campaign largely assisted in paying the expenses of that Democratic victory. Democracy in New York State now has the same opportunity. If you believe in Glynn and Democracy don't neglect this opportunity to prove your interest."

State Chairman Osborn announced the appointment of this Campaign Law Committee yesterday: D-Cady Herrick, Chairman; Frederic R. Coudert, John Godfrey Saxe, Robert L. Luce, and George A. Blauvelt.

CAN'T FIND WHITMAN MONEY

Fred Schumm Has $3,000 to Bet on Glynn, $1,000 on Gerard.

Glynn money seems to be going begging in Brooklyn. Fred Schumm, stakeholder in most of the big election wagers in the borough, said yesterday that there was no Whitman money in sight.

He has $3,000 to bet on Glynn at even money and $1,000 to wager on Gerard for United States Senator at 10 to 7, but no takers have come forward.

Dr. Manning Addresses Laymen.

A call to men who have learned how to amass wealth to learn next how to distribute it equitably between capitalist and workmen, and another call to every Christian man to inform himself about issues in the coming election, and take serious interest in them, were among the topics discussed from Trinity's pulpit at noon yesterday when the rector of the parish, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, spoke to members of the Laymen's Efficiency Convention and other business and professional men.

Arrests to Test Election Law.

To test the amendment to the Election law which makes a "place of stay" a voting residence, Assistant District Attorney Weller yesterday caused the arrest of Abraham Kurtz of 11 West 114th Street and Morris Goldmacher of 2,065 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx. They were held in $1,000 bail each by Magistrate Frechi. Kurtz and Goldmacher are members of the Jacket Makers' Union. They registered from union headquarters, 236 East Broadway.

MITCHEL WILL BOLT BENSEL AND SOHMER

Hasn't Abandoned His Fight on Murphy or Tammany Hall, He Says.

GLYNN IS NOT CONTROLLED

Mayor Tells Republican Chairman Tanner He Never Said Governor Was Dominated by Murphy.

Mayor Mitchel replied yesterday to the open letter of Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, accusing the Mayor of abandoning his fight against Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall and asking him if he intended to vote for John A. Bensel for State Engineer, William Sohmer for Controller, or support John F. Ahearn and Louis Haffen for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The Mayor denied that he had abandoned his fight against Tammany or Murphy, and cited the record of his administration to prove it. He said he had never characterized Gov. Glynn as being dominated by Murphy. The Mayor added that he did not intend to support or vote for Bensel, Sohmer, Haffen, or Ahearn. This is his statement:

"Mr. Tanner's anxiety to create campaign literature has led him to make an ill-considered and impetuous statement, in which he both misstates the facts and draws unwarranted conclusions concerning my attitude and intentions.

"I have not abandoned my fight against Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall. The record of the first ten months of this administration clearly shows the purpose to continue it, and the record of the next three years will further demonstrate it. My recent statement that I would support Gov. Glynn for re-election does not in any way modify my attitude toward Mr. Murphy and his group.

"In the State campaign I regard it as of paramount importance that the administration and policies of President Wilson, which have made good to the country in such a signal manner, should receive in this State full indorsement by the election of a Democratic Governor and Senator.

"Mr. Tanner states what is not a fact when he declares that I ever characterized Gov. Glynn as dominated by Murphy. I have never believed him to be dominated by Murphy. I have strongly objected to certain appointments made by the Governor, and I still object to those appointments; but I am confident that similar appointments will not be made in the future. I never denounced Mr. Glynn as a Murphy-controlled Democrat. If I believed he were so controlled, I would not now support him.

"While I have by no means undertaken to guide the municipal conscience in the matter of the Governorship or State ticket, and although I do not admit Mr. Tanner's right to catechise me, I have not the slightest objection to answering the specific questions which he asks.

"I shall not support or vote for Mr. Bensel for State Engineer, or for Mr. Sohmer for State Controller, because I believe them to be allied with and representative of the forces which I have pledged myself to oppose and, if possible, to exclude from public administration.

"It is an absurdity and an insult to the electors of the State to offer the names of Haffen and Ahearn as delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Of course I do not recommend Democrats to vote for them."

Earlier in the day the Mayor said he had given up all idea of having the so-called Goethals police bills reintroduced in the Legislature.

BENSEL AND SOHMER REPLY.

Stand on Their Records and Point to the Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—When State Engineer John A. Bensel was informed tonight that Mayor Mitchel had come out against him for re-election he said:

"The Democratic voters last month passed upon my fitness for the office of State Engineer, which I have filled for the past four years, and I point with pride to the support given me in this campaign by many of the leading newspapers of the State."

Controller William Sohmer said his personal, business and political life for forty years was an open book; that his veracity had never been questioned; that his integrity had never been attacked, and that politically he was his own master. This was in answer to the announced refusal of Mayor Mitchel to support him. He asserted that Mayor Mitchel's stock in trade had been the anti-Tammany cry, and to preserve his political future he was obliged to continue to make the people believe that there was a Tammany issue.

Mr. Sohmer declared he would have been nominated if no member of Tammany Hall had voted for him, and that he was asking the support of the people this year absolutely upon the grounds of the successful record of his office, and that he was perfectly willing that the people should decide whether he should be elected or not by a comparison of his personal, business and political record with that of either District Attorney Whitman or Mayor Mitchel.

CHICAGO CHURCH FIRED.

Second Outrage in a Few Days Causes $40,000 Damage.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—A second attempt to destroy a Roman Catholic Church by fire within a few days caused a loss today of more than $40,000 to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, at West Twelfth and Cypress Streets. The organ, which cost $20,000, is absolutely destroyed, as are many of the furnishings of the church. The Fire Marshal has asked the District Attorney to begin an immediate investigation.

Coincident with the attempt to destroy St. Patrick's Cathedral and St. Alphonsus's Church in New York, have been the attacks on property of the Roman Catholic Church in Chicago. A week ago St. Jariath's Roman Catholic Church at West Jackson Boulevard and South Hermitage Avenue, was set on fire and damaged to the extent of $75,000.

Catholic dignitaries here are in fear of further attacks on church property and are inclined to the belief that the outrages in Chicago have been instigated by the same hand engaged in attacks on church property in New York.

CLERKS IN GLASS CAGES.

Kingsbury Tears Down Solid Walls So He Can Watch City Employes.

Hereafter employes of the Charities Department on the tenth floor of the Municipal Building will work behind glass partitions, so that they can be watched to see that they attend to their duties. Workmen began tearing down the plaster, concrete, and marble petitions separating the offices of the department yesterday and substituting glass.

The work will cost about $20,000, but Commissioner Kingsbury believes that the money spent will be saved by increasing the efficiency of the department. There are to be only two offices with solid walls, and in these Commissioner Kingsbury or his First Deputy, Henry C. Wright, will hold conferences. The Commissioner's desk will be at the extreme south end, and from there he will be able to see every one employed in the department. It will take until next year to complete the work.

MAYOR HARSH TO BULLOCK.

Says City Inquiry Bureau Doesn't Know What It Talks About.

Replying yesterday to the statement by William Bullock of the Bureau of City Inquiry that the members of the Board of Estimate could save the city $700,000 a year by doing away with many secretaries and centring its investigating work, Mayor Mitchel said that Mr. Bullock was apparently aggrieved because he had been dropped as an investigator in the Department of Finance.

"He doesn't know what he is talking about," said the Mayor. "The investigating work of the Board of Estimate is essential. When the 1915 budget is prepared it will be found the most scientific budget ever prepared by the city."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

William Sulzer will poll twice as big a vote in the State as Frederick M. Davenport, according to reports received yesterday by Republican Chairman Tanner from ten county Chairmen.

Plans for a warfare on illegal voting were talked over yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee. J. Robert Rubin, former Deputy Police Commissioner, will direct the work. County Chairman Koenig said that there were many suspicious cases of registration.

Fred J. Bittner, a former Progressive worker, sent a letter yesterday to Francis J. Lantry, who has opened headquarters for the Whitman Independent League at 1,482 Broadway, that he and his four sons had deserted the Bull Moose to support Whitman. At the Whitman headquarters, 37 Madison Avenue, word was received that Edward G. Grannell, Progressive nominee for County Clerk in Albany last year, had joined the Whitman forces.

Representatives of Percy Nagle and Frank J. Hendrick, contestants at the primaries for the Democratic leadership of the Thirtieth Assembly District, were before Supreme Court Justice Pendleton yesterday in the argument on the writ of mandamus to compel the Democratic County Executive Committee to seat Nagle. Justice Pendleton reserved decision until Thursday.

The Glynn Real Estate League opened headquarters yesterday in the Hotel Imperial. Joseph S. Schwab is Chairman. The Young Men's Glynn League opened headquarters at 1,241 Broadway. This organization will appeal to those who cannot affiliate themselves with the Wilson College Men's League for Glynn and Gerard. The first meeting of the league will be held tomorrow night.

Plans for the mass meeting at Durland's Riding Academy next Monday evening were discussed at a meeting of the Republican Club last night. Four of the speakers will be ex-Mayor Seth Low, Louis Marshall, Henry L. Stimson, and George W. Wickersham, nominees for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. Other speakers will be District Attorney Whitman, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Nicholas Murray Butler, and William D. Guthrie.

James W. Wadsworth, Jr., received a letter yesterday from Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany and President emeritus of Cornell University, indorsing his candidacy. Mr. White wrote: "It seems to me in thinking over the whole field that among the facts which should be brought to bear strongly upon the voters of the State is the danger of having two Senators in Congress, both of whom have been developed and trained and who most certainly must be in a measure controlled by Tammany Hall."

POLICE WORK IMPROVED.

Commissioner's Report to the Mayor Shows an Increase in Efficiency.

Police Commissioner Woods sent to the Mayor yesterday a report dealing with the work of his department for the three months ended Sept. 30. It shows a decrease in crime and an increase in the number of arrests. There were 54,420 arrests, as compared with 40,957 for the corresponding period in 1913. This year 39,534 convictions were obtained, as against 29,336 last year.

Property worth $480,593 was lost and $249,623 worth was recovered. In the same months last year $822,662 worth of property was reported lost and $441,722 worth recovered. The report shows that 11,228 persons were reported missing and 759 missing persons found, while in the corresponding period in 1913 1,103 were reported missing and 847 found. The Commissioner called the Mayor's attention to the pension fund. In 1902 it was self-supporting, but since then an appropriation of $1,450,000 was obtained to meet the deficiency.

The Commissioner said this was brought about by the large increase in retirements of patrolmen, who, he believed, should have stayed on the force. He said there were now at headquarters schools for Lieutenants, Sergeants, and members of the traffic squads.

FINED FOR CHASING A GIRL.

Private Detectives Followed Her from a Hotel.

Two private detectives, Cornelius McClennan of 123 West Twenty-third Street, and Louis Rosenbaum of 1,138 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, were fined $10 and $5 respectively by Magistrate Herbert yesterday for their activity on Saturday night in following a girl with violet eyes. The detectives said a lawyer hired them to get her name for evidence in a divorce suit.

W. G. Sheldon testified that on Saturday night he heard some one at the door of his room in the Hotel Laurelton, and found the two detectives trying to look over the transom. He notified the night clerk, who ordered them out of the hotel. Later the girl appeared at the entrance of the hotel and got into a taxicab. The detectives took another car and chased her for half an hour up and down the streets. Finally she drove back to the hotel and complained to Stephen Dooley, the clerk.

McClennan, according to Dooley, then told the girl that they only wanted her name, and when she refused to tell it, he continued, "Let me see your eyes."

The girl shut her eyes tightly, but not before McClennan had noticed that they were of a deep violet hue. While he was writing this information in a notebook Policeman Goodyear, of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrived, and arrested the two.

WAR AFFECTS 'VARSITY SHOW

Columbia Curtails "Academic Follies" to Aid Sufferers.

On account of the war, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, has decided that the undergraduates will have to hold their 'Varsity show this year on the campus. The university authorities think activities of this kind should be curtailed and attention given to relieving Europe.

An alumnus of the university, commenting on Dr. Butler's speech at the opening of the university last month, in which he condemned the war, protested against "academic follies." He referred to the 'Varsity show which the students were accustomed to give for a week's run in hotel ballrooms in this city and elsewhere.

The Columbia University Dramatic Association has a contract with a downtown theatre for three performances of another Columbia play in December, and these will be permitted, as a release from the contract cannot be obtained. The receipts will be turned over to the Belgian Relief Committee.

T. F. Magner Succeeds Col. Bell.

Ex-Congressman Thomas F. Magner took charge yesterday of the Brooklyn office of the New York City Law Department. He was appointed to succeed Col. James D. Bell as Assistant Corporation Counsel in the borough. Col. Bell has been retired on a pension.

DR. SEARS IN CONTEMPT.

He Has Not Paid $500 Fee to Lawyer of Former Wife.

When Mrs. Julia Seaton Sears, founder of the New Thought Church, got a divorce from Dr. Frank W. Sears last June, Supreme Court Justice Giegerich directed the doctor to pay Mrs. Sears's counsel $500. He was not directed to pay any alimony, because Mrs. Sears didn't ask for any. Dr. Sears testified at the trial that he did not earn very much by his New Thought "healing." Asked just how much he did earn, he replied that his income was between $10 and $15 a week and that this sufficed to pay the rent of his room, to eat each day a 30-cent dinner, and to breakfast on a loaf of bread and a pint of milk.

Dr. Sears did not pay the $500 counsel fee and yesterday Edward J. Hiscox, who represented Mrs. Sears in the divorce proceedings, asked Supreme Court Justice Blanchard to adjudge Dr. Sears in contempt. Mr. Hiscox said that Dr. Sears had promised to pay the fee, but had failed to do so. Failure to purge one's self of contempt is usually followed by a term in jail, but this drastic step was not taken yesterday. Some doubt was expressed whether failure to pay a lawyer could be considered in contempt of court. Dr. Sears has just written a book about "How to Achieve Success."

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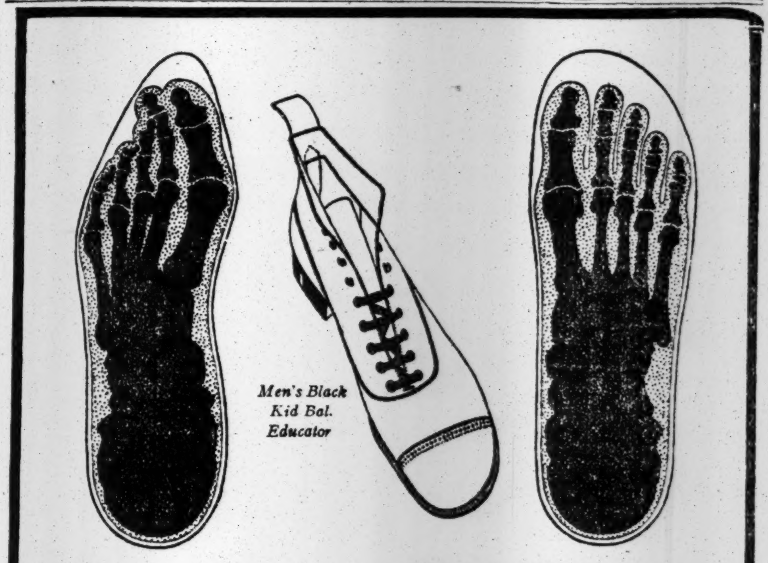

Men's Black Kid Bal. Educator

Bent Bones
That Were Bent By Pointed Shoes

Straight Bones
That Grew Straight In Educator Shoes

POINTED Shoes are what make all bent bones, corns, bunions, callouses, ingrowing nails, flat feet, fatigue, and all the other ills that human feet are heir to.

EDUCATORS prevent, relieve or free your feet from bent bones, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, flat feet, fatigue, etc., because they let the feet grow as they should.

Get your whole family (men, women and children) into roomy, good-looking Educators today. $1.35 to $5.50.

See that EDUCATOR is branded on the sole. That name guarantees you the correct orthopædic shape which lets your feet grow as nature intended.

Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High St., Boston. Makers of All-America and Signet Shoes for Men, and Mayfair for Women.

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Sold by most good dealers everywhere
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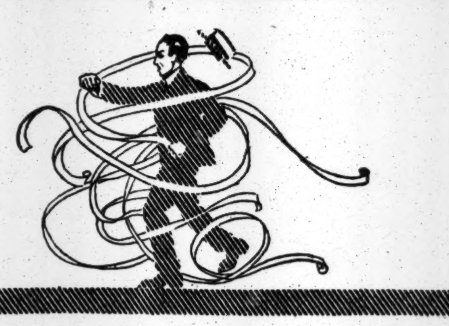

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—when you Buy Furniture, Rugs and Housefurnishings Here on Credit.

Many people hesitate to open a charge account because they imagine there is a lot of annoying red tape to go through.

You will not find this so at Cowperthwait's. We don't even require an introduction. Just come and select what you want and we'll send it home at once. Then we give you a year and a half to pay in weekly or monthly amounts so small you'll scarcely feel them. Its just like a department store club plan without membership fees or interest charges.

For instance: $50 worth of goods cost but $3 monthly; $200 worth but $10 monthly; $500 worth but $25 monthly, and so on. If you prefer to pay cash, you take 10% off.

Until you visit our big uptown store and see the wonderful assortment of fine furniture, rugs and housefurnishings, you can never know what you have missed. And the prices, plainly marked on each article, will be an agreeable surprise.

This is a good place to know about in times like these when money and ordinary credit is tight.

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"Oldest Furniture House in America"
3rd Avenue at 121st Street, New York City

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

We built our reputation and maintain it, on giving value; a fact worthy of consideration during this period of disturbed business conditions.

The great number of new customers we are fitting out daily, is convincing evidence that our values are appreciated and that our prices fully meet present economic requirements.

Whether your limit is $18 or $50 for a suit or overcoat, our immense variety affords ample choice for a satisfying selection.

Our garments, in cloth, lining, tailoring and style, compared with other makes similarly priced, reveal their superiority instantly.

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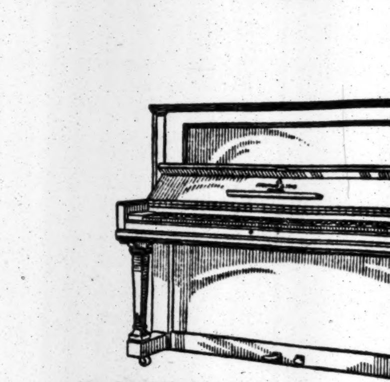

New Small Upright Style V Mahogany Case only $500.

STEINWAY

YOU no doubt hope to own a Steinway "some day." Perhaps at present you regard its purchase as out of the question. But your possession of a Steinway is easily possible now.

Here is a new Small Upright, embodying all of the supreme Steinway qualities and offered at a price much lower than ever asked for this world-famous instrument, namely, $500. Style V has the incomparable sweetness and sonority of tone, the perfect workmanship and durability of every Steinway.

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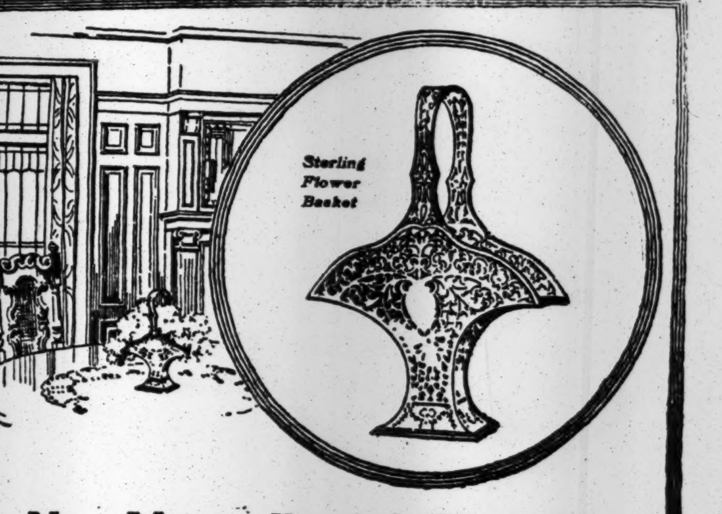

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$53 Sterling Silver Flower Basket. A splendid example of the exquisite and non-conventional in table decoration. Pierced Hepplewhite pattern with glass water receptacle. Solid silver, 12 inches high. Two other sizes: 14 inches high, $75; 17 inches, $100.

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ABOVE FORTY-FIFTH STREET

The shoe that the style-informed woman wants—cloth tops in shades effective with any costume—graceful vamps of gunmetal calf or patent leather—Cuban or Spanish heels. This last may be had in either button or lace—both are fashionable.

GOV. GLYNN APPEALS ON OFFICE RECORD

Speaks in a Dozen Northern Towns, Seeking Support for Democratic Ticket.

LAUDS NEW LAND BANK

Promises Great Savings Ultimately to Farmers—Executive's Visit Stirs Enthusiasm of Glens Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Gov. Glynn, traveling on a special train, campaigned in the northern part of the State today. He spoke in a dozen towns and, although rain fell most of the day good-sized crowds greeted him at every stop. It was the beginning of a seven-day tour through the State in which the Governor will cover 1,643 miles and speak in seventy or more towns. Stops were made today at Mechanicsville, Ballston Spa, Saratoga Springs, Fort Edward, Hudson Falls, Glens Falls, Whitehall, Ticonderoga, Port Henry, Westport, and Port Kent. In Glens Falls, Ticonderoga, and Plattsburg, the Governor addressed audiences in large halls.

Although he was hoarse when he made his first speech this morning, Gov. Glynn's voice had lost its huskiness entirely before the day was over. He spoke with much intensity.

Gov. Glynn has become an easy campaigner, and has acquired the knack of "getting close" to his audiences. This was shown today when he spoke from the train at Fort Edward. Thomas B. Lockwood, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, preceded him, and while Mr. Lockwood was speaking the man selected to introduce Gov. Glynn withdrew for a few minutes and had not returned when Mr. Lockwood finished speaking.

There was the likelihood of an awkward pause as every one looked around for the absent man, but it was only a threat, for Gov. Glynn stepped to the front in a moment and said:

"My friends, our Chairman has disappeared, so I'm going to introduce myself. My name is Glynn."

The crowd cheered and the band—there was a band at every stop—set up a lively tune. Then Gov. Glynn started in. There was more music and cheering after he had finished. It was the same in other towns. Often there were shouts of approval from the audiences and hopeful predictions. No heckler appeared during the day.

The first indoor meeting was at Glens Falls, where 1,200 persons filled the Empire Theatre. Gov. Glynn and his party were met by a committee with automobiles which followed a brass band from the station to the auditorium. In many places along the route merchants had placed large Glynn posters and American flags in their windows. Crowds lined the streets and tried to jam into the theatre behind the Governor. If it had been in New York the police reserves would have been called out. As it was, both of them were on duty from the first.

The reception that appeared to please Gov. Glynn most was at Ticonderoga in Essex County. Because he knew he would be hurried and because the town was concededly a Republican stronghold, Gov. Glynn planned to make only a five-minute talk there from the car platform. No sooner, however, had the train stopped than an enthusiastic committee entered the Governor's car and almost dragged him to an automobile outside. He was hustled to the Union Opera House, where 1,000 persons cheered him as if they were Democrats. Instead of five, the Governor spent forty-five minutes in the town.

At Hudson Falls many in the station crowd were won, it appeared, by the speaker's references to Winfield A. Huppuch of that place, former Democratic State Chairman. Mr. Lockwood said that his father-in-law and Mr. Huppuch were in the same business, and Gov. Glynn said that he and Mr. Huppuch were in the same business—that of putting the Democratic Party into power for two years more.

Gov. Glynn in his speeches paid especial attention to the workmen's compensation law and the economies effected by his administration. He also laid especial stress on the conservation of national resources. He took especial pride in the record of his administration. At the towns along the upper Hudson he was cheered when he said that every cent necessary should be spent for the conservation of water power. Regarding the Land Bank act, he said:

"On Sept. 1 the law providing for the creation of a State Land Bank for the farmers of New York went into effect, and already the organization of an institution which will make long-time loans to farmers is well under way.

"When the Land Bank is in operation I will have accomplished the reform in agriculture I have been working on since I took office, and the farmers of New York at once will be able to change their present mortgages into Land Bank loans, thereby making a saving eventually of at least $240 on every one-thousand-dollar mortgage.

"At present there are $100,000,000 in mortgages on the farms of New York. If these mortgages were converted into Land Bank loans the farmers of New York would save $24,132,000, and if they were converted into fifty-year Land Bank loans the farmers of New York would save $82,000,000."

Besides Gov. Glynn and Mr. Lockwood the only other speaker today was Joseph A. Lawson of Albany, who described himself as "the end man of the combination." Mr. Lawson, a natural campaigner of the old school, kept his audience in a good humor.

Superintendent of Prisons Riley opened tonight's meeting in the Plattsburg Theatre by reading a letter from Smith M. Weed unqualifiedly indorsing Gov. Glynn. After saying that he was kept from the meeting by his physician's orders, Mr. Weed wrote:

> How your splendid conduct during the trying times of the late impeachment has added to the good impression you made here two years ago. Upon the passage of the resolution impeaching the Governor the Constitution and the laws of the State provide that it is the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to act as Governor. This you were compelled to do, and you did your duty as a man and a gentleman should.
>
> You could have made a sensation by attempting to force the Governor out of the Executive Chamber when he refused to vacate, but instead you saw fit to exercise the functions of the Governor in your own rooms in the Capitol until the Executive Chamber was vacated. Such consideration on your part was fully appreciated by the great bulk of the citizens of the State without regard to party affiliations.
>
> I would like also to call attention to the immense amount of good work done by you for the people of the State during the past year.

Mr. Lockwood was the first speaker. Concerning Gov. Glynn he said:

"He has no bossism, no Tammanyism, no Barnesism, no Teddyism. If any man ever was his own boss, it is Martin H. Glynn."

When Gov. Glynn arose to talk the audience burst into cheers that lasted several minutes. In his speech Gov. Glynn amplified points he had made in his earlier talks. He said he regarded the actual and potential water power of New York State as more valuable than the coal mines of Pennsylvania. Concerning the Workmen's Compensation law, in his night speech, Gov. Glynn said:

"Every morning and every night men and women, the world over, pray the Lord to give us this day our daily bread and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. That is what the workmen's compensation law does. It puts into law the Lord's Prayer. It gives bread to the injured workman; it keeps him from temptation and it delivers him from evil.

"The workmen's compensation law writes into our statute books the sentiments Christ preached in the Sermon on the Mount. It writes into our laws the sentiments of the Ten Commandments and the principle of the Golden Rule."

Gov. Glynn made many references to President Wilson and, as well as the other speakers, said that the Democratic Party in this State and every State should be supported for the sake of the national organization. A special train brought 500 persons from near-by towns to tonight's meeting. There were about 1,500 persons in the audience.

DUFFY STAYS ON BALLOT.

Independent Congress Candidate Is Only 23, Opponent Says.

Application for a rule to show cause why the name of Thomas J. Duffy should not be stricken from the general election ballot as an independent candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of New Jersey was denied yesterday by Justice Francis J. Swayze of the Supreme Court, at his home in Newark. The application was made by Gerald E. F. McDonald, Democratic candidate. He siad Duffy is only 23 years old and not of legal age to sit in Congress if elected.

Justice Swayze said the question of Duffy's right to the seat, if elected, would have to be passed upon by the House of Representatives. The Constitution of the United States fixes the age of a member of Congress at a minimum of 25 years.

GLYNN IS TAMMANY, WHITMAN DECLARES

Describes State Government as a Nest of Murphy Henchmen in Up-State Speeches.

FLAYS BYRNES AND BENSEL

Revives Schumacher Farm and Immunity Scandals—Criticises Roosevelt as Aiding Murphy.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Before an audience of 3,000 in Convention Hall here tonight, and in ten rear-platform speeches during the day in Monroe, Livingston, Genessee, and Wyoming Counties, District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, Republican candidate for Governor, read Mr. Davenport, the Bull Moose candidate, and Mr. Sulzer, the Prohibition candidate, out of the running. He urged that the contest lay between himself and Gov. Glynn. He declared that Col. Roosevelt in backing Davenport was only making himself a Murphy ally. Without naming him, he charged that President Wilson by indorsing Gov. Glynn thereby indorsed Murphy.

"Under the circumstances," he said, "I have no hesitation in predicting the result, for the independent voter has to choose between throwing his vote away on Davenport or Sulzer and thereby voting for Murphy indirectly, or else voting for Murphy by voting for Glynn, or else voting for a candidate whose aim is to give you an administration such as you enjoyed under Gov. Hughes."

The meeting in Convention Hall was the largest Mr. Whitman had addressed in the campaign. Besides the 3,000 who gained admission a large number was turned away. As Mr. Whitman closed his attacks on Tammany and the Glynn appointments he was applauded for several minutes.

Mr. Whitman claimed the election by 100,000 plurality above the Harlem River. Late tonight, after hearing comment by local committeemen from the sections in which he made his read-platform speeches, Mr. Whitman raised his predicted plurality by 15,000, the increase being accounted for on the showing of Bull Moosers and Democrats who had announced, so the local committeemen said, that they intended to vote for Whitman.

Expands Attack on Glynn.

Mr. Whitman in his first six speeches confined his attack upon the Glynn administration to the Controller's office, where, he said, the roster of the employes and appointees was almost "the roster of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall." He expanded the attack in the afternoon until it included the State Engineer, the State Tax Commission, the State Banking Department, and a number of State commissions appointed since Gov. Glynn took charge at Albany. These commissions, he claimed, were created merely to make room for Tammany men, and none was affected by any of Gov. Glynn's much-heralded vetoes of appropriations.

"I realize that today Tammany rules at Albany," he said, "and that men are in control who were repudiated by an outraged public in their own city, only to be welcomed at Albany and given a wider field of operation. If there is any Tammany leader, or one whose name is identified with Tammany misrule during the last twenty years, who is not now on the State payroll it is because he is otherwise engaged or it may be temporarily restrained from the field of public activity."

Mr. Whitman added Thomas F. Byrnes, Chairman of the State Tax Commission, to his already large list of objectionable Glynn appointees.

"The frightful record of Byrnes was before Gov. Glynn when he made the appointment," Mr. Whitman said. "Byrnes was formerly real estate expert for the Department of Finance of New York City. By direction of the Mayor of New York, John Purroy Mitchel, then Commissioner of Accounts, investigated certain acts of Byrnes in connection with the purchase by the city of a certain tract known as the Schumacher farm near Kissena Park in Queens, and this was the report of John Purroy Mitchel to Mayor McClellan:

> I find that Byrnes displayed activity in urging the purchase of the property from Mr. Hurley, and could, by the exercise of equal diligence, have arranged for the city to buy the property from Messrs. Logan and Mayer at $2,750 an acre, instead of the payment of $4,746 an acre to Mr. Hurley; that the circumstances outlined above indicate that the city was overcharged $44,000; that the Appraiser, Thomas F. Byrnes, of the Real Estate Bureau of the Department of Finance, was thereupon suspended by Controller Metz.

"These facts were brought to the attention of Gov. Glynn in January or February of this year. Notwithstanding these facts he reappointed Byrnes to the powerful office which he now holds."

Goes After Bensel Again.

More bitterly then in his former speeches, Mr. Whitman assailed John A. Bensel, State Engineer. He called attention to the fact that Gov. Glynn had not answered his daily question that he go on record as to what he thought of Bensel.

"As a public prosecutor," he said, "I have come into contact with the cases of over 44,000 defendants charged with crime, and often before Grand Juries I have heard a sentence John A. Bensel uttered when I called him before a Grand Jury. 'Refuse to testify,' he said, 'unless first assured that I will not be prosecuted if my own testimony reveals the fact that I myself am a criminal.' This from a high official of our State! I know what that plea for immunity means, and I know the kind of men who make that plea. Yet Tammany renominated him for the very good reason that he had done so much for Tammany that it did not dare to turn him down."

At Batavia the Whitman party found itself across the trail of Col. Roosevelt, who assailed Mr. Whitman before a Batavia audience last Saturday night. At first Mr. Whitman was reluctant to open up on Col. Roosevelt personally, but after committeemen had repeated to him charges made by the Colonel he decided to reply, and he authorized State Senator Ralph W. Thomas, who had heard the Roosevelt charges, to answer them in detail.

"You have heard it charged that Mr. Whitman serves some kind of a big bogy man," said Senator Thomas, "and that on account of his subserviency to this bogy man he will not dare to smite the Tammany tiger between the eyes. I am authorized fully and squarely to refute this charge. If elected Mr. Whitman will rid Albany of the Tammany gangsters just as completely as he rid New York City of the Becker gunmen."

James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Republican candidate for United States Senator, who accompanied Mr. Whitman on the day's tour, denounced the President for his support of Gov. Glynn and for his financial and tariff policies as well.

"We support the President," he said, "as we would support any President, regardless of party affiliations, so long as his policies tend to keep us from being dragged into the war vortex. But in the matter of financial policy and tariff policy we shall not permit the Administration at Washington to hide beyond the European war. It did on atrocious and a wicked thing when it imposed a war tax upon this country, for it was not a war tax but a tax to redeem the Democratic Party from its own tariff blunders, and it was falsely named.

"We hear them down in Congress talking a great deal about legislation to have everybody buy a bale of cotton. What would you apple orchardists up here think if the Senator from New York submitted a bill forcing everybody to eat a barrel of apples. I would never think of urging on the United States any such sectional matter for special legislation."

Mr. Whitman will campaign tomorrow on a special train through Ontario, Yates, Seneca, and Cayuga Counties, with night meetings at Auburn and Syracuse.

SURE HE WILL BE ELECTED GOVERNOR

James E. Ferguson, Democratic Nominee, Leaves Texas Campaign for Business Visit Here.

GIVES PLEDGE TO WILSON

Assures President That State Will Strongly Support Administration—Cotton Situation Improving.

James E. Ferguson, banker and rancher of Temple, Texas, and Democratic nominee for Governor of that expansive commonwealth, came to New York yesterday on his annual trip to see his business friends and banking correspondents and to make more acquaintances among business men. Mr. Ferguson did not seem to be worried about leaving home in the midst of a campaign; indeed, he admitted that while stopping in Washington, on his way East, he had told the President what the next administration of Texas would do without regard to the possibility of that administration being Republican, Progressive, Socialist, or Prohibitionist.

"I assured the President," he said, "that he could count on the closest cooperation and heartiest support from the State on international questions, particularly that of the Mexican border. The present unsettled conditions may continue twenty years. In view of the fact that border patrols are still necessary and that there is a strong force of Federal troops in the State, I was glad to assure the President that Texas would remember that she was only a single State, and would respect the wishes of the Federal Government in all ways."

With regard to the cotton situation, Mr. Ferguson said that with help from Washington, and from the bankers of New York and St. Louis, it was improving greatly. He praised the "St. Louis plan" for lending money on cotton, which he said would take care of about 5,000,000 bales. "Prosperous farmers," he added, "could probably withhold 2,000,000 bales more from this year's market. That means that almost half the crop can be held up till a fair price can be secured. After this year the cotton acreage will be generally reduced, and farmers will give their attention to the raising of more diversified crops, especially of food products, for which there will always be a market.

"Texas sells $240,000,000 worth of her products to the North and East every year, and buys back about $215,000,000. With such a small balance of trade in our favor anything that hurts the purchasing power of Texas hurts the whole country. And the same way through the whole South. The cotton question is a national question."

One of the principal features of the platform on which Mr. Ferguson got the Democratic nomination was the determination to put the prohibition question into the background to make way for more pressing issues.

"At present," he said yesterday, "our business needs come first. The people have agreed without surrendering their views on the prohibition question to lay the matter aside for the moment and take care of immediate business needs. We invite, protect, and aid the investment of outside capital in Texas."

Sulzer Cost Bull Moose $3,675.39.

The Davenport Primary Campaign Committee spent $3,675.39 to prevent William Sulzer from capturing the Progressive nomination for Governor. The contributions amounted to $3,680. William H. Childs gave $3,000, and Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, Bainbridge Colby, Chauncey J. Hamlin, and Robert H. Elder, $100 each.

PRIZES AWARDED TO BABIES.

University Settlement Completes Experiment with 50 Sick Infants.

Ruth Silberstein of 465 East Houston Street was yesterday awarded the prize of $50 in the improvement contest of the University Settlement begun six months ago, while the second prize of $25 went to Sarah Smaliff of 128 Pitt Street. The money is not paid directly to the children, but is deposited in the Bank of the United States, 81 Delancey Street, and cannot be withdrawn until the children have reached the age of 21. The prize winners are two of fifty mites of babyhood with whom the University Settlement began its experiment of making sickly babies well.

Co-operation between the various philanthropic organizations working on the east side and a realization for the mothers that sick babies could be saved if they knew how to do it have repaid the hard work of those who took the contest babies under their care. Miss C. C. Cooke, the visitor of the settlement, made a call upon the babies once a week in their homes, and if they were found to have lost ground she made a daily fight for them by calling a doctor or nurses, and, if necessary, sent them to the country. The improvement of the babies, taken as a whole, has been remarkable. Incidentally, the Health Department has found many violations of regulations in the tenement houses where the babies lived.

Ruth Silberstein, the winner, made the greatest improvement, and is rated at 975 out of a possible 1,000 points. At the start of the contest she was 1 month and 3 weeks old and weighed 6 pounds and 1 ounce, and now, six months later, she weighs 15 pounds and is nearly a perfect baby. Two babies given honorable mention are Fannie Krumpenholts of 228 Rivington Street and Matilda Koppe of 91 Allen Street.

TIGHT SKIRT HELD HER FAST

Girl Hit by Auto and "Cured of Being Too Fashionable."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—A pretty girl, about 19 years old, dressed in a brown velvet suit, with a skirt so narrow that she could not get out of the way, and a black velvet hat, was struck by an automobile in Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, this evening, and thrown into the arms of a young man who was with her. Neither was hurt.

The couple, who refused to tell their names to a policeman, were crossing the street, and did not see the auto, which rounded a corner from Huguenot Street. The chauffeur tooted his horn and the couple tried to run, but the girl could not move her feet more than a few inches. The owner of the car stepped down and apologized, but the girl laughed, saying:

"I'm not hurt, thank you; but you have cured me of being too fashionable."

GIVES UP HARVARD POST.

Nicholas Roosevelt Resigns "to be Near the War."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—Nicholas Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, L. I., a nephew of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, has resigned an assistant professorship of history at Harvard that he might go to Europe "to be near the war." This was the reason which he gave in his letter of resignation received at the college office today.

It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt left New York Saturday. He said he planned to stay abroad until the war was over and then return to take up his teaching.

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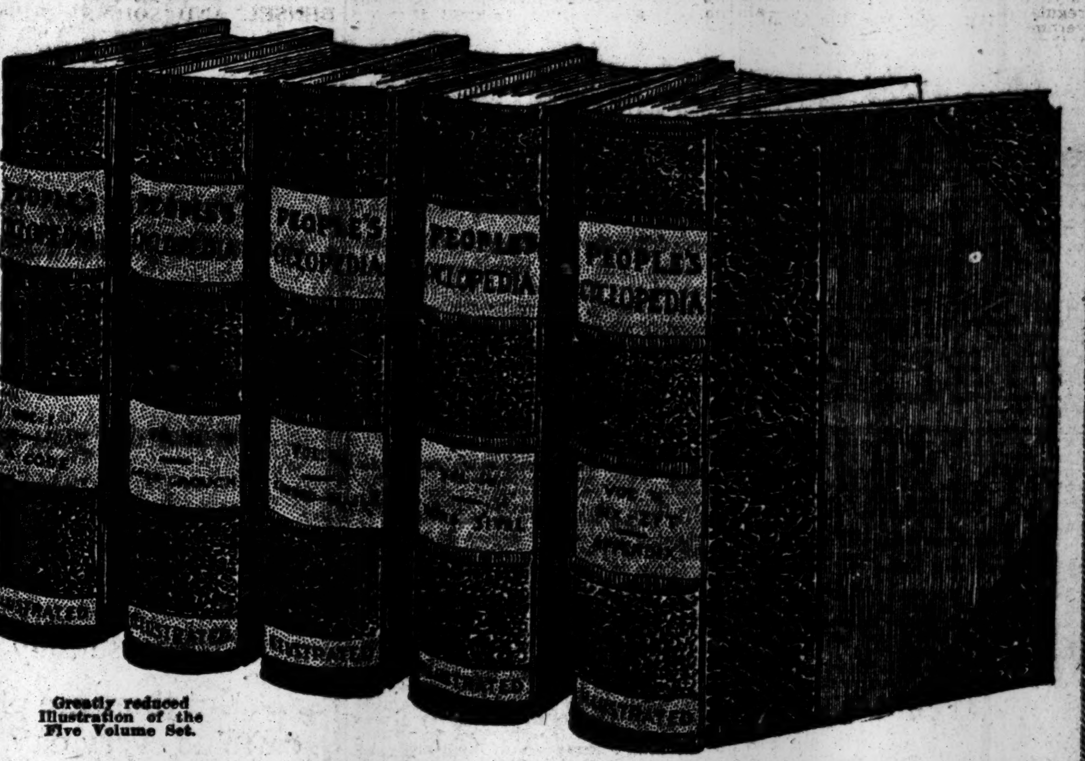

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ACCUSE W. S. WEBB IN RUTLAND DEAL

Brief in Stockholders' Suit Says He Depressed "Rights" to Buy Them Cheap.

JUGGLING RUINED BROKERS

Depew and W. K. Vanderbilt Alleged to Have Been in a Syndicate Which Cleared $2,000,000.

Dr. W. Seward Webb is accused of rigging the stock market in 1901 in order to pick up a large block of Rutland "rights" below their value and to sell them at a big profit, in a brief based on testimony already taken in a suit by Andrew C. Spring against Dr. Webb and others. The trial of the suit will begin in the United States District Court at Rutland, Vt., today.

Dr. Webb is accused also of participating actively in the somewhat bewildering transactions by which Percival W. Clement of Rutland got control of the road, greatly extended its mileage, and made large sums for himself and associates at the alleged expense of the minority holders. The brief was prepared by Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall and the suit is said to be the outcome of a movement of a body of about 100 stockholders, who own in the aggregate more than $800,000 par value of the stock. The action is for an accounting, and the brief says:

> The wrongs herein complained of were committed by the Directors between the years 1898 and 1902, both inclusive, but were not discovered and unearthed until a few weeks before the bringing of this suit.

Mr. Clement, who had been President of the Rutland some years before, obtained in 1898 an option on the controlling stock interest from the Delaware & Hudson, which then owned it. This covered 30,000 shares of preferred stock at $50 a share and 10,000 shares of common, which was to be thrown in without additional consideration.

"This option," says the brief, "was the foundation upon which this master builder proceeded to rear a unique temple of high finance, where he might gather large profits secretly withdrawn from the victimized minority stockholders.

Plan Conceived by Clement.

"Having acquired his option, Mr. Clement, with a view to raising the market price of the stock, conceived the idea of taking in some partners whose social and business prominence and whose connection with large enterprises would have a tendency to inspire confidence in the minds of the investing public. His fertile brain also devised the plan of expanding the Rutland Road by the acquisition of other railroads and the construction of new lines in such manner as would attract the attention of investors and raise the market price of his stock—and incidentally would yield other profits to himself and his associates.

"In the financial sky of Vermont another brilliant light was rising in an orbit of great eccentricity, but, alas! destined in a few years, after a dazzling burst of brilliancy, to become an extinct meteor. Dr. W. Seward Webb had become allied by marriage with the Vanderbilts. He was believed to have considerable influence with moneyed people, and was skillful in market manipulation. To him Mr. Clement confided his plans."

The result, it is said, was the formation of the Rutland Preferred Syndicate, comprising Dr. Webb, W. K. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, Chauncey M. Depew, S. R. Calloway, and others, who became participants in the purchase of the stock to the amount of 15,258 shares, Clement retaining the remainder of the 30,000 and the entire 10,000 common, which went with the preferred as a bonus. The common he afterward exchanged for 1,000 shares of preferred, valued at $100,000.

After Mr. Clement and his associates had taken control of the road began a series of expansions through the purchase of other roads and steamer lines and the construction of the Rutland-Canadian Railroad. The latter was accomplished through the Champlain Construction Company, organized by the same persons. The construction company made a contract with the Rutland to build the line, which it sublet to O'Brien and Sheehan. Of the purchase of the Ogdensburg Transit Company, the brief says:

> This purchase was of doubtful value to the Rutland and the operation of the boats was not profitable, but the purchase was of great value to the Rutland Preferred Syndicate in giving the Rutland an appearance of expanding its system, for when the Rutland-Canadian should be completed the Rutland "system" would, with these dilapidated boats and the bankrupt Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain, apparently stretch half across the continent.

Clement and his associates are accused of various sorts of manipulation in connection with these purchases, one of them being a purchase by Clement of stock of the Bennington & Rutland Railroad at a nominal price of $950,000, part of which was paid by turning in at $250,000 property in this city assessed at $85,000, and its resale to the Rutland Railroad at the full price in cash and bonds, giving him a clear profit of more than $100,000 on his realty.

"If he really believed," says the brief, "that his programme would make the Rutland intrinsically a powerful and valuable system, he certainly did not justify his faith by his works; for as soon as his manipulations had given the stock a strong rise in the market he dumped his stock upon the public.

Gave Promoter a Private Car.

Taking up the gift of a private car to Clement, the brief says:

> The efforts put forth by Clement in assembling the properties which went into the Rutland consolidation, however injurious in their results to the general body of stockholders, were undoubtedly of great benefit to the members of the Rutland Preferred Syndicate, and accordingly the board embraced an opportunity which presented itself of rewarding Clement for his services to the syndicate by presenting to him a portion of the property of the stockholders. At this meeting the unauthorized appropriation by Dr. Webb of 1,000 shares of the Rutland preferred stock was "ratified," and this favor to Dr. Webb was matched by the gift to Mr. Clement of the Rutland's private car Grand Isle.

The sale of preferred stock to Dr. Webb in large blocks below the market price and his subsequent operations are detailed in part as follows:

> Webb and Clement were both present at the Directors' meeting at which it was voted to sell 5,000 shares to Webb at $90 a share, although it was then selling in the market at a much higher figure. Nor were any steps taken to submit the sale to the stockholders for ratification or to give the stockholders an opportunity to subscribe pro rata for the stock. This stock was taken up by Webb in blocks of 1,000 shares each from time to time—apparently as he needed it for market purposes. As the prices of the stock during the ensuing ten months were highest in the history of the road and reached over $125 a share, and the volume of sales was very large, a large profit was doubtless realized upon this purchase.
>
> At all events Webb was so well satisfied with this purchase that within three months afterward he took an additional 1,000 shares at the same price—and he was in such a hurry that he could not wait for the passage of a resolution authorizing him to take it, but, subsequently, on Oct. 31, 1901, the Directors went through the form of approving the sale. The market sales during the month of November embraced over 18,000 shares, prices ranging as high as 115½, and in December over 12,000 shares were sold at prices ranging as high as 120. Webb was wholly disqualified to take this stock and the defendants must account for its market value.

Say Webb Planned to Depress Stock

Dr. Webb next proposed to buy the balance of the preferred stock in the treasury, amounting to 35,784 shares, at $90 a share. This time, the brief says, the Directors, including Clement, held that it must first be offered to the stockholders. Henry L. Sprague, described as Mr. Webb's private adviser, testified that Webb was very angry, and said "Percy Webb had gone back on him." According to Mr. Sprague, Dr. Webb said to Arthur L. Meyer, who was also waiting in an adjoining room: "We then ought to be able to depress the Rutland stock in such a way that there would be no advantage or inducement to the stockholders to take up these rights," and asked Mr. Meyer if he knew any way in which it could be done. Mr. Meyer, according to Sprague, said: "Yes, by buying and selling the stock on the market."

The stock was offered to the stockholders at $90, and Dr. Webb made an underwriting agreement to take all they did not subscribe for. The brief says:

> As the stock at this time was selling at about $97, it was apparent that these "rights" when issued might have considerable value in the market. Dr. Webb, anxious to buy up these "rights" as cheaply as possible, found it to his interest to desist for a short time in his campaign of raising the stock on the market. Though foiled in his efforts to buy the treasury stock without its being first offered to the stockholders, he resolved to make the "rights" valueless in the market and to pick them up for a song.
>
> Accordingly he turned over 790 shares of Rutland preferred stock to his associate, Arthur L. Meyer, with directions to sell the stock in the market in order to depress the quotations. This transaction is clearly set forth in the undisputed testimony of Mr. Meyer and of Mr. Sprague. After Meyer had been engaged for a day or two on this project he received a letter signed by William B. Averill, Dr. Webb's confidential secretary, saying:
>
> "Dr. Webb directs me to tell you not to sell much Rutland stock today, if any, as not a share has been dealt in on the New York market and you must make a show of some sales and purchases first, but not so many as to attract attention and depress the market for the first two or three days."

Meyer gave buying and selling orders, but other brokers bought, and some of the stock was "lost" without depressing the price much.

"On Nov. 6," says the brief, "Dr. Webb had become somewhat disquieted by Meyer's failure to depress the market and by the loss of a part of his stock, and accordingly dictated to Mr. Averill a memorandum of instructions telling him to send a copy to Mr. Sprague at New York. Among other things in this very interesting memorandum is the following:

> I told him today that the profit, if any, or the loss, if any, on the account he has made to get the stock down, should go to the pool account, as it is done to get the stock down to enable the pool to get stock cheap. There is quite a demand for the stock at about par, and I doubt if we can get it any lower, except by washing, as any stock we offer will go, and for that reason I advised him to get his lost stock back at once. The public want the stock at par, and with the unsubscribed stock at 90 we can afford to pay par and over for the balance of our stock, and then it will look cheap later on when we average it.

Agreed Not to Interfere with Sales.

"Webb and his associates bought many of the rights and obtained about 1,500 shares on the underwriting—thus ultimately acquiring a large part of the new issue. Soon after the defendants had issued the 35,784 shares of treasury stock an arrangement was made with Meyer for the manipulation of the Rutland stock in the market. Webb's letter, among other things, said:

> I, of course, on my part agree not to interfere with your manipulation of the stock on the market, except when I may have small lots to sell for other parties that I cannot interfere with their selling.

"Having sold 12,500 shares of Rutland stock to Meyer, thus starting Meyer's operations in the market, Dr. Webb had occasion to go West for a short trip. On his return he found that Meyer had successfully elevated the stock on the Exchange to about $125 a share.

"Although he had agreed with Meyer, as above set forth, to leave the market to him and not to sell his other holdings, the price looked so attractive that Webb resolved to unload a considerable amount of his stock. His pretext was that Meyer had manipulated the stock to too high a figure—as if modern financiers with stock to sell cared how high it went up! So he sent a message to Sprague as follows:

> I told Meyer before I went West that I did not wish him to manipulate the Rutland stock and that it should not sell above 18, and he agreed with me that he would not do it, yet on my return I find it selling at 21 or 22, and I see by last night's paper, in the face of a weak market, the stock sold for 124. I have, as you know, about 6,000 or 7,000 shares more than the actual control, and I propose to sell this stock and, if necessary, a great deal more and bring the stock down to where it belongs—about 17 or 18.

"Webb began to inundate the market with his own stock. Meyer braced himself against the avalanche of selling. For a few days, by great efforts, he was able to support the market to some extent. But Webb sold about 12,000 or 13,000 shares. The task became too great, and on May 2, 1902, Meyer collapsed, carrying down with him three Stock Exchange firms through which he was dealing. These firms were Henry Brothers, Lockwood, Hurd & Co., and Offenbach & Moore.

"Webb certainly succeeded in lowering the Rutland stock, for it fell to $74 a share. How much of the stock Webb picked up at the lower figures does not appear, but it does appear that he subsequently had a controlling interest in the stock.

"Prior to 1901 Clement 'supported' the market for the Rutland preferred, as he himself admitted. During 1901 and a part of 1902 Dr. Webb 'supported' it, and aside from his operations through Meyer, appears to have done a large amount of market manipulation. As he did not testify, the full extent of his operations was not revealed. Clement, however, testified that Webb bought largely during the period.

"Assuming that Clement realized on his stock the average market price during 1901 and up to May, 1902, to wit, $106 a share, it is apparent that he netted on his 20,000 shares $56 per share, or $1,120,000. In the twelve years since 1902, when Clement sold out, the Rutland Company has paid total dividends aggregating only 5½ per cent. The stock has fallen to less than $30 a share.

"Assuming that the other members of the syndicate realized as much for their stock as Clement, their profits were about $750,000."

Seek an Accounting.

Summing up the situation, the complainant contends that the defendant Directors must account to the Rutland Railroad Company in respect to each of the following matters:

> 1. The frauds committed in connection with the business of the Rutland-Canadian, viz.:
>
> (a) The unauthorized transfer without consideration of $250,000 of Rutland-Canadian bonds to the Champlain Construction Company;
>
> (b) The wrongful distribution of $800,000 of Rutland preferred stock by the Champlain Construction Company as a dividend while it was insolvent; and
>
> (c) The wrongful saddling of the debts of the Champlain Construction Company upon the Rutland.
>
> 2. Profits exceeding $100,000 realized by Clement by turning in toward the purchase of the Bennington & Rutland his equity in the Dunmore Hotel.
>
> 3. The difference between the Bennington & Rutland and the price of $950,000 which the defendants caused the Rutland to pay therefor.
>
> 4. The difference between the value of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain and the price which the defendants caused the Rutland to pay therefor.
>
> 5. The difference between the value of the bonds of the Ogdensburg Transit and the price which the defendants caused the Rutland to pay therefor.
>
> 6. The difference between the cost of construction of the Rutland & Noyan and the price which the defendants caused the Rutland to pay therefor.
>
> 7. The difference between the actual value of the $10,500 of Rutland-Canadian stock and the price which the defendants caused the Rutland to pay Clement therefor.
>
> 8. The value of the private car Grand Isle illegally donated to Clement and other perquisites obtained by him.
>
> 9. The value of $100,000 of Rutland preferred stock into which Clement caused his 10,000 shares of Rutland common stock to be converted.
>
> 10. The difference between the price at which the defendants caused $600,000 worth of Rutland preferred stock to be sold to Webb, to wit, $90 per share, and the market value thereof.
>
> 11. The profit realized by Webb on that part of the 35,784 shares of Rutland preferred taken by him by virtue of his underwriting.
>
> 12. The sum of $9,413, unlawfully paid for engraving the bonds of the Canada-Atlantic.
>
> 13. The general injury to the Rutland through loading it up with unproductive property and thereby destroying its earning power.

The complaint asks for an interlocutory decree, charging the defendants with liability for the various matters enumerated, and directing them to make a discovery and an accounting in respect of all their transactions during the period in controversy.

Library Shows Old City Views.

In honor of the celebration of the Commercial Tercentenary of New York City, the New York Society Library, 109 University Place, has on exhibition old views and maps of New York, showing the original grants of the Dutch West India Company, the earliest picture of New Amsterdam, about 1630; the second engraved view of Van der Donck, about 1650; the Visscher view, about 1855; the large Bakewell view of 1746, the Havell Panorama of 1844, the Mottram view of 1855, and numerous others.

FRANK E. VOGEL DIES SUDDENLY

Continued from Page 1.

Co., and in 1898 married Miss Blanche Morris, daughter of Nelson Morris, the packer. He was for a time a partner in that firm, but decided to go into the department store business, buying out the interest of George Cooper in the Siegel, Cooper Co., of Chicago and New York.

This brought Mr. Vogel into touch with Henry Siegel, and with him he founded in 1896 the Siegel Cooper store in this city. This, however, they sold thirteen years ago to Greenhut & Co., and in 1904 they purchased the Simpson Crawford Company store. In 1905 they established the Fourteenth Street Store, and in 1905 the Boston store of the Henry Siegel Company. Then the Siegel Stores Corporation was incorporated in 1909, with Henry Siegel as President and Mr. Vogel as Vice President, and in connection with this was established the Merchants' Express Company, a concern which was concerned with the delivery service of the Fourteenth Street Store, the Simpson Crawford Store, and other large department stores. Moreover, Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel did a wholesale business as Henry Siegel & Co.

The disaster which overtook these enterprises came with the filing of an equity suit by the Siegel Stores Corporation on Dec. 30 last in the Federal District Court against the Simpson, Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, the Merchants' Express Company, and Henry Siegel & Co., the wholesale concern. In connection with their department stores Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel had been conducting a banking business as Henry Siegel & Co., bankers. Against this also an equity suit was filed.

It was charged by District Attorney Whitman in the fifteen indictments which the Grand Jury found against Siegel and Vogel that they obtained by false statements and accounts large sums from a number of banks which legally amounted to grand larceny. Finally they were alleged to have received a number of deposits after the bank of Henry Siegel & Co. was absolutely insolvent.

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You can drive in comfort this Winter if you have one of the especially built, attractively-priced Hup sedan or coupe bodies.

What Happened to the Cats?

Not long ago the U. S. Gov't made some experiments to determine the poisoning qualities of caffeine (the drug in coffee).

Twenty-seven healthy cats were given an average dose of 5 4-5 grains of caffeine—about as much of the drug as is contained in 2 cups of coffee.

What do you suppose happened?

The Cats all Died!

See Gov't Bulletin No. 148, Bureau of Chemistry.

Of course they were only cats.

But there are plenty of people who dose themselves with enough caffeine every day to kill a cat and **Cripple a Man,** not at one blow, but by little blows repeated daily.

Of course some systems are strong enough to stand all kinds of abuse, but most systems are not. And when a man or woman observes a growing nervousness, or sleeplessness, heart trouble, stomach, bowel or eye disturbance, it is time to quit coffee and turn to a real food-drink, free from the coffee drug, "caffeine."

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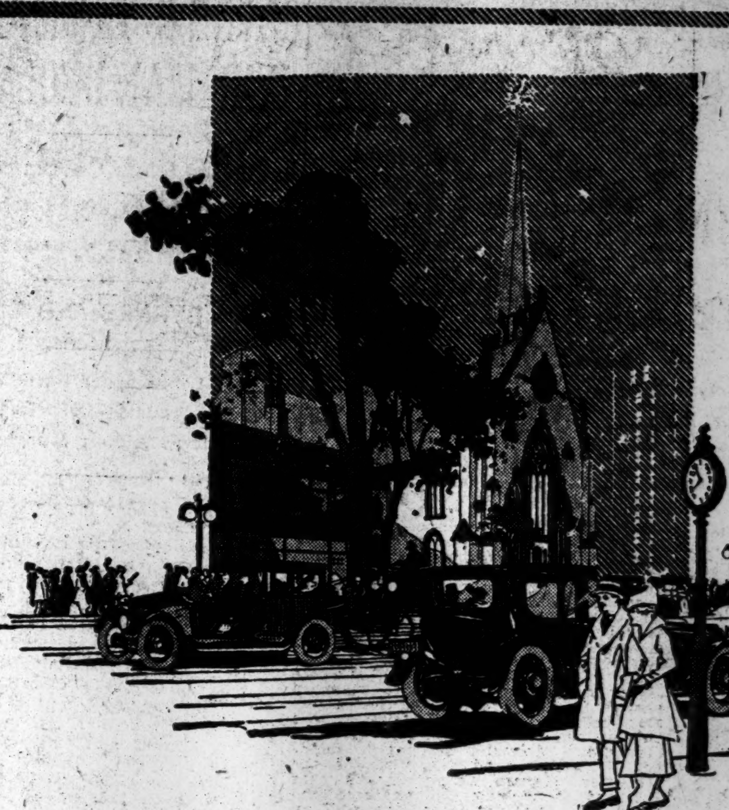

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That Is What He Called Himself Instead of "Reverend" or a Minister

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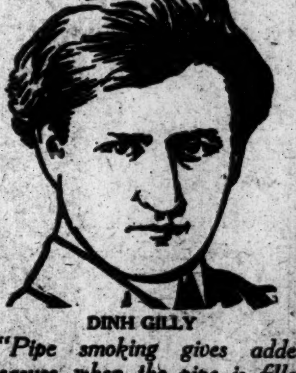

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SECRETARY OF NAVY TAKES FINAL ACTION IN CANCELING ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME

ARMY-NAVY GAME CALLED OFF AGAIN

Middies' Objection to Playing Two Games in New York Causes Daniels to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Lieut. Commander Needham L. Jones, U. S. N., aid to the Secretary of the Navy, announced tonight that the Army and Navy football game for this year had been definitely called off. He added that this decision was final and that the controversy between West Point and Annapolis would not be reopened. The Naval Academy, he explained, was responsible for the rejection of the five-year compromise agreement suggested by West Point and approved on Saturday by Secretary Daniels.

Under the five-year plan two games were to be played in New York—1915 and 1917—and three games in Philadelphia, including the contest for this year. The Naval Academy today made objection to playing two games in New York. Secretary Garrison, who spent the day in New York inspecting Governors Island, was to have passed upon the compromise agreement upon his return to Washington tomorrow. So certain was Secretary Daniels that the Secretary of War would give his approval to the plan that the Navy Department in the forenoon notified Representative Logue of Pennsylvania that this year's game would certainly be played in Philadelphia. Later in the day the protest came from Annapolis, and the decision was at once reached to abandon the game this year.

CORNELL VS. BROWN.

Ithacans Expect Hard Game at Polo Grounds Next Saturday.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Expecting a hard game at the hands of Brown University at New York on Saturday, but feeling confident that their own team has now begun to hit true football form, the Cornell coaches today set their charges at work in special preparation for the game with the Providence eleven, holding a signal workout in the baseball cage after a blackboard talk by Dr. Sharpe. A number of new plays which had been prepared by Dr. Sharpe, but which were kept under cover last Saturday because of the presence of Brown scouts, were unfolded this afternoon, and the backs and line began to work them out, going through the signals at a slow pace in order that every man could learn his part.

Two hard scrimmages are due this week before the team leaves for New York. The Ithacans will leave here Thursday night, and, according to Dr. Sharpe, twenty-seven men will be taken in the squad, which will stop at the Hotel Astor. As the only three 'Varsity men who have been on the injured list—O'Hearn, Munsick, and Philippi—returned to active play today, the coaches will be able to select their team from the full strength of the squad, all of whom are now in good shape.

Definite announcement was made that Shuler, whose brilliant running in the last few games materially strengthened the Cornell attack, will be the first choice at left half back, and unless Philippi improves considerably it will be hard for him to beat Shuler out. Philippi, however, is a valuable plunging back and will be of much use to the team. With two such clever running backs as half backs Barrett and Hill, aided by full back Kleinert, the Cornell backfield has now better material than has been the case here in some time.

Murray Shelton of Dunkirk left end on the Cornell football team, has been elected President of the junior class at Cornell by a unanimous vote. Shelton's record in athletics made him a strong favorite.

Army Scrubs Crush 'Varsity Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Contrary to expectations the whole Army football squad had hard work today. The coaches are far from satisfied with the cadets' showing against Colgate on Saturday. Bad fumbling and poor handling of the passes are the chief weaknesses displayed by the back field men, while the line, in spite of the fact that there are some seasoned men in it, is giving a great deal of difficulty. The Army's line was practically outplayed by Colgate, and had it not been for the keen following of the ball whenever Colgate fumbled there might have been a vastly different tale of Saturday's contest. Hard scrimmaging for over an hour, an unusual thing for Monday, was the order of the day. It was a thorough workout, and in the tussle between the first team and the scrubs the advantage was all with the latter. Time and again the scrub forwards broke through and played havoc with the 'Varsity's plays, O'Hare, Hanley, and Herrick being especially effective in blocking and hurrying the first team kickers.

Injuries continue to incapacitate the men, the veterans McEwan and Weyand being the latest addition to the hospital squad. Among the players still on the hospital list are Hobbs, Merrill, Oliphant, and Neyland. Coaches and men alike realize that a whole lot of hard work must be done to bring the men along to the desired form, now that a Navy game is assured. During the remaining days of this week the work of whipping a team into shape to meet Holy Cross here next Saturday will continue without a halt.

Lafayette's Hospital List Grows.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 19.—Lafayette started this afternoon on March Field to prepare for the Villanova game. The much-battered and bruised 'Varsity engaged in only a signal drill today, but the second and third teams had a stiff scrimmage. The jinx which has followed the Lafayette team all season seems to be still hot on the Maroon and White trail. The injured list has been increased. Blackburn was unable to report for practice on account of his injuries in the Princeton game. Bunny Lerch has hurt his leg, Thomas is sick, Kelly's "Charlie horse" is worse as a result of playing on Saturday, and Gulick and Brown are still confined to their beds. Dick Diamond's collarbone is knitting, but slowly. His brother Jack is suffering severely from his torn shoulder. It is not likely that more than a third of the men will be able to play against Villanova. The squad was augmented by the addition of Maloney, a player from the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia and some time with St. Joseph's. He is a big man and a candidate for the line.

No Rest for Fordham Eleven.

Despite the excellent showing made against Middlebury last Saturday the Fordham eleven were put through a severe scrimmage drill yesterday in preparation for Rhode Island State next Saturday. Two years ago the eleven from the Midget State sprang a surprise on the Maroon by romping off with a 6 to 0 victory, and it is for this reason that the Bronx collegians are out to make sure of a victory this week. In the scrimmage with Commerce High School yesterday the 'Varsity warriors devoted most attention to perfecting the flanking defense. Fordham showed temporary weakness at these positions against Middlebury, and looked upon the back field for a helping hand. Dunn and Yule spent most of yesterday's drill in trying drop kicks from different angles.

Mt. St. Mary's Cancels All Games.

Owing to the death of one of the players at Mount St. Mary's College a week ago the management of the Maryland eleven has canceled all the remaining games on its schedule. As the Southerners were to have played the election day game at Fordham, the Bronx collegians are making every effort to get a team of slightly stronger force to fill the canceled date. The Mount St. Mary's game was looked upon as Fordham's last test before the Navy game on the following Saturday, and it is for this reason that Manager Lannin is bending every effort to fill in the date. Mount St. Mary's held Fordham to a 0-0 score last season, and a good game was expected at this meeting of the two elevens.

Pingry Defeats Heathcote, 24 to 0.

The Pingry School football team defeated the Heathcote School representatives in a one-sided game yesterday afternoon on the former's gridiron at Mamaroneck by the score of 24 to 0. The aggressive playing and excellent defensive work of the Pingry aggregation won the game for the latter school.

HARVARD "VETS" RETURN.

Several Injured Players Recover Sufficiently to Resume Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—There was more than the usual business of football on Soldiers' Field today when Harvard began work to get ready for the coming of the Pennsylvania State College team Saturday. The 'Varsity squad was increased by the return of several of the veterans who had been on the injured list, but the men who had been out for the past week did little or no work. There was a long dummy scrimmage, devoted mainly to open play, Pennock being back in the 'Varsity line and Hardwick and Bradlee running through the signals.

Bigelow was at one tackle and Francke ran through the plays at full back.

The Canadian Rugby players, who have been at New Haven, were out on the field both in the morning and afternoon. In the latter session they worked with the second team, showing the scrubs their passing game, which has already been exemplified by Yale at New Haven. The Canadians did not work with the 'Varsity at all, and are trying to get the scrubs to pick up enough Canadian football so that a test may be made by the 'Varsity by the end of the week. It is too late for Harvard to do much shifting in methods of attack, and the visit of the Canadian players simply means that Harvard is picking up whatever the Rugby players have passed over to Yale.

Logan, the 'Varsity quarter back, was not in the line-up this afternoon, and it is said that he is not in very good trim and will be fortunate if his shoulder will admit his playing in the Michigan game two weeks hence. Altogether, it was a light day for all hands this afternoon, but with more time than usual being spent on the working of the open game.

PENN TO TACKLE INDIANS.

Redskins Gain Strength with Elimination of Dissension.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—There is much interest in the appearance on Franklin Field next Saturday of the Carlisle Indians, with their clever coach, Glenn Warner, in command. To date the Indians have not made the showing they usually do, and they will not be the favorites over Pennsylvania, as they often are.

The poor showing of the Carlisle team led Coach Warner to adopt radical measures last week, and he feels sure that the team will now develop fast. The line is bigger and stronger than his last season forwards, and now that the dissension in the team has been suppressed, the veteran coach feels that they are sure to get together and that it will take a really good line to hold them. Though beaten by Pittsburgh, Warner was very much pleased with the work of his back field. Galac is the only veteran in the back field, and this department of team play has been poor all year. In the fourth period Saturday the Indians played irresistibly, and convinced Coach Warner that he now has the right combination.

New Hopes for N. Y. U. Team.

One of Coach "Tom" Reilly's chief causes of worry was partly relieved yesterday by the return of Hagbloom to his position at right end on the New York University eleven. Although the ankle which he injured about ten days ago is still slightly sore, he is able to stand light work and will probably be in shape for Saturday's game with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy. Waldman, however, is having trouble with his shoulder, which he wrenched again last Saturday. There is, however, another ray of hope for Coach Reilly, as it is rumored that MacKenzie may be eligible for end, as Faculty action is now expected in his case. Coach Reilly gave some instruction yesterday in manipulating the forward pass, in which the team showed up rather weakly in the game with Haverford, and he will steadily devote time to improving open play. In addition, the men worked at line breaking and tackling the dummy. Story, a new man, is showing clear signs of promise and will probably be tried out in the back field. The victory against Haverford has awakened new confidence among the men at the Heights in the ability of their team, and they are showing greater interest than at any time this season. As a result a movement is already under way to get at least 90 per cent. of the student body to the Stevens game, which will be played next month at Hoboken.

Weaknesses in Lehigh Team.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 19.—The many glaring weaknesses that the Carnegie Tech game Saturday developed on the part of Lehigh's playing were the object of considerable attention on the part of the coaches this afternoon. Usually Monday is a quiet day in Lehigh's camp; today it was the reverse. First the men were put through the first dummy tackling practice of the season and the lessons learned will not soon be forgotten. Then came a lengthy signal practice, in which a new formation or two was introduced. Frank Green and Good were the only 'Varsity men not out today, Ostrum going in at left guard and Tate at left tackle. Two pairs of ends were tried out alternately, the combinations being Desmond and Sawtelle and Kirkpatrick and Fred Green. Various back field combinations were used also, Chenowith alternating with Cahall at quarter back, the latter going to half back when the former was called into the game. Mattern and Cahall at half alternated with Hoban and Maguinness. The training table was augmented today by the addition of Mattern and Ostrum.

Williams 'Varsity Takes It Easy.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19.—Coach Daly gave the Williams College 'Varsity football team a rest from practice this afternoon, so that every one might get rid of the bruises which came as the result of Saturday's battle with Springfield. The whole squad, with the exception of Brown, the left tackle, are otherwise in good condition. Furness, who has been at tackle for the past week, is putting up a strong fight to hold his place as a regular. Following a short signal drill, during which the first string men ran through signals, trying out the new formations which Coach Daly had just given them, the regulars were dismissed. In a thirty-minute scrimmage against the freshmen, the scrubs scored twice. A forward pass which bounced off Miller's hands as he tried to intercept it fell into Crawford's arms, and the second string half covered the 40 yards necessary for a touchdown. MacNamee later crashed through left tackle for 30 yards and a touchdown.

Brown to Spring New Play on Cornell

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19.—The final work of rounding the Brown 'Varsity into shape for the Cornell game in New York on Saturday began this afternoon with a signal drill that lasted two hours. It was the liveliest of the season, largely because of the presence on the field of Jake High, the full back of the 1910 team. High was full of "pep," and his example was inspiring to the 'Varsity men. Both first and second string men were kept working hard on the signals, the work being varied occasionally by falling on the ball. Forward passing occupied a large part of the time, and a new shift play which has been saved for Cornell was tried, working smoothly. A change in the line-up was made which shifted Butner from full back to end, where his sure tackling will prove of value. Tonight the team had another signal drill in the gym, and several new plays were explained to the men.

Navy Looks to Army Game Now.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 19.—Heartened by the news that the game against the Military Academy eleven was a practical certainty, any disappointment over the defeat by Pennsylvania on Saturday was forgotten, and there was plenty of spirit in the practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon. As usual with Monday practices, the time was short, and it was devoted to signals, formations, kicking, and passing. The back field will not be changed for the present, being made up of Mitchell quarter back, Failing and Blodgett halves, and Harrison full back. None of the quartet is a star, but all are capable and experienced players, with plenty of weight and strength and willing to learn. The back field is very heavy, averaging about 180 pounds, and there are plenty of good substitutes. It has been the policy of the coaches to change the backs frequently so as to maintain a fast back field throughout. There were no casualties in the Pennsylvania game, and the full strength of the team was on the field this afternoon.

No Score in School Game.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 19.—The Hackensack High School football team and the St. Benedict's School team of Newark played a tie game 0 to 0 here on Oritani Field this afternoon. Twice Hackensack was within five yards of their opponent's goal, but each time the St. Benedict's line held like a stone wall and a third down resulted.

NEW INTERFERENCE FOR THE TIGERS

System Employed Against Lafayette a Failure—No Quarter Back Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—There was no Monday rest for the Princeton 'Varsity at University Field this afternoon. Too many faults, which showed so obviously in Saturday's game against Lafayette, needed attention from the coaches, and they decided that the first-string men would have to get into a hard scrimmage.

An hour's battle against the scrubs was ordered. The 'Varsity abandoned the play of interference used against Lafayette. That system, which had the tackles playing wide, was a distinct failure against the Easton team. The men in charge of the Tigers are confident that the weakness of the interference can be eliminated before the Dartmouth game next Saturday. Boland, Ames, and Tibbott were used in turn at quarter back, and Boland showed to somewhat better advantage than he did Saturday. He ran well with the ball, and his forward passing was more accurate. The quarter-back position, however, will not be settled definitely until Eberstadt reports for practice. Keene Fitzpatrick says Eberstadt will be ready tomorrow or Wednesday. An effort will then be made to secure a permanent field general. At present Ames has the call, because of his superior judgment and the flashy running he showed against Lafayette.

The 'Varsity scored two touchdowns in the scrimmage against the scrubs. Driggs got one on a plunge through tackle after the ball had been carried down the field on a series of line-stabbing attacks. He should have had the other, but he fumbled after going fifteen yards in a pretty triple-pass play. The ball rolled over the line, and Brown, the 'Varsity end, fell on it for the touchdown.

The first string men kept the scrubs on the defense during the entire period of play, but showed the same uncertainty of attack which has been the chief characteristic of their work. There were several fumbles, and the scrubs broke up the 'Varsity's forward passing too frequently.

YALE CAPTAIN LOSES WEIGHT

Talbot Takes Football Leadership Too Seriously, So Must Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—Every regular of the Yale football eleven except Capt. Talbot and Quarterback Aleck Wilson was in the signal practice that today opened the week's drill. Talbot was at the field, but Wilson did not report. Talbot has taken his leadership responsibility too seriously and has lost considerable weight the last fortnight. He will rest nearly all this week, but will be in the line-up Saturday against Washington and Jefferson.

Wilson's knee was again slightly wrenched Saturday, but he will resume practice Wednesday. Wiedeman was assigned to left tackle and Archie McLeish again ran the eleven.

The eleven skimmed through signals for twenty minutes, but scrimmaging was ordered for only the second and third teams. In their thirty minutes' work the second team scored the only touchdown, Bently, who has fully recovered from his recent injury, taking the ball around end for the score.

Jim Sheldon and Oakes, who played the guard positions since the season opened until their injuries ten days ago, will report tomorrow, and their struggle to depose Conroy and Walden, who have been intrenched firmly in the two places, will be sharp. Brisk scrimmages for the regulars tomorrow and Wednesday have been ordered, but these will comprise the week's heavy drill.

Flushing Defeats St. John's.

Flushing High School defeated St. John's Preparatory School 38 to 0 at football on Ingleside Field, Flushing, yesterday. The St. John's line was weak, and the Flushing backs plowed through for big gains. The Flushing goal line was never threatened until the fourth period, when St. John's carried the ball the length of the field on a series of forward passes. Its advance was stopped on the Flushing ten-yard line. Line-up and summary:

Flushing.	Position.	St. John's.
Cook	Left end	McCormick
Trowbridge	Left tackle	Salawack
Butchinger	Left guard	McFinn
Sabin	Centre	Ruguiro
S. Goodspeed	Right guard	Guerin
Shulties	Right tackle	Healy
Salvage	Right end	Tenny
Abikes	Quarter back	Murphy
Burroughs	Left half back	Vizerite
Donahue	Right half back	Evers
Clarke	Full back	Merrick

Substitutes—Cameron for Cook, D. Goodspeed for Shulties, Kennedy for Burroughs, Hopkinson for Donahue. Touchdowns—Trowbridge, (2,) Kennedy, Donahue, Clarke, (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Trowbridge, 3. Referee—Mr. Burgee, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Abikes. Linesmen—H. Smith. Time—Four eight-minute periods.

Rudimentary Drill for Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 19.—Coach Warner this afternoon put the Carlisle Indian football squad through a stiff drill in rudiments, after which he called the 'Varsity aside and gave them several new formations and signals, which were later tried out in an extensive drill. The substitutes and scrubs, after a short time at signals, engaged in a lengthy scrimmage, while the 'Varsity players looked on and made comments as to how the plays were run through. The eleven is in fair shape, Crane appearing on the field, although very stiff, but it is expected that he will be able to enter Saturday's game against Pennsylvania. Looksaround is not showing the improvement that was expected and is still on crutches, and it is probable that he cannot be used this week. Calac F. Brooker and Welmas showed improvement in their punting and kicking from placement.

Ashe Knocks Out McGirr.

Blood poisoning in his right hand prevented the Zulu Kid from boxing George Ashe, the Philadelphia middleweight, in the main bout at the Olympic Athletic Club last night. The Zulu Kid was willing to fight, but the club physician refused to permit him to go on. Walter McGirr of the Bronx was substituted, and he received such a beating that in the sixth round his manager threw a towel in the ring to save his charge from a certain knockout. McGirr was whipped from the first round, but he fought with courage and made matters interesting for his Philadelphia opponent up to the fifth round. In that session Ashe drove several hard blows to his rival's stomach and started him on the road to a knockout.

The first bout of ten rounds between Ted Murphy of Boston and Pinky Burns of the West Side, made up in fighting what the so-called stellar attraction lacked. The Boston flyweight earned the honors by his cleaner punching, but had to work hard every minute to come out the winner. Burns gave him a rough battle, but lacked the punching powers and the knowledge of boxing his opponent possesses. Young Joe Rivers added another victory to his string, which became rather long, defeating Young Ryan.

Brennan Outpoints Al. McCoy.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Willie (Knockout) Brennan outboxed Al McCoy, claimant of the middleweight championship, in a fast ten-round bout here tonight. Neither boxer scored a knockdown, but Brennan outpointed his opponent at all stages. McCoy weighed 158 pounds and Brennan 157.

Bicycle Race in Cork Men's Games.

A five-mile bicycle race, scratch, one-mile heats, has been added to the athletic programme of the Cork Men's games which will be held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, next Sunday afternoon. R. A. Kelsey, Chairman of the National Cycling Association, has granted a sanction for this event. Entries close with Harold A. Dibblle, Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-third Street and Park Avenue, New York City. Three silver cups will be awarded to the first, second, and third man to finish.

TROY HONORS JOHNNY EVERS

Parade of 5,000 and Banquet for Captain of World's Champions.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Troy gave Johnny Evers, Captain of the Boston Braves, the world's champions, a rousing reception tonight upon his return to his home in this city. There was a parade with ten bands and several drum corps and over 5,000 men in line. Nearly every organization in the city, including the Chamber of Commerce and the fire companies, were represented, besides many prominent business men. The marchers carried baseball bats and red fire and each wore a large button the size of a tea saucer and which bore Evers's picture.

Capt. Evers rode at the head of the column in an automobile with Mayor Burns and other city officials, and he was wildly cheered all along the line of march.

After the parade there was a banquet at the State Armory, at which about 500 guests were present. Evers was welcomed by Mayor Burns and he responded briefly, expressing his appreciation of the honor shown him by his fellow-townsmen. Among those present were James E. Gaffney, President of the Boston Nationals; Joseph J. Lannin, President of the Boston Americans; Harry N. Hempstead, President of the New York Giants; Edward Barrow, President of the International League; George Stallings, manager of the world's champions; John B. Foster, Secretary of the New York Nationals; John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants; John M. Cowen, Commissioner of Records, New York City, and Charles E. Gehring, Superintendent of Public Records, New York City.

CROSS-COUNTRY COURSE.

Prospect Park Route for A. A. U. Run Inspected by Official.

Varied opinions regarding the merits of the newly selected cross-country course in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, were expressed by the several experts who made an inspection tour of the route yesterday, with Ward Brennan, Supervisor of Recreations in Brooklyn, as guide. President Fred W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association, A. A. U.; Paul Pilgrim of the New York A. C., Lawson Robertson, trainer of the Irish-American A. C., and George Mathews of the Long Island A. C. made a round of the course, and while all agreed it was better than the old route at Van Cortlandt Park some stated it was not an ideal place for holding a championship run. Paul Pilgrim believes it affords too little opportunity for spectators to follow the athletes, and his belief is concurred in by President Rubien.

The ground over which the men will have to travel in the senior metropolitan championship on Nov. 21 is very good, being extremely rough in places, although the level stretches are far more numerous than the hills and dales. Lookout Hill and the minor inclines leading up to the steepest parts of the hill will prove hard obstacles for the best runners to overcome, and are certain to tax their stamina.

The course has been mapped out in such a manner as to be three miles in all, making it necessary for the men to travel around it twice to complete the six miles required by the A. A. U. regulations. The start will be from the parade grounds, on the furthest point from the main entrance at the Plaza. The men will be obliged to follow the lake on their left as far as the East Drive, where the course diverts to the Lake Drive, and thence back to the East Drive again. About this point is a water jump of 15 feet, with 10 inches depth. Following East Drive on their left and Ocean Avenue to the right the runners next move past the Lincoln Road entrance, then continue until they cross the Wilnik Street entrance pathway. Fifty feet from this mark they will encounter Nursery Hill, where again their staying abilities will be fully brought out. The ground is rough here and continues until competitors start climbing Menagerie Hill, from where they steer across the Long Meadow, rolling country, until they reach the turning point 100 yards from the Plaza entrance. Long Meadow embraces nearly half a mile of hilly ground before the men reach Quaker Cemetery Hill, after which they pass the tennis house. The first real test comes after this climb when they cross Central Drive and begin their ascension of Lookout Hill. A bridal path leads to the Grecian Shelter, where the start is made.

Because of the complicated course it is expected athletes will meet with much difficulty following the route in practice. To overcome this possibility signs will be posted along the roads indicating the course. Until the route is officially approved by the A. A. U. no practice runs will be permitted, but approval will be forthcoming in a few days, and by next week arrangements will be made to accommodate those who expect to compete in the championship. Sunday runs cannot be held until afternoon because of park regulations.

New York boys can reach the starting point by taking the Brighton Beach "L" to Woodruff Avenue.

President Fred W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association has made application to Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle for a new course through Van Cortlandt Park to be used for cross-country purposes and championships. Commissioner Whittle, who heartily approves of all athletic activities, granted permission to Mr. Rubien to lay out a new course, and informed him that he would like him and his associates to feel that he will be very glad at all times to aid them in every way possible in the athletic work they are doing.

Welsh-Wolgast Bout Clinched.

Articles for the bout between Freddie Welsh and Ad Wolgast, which is to be held at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 2, were signed last night by Welsh's manager. The articles provide that the men must weigh in at 135 pounds at 3 o'clock on the day of the bout. Wolgast has taken steps to open training quarters at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse and Welsh has already started light work. It will be Welsh's first appearance in the ring since he won the lightweight title from Willie Ritchie in England. Wolgast is one of the few prominent lightweights who has never boxed Welsh. It will give him an opportunity to regain the title he lost by his defeat at the hands of Ritchie. Since his defeat by Ritchie, Wolgast has taken care of himself and believes that he is back in sufficiently good condition to give an excellent account of himself. The weight agreement will permit both men to enter the ring at their best.

Flynn and Levinsky Box Tonight.

Jim Flynn, the fighting Pueblo fireman, will make his first appearance in the ring of a Brooklyn boxing club at the Broadway Sporting Club tonight. His opponent will be Battling Levinsky, who recently outpointed Gunboat Smith. The other ten-round sessions will be between Jimmy Taylor of New York and Tony Peters of Blissville, featherweights, and the lightweights, Charley Perelli of New York and Soldier Stanley of Brooklyn.

Nixon Best Bateman in Eastern.

NEW LONDON, Oct. 19.—The official averages of the Eastern Baseball Association, issued today, show that Nixon of the Waterbury Club leads the league in batting, with a percentage of .357.

In fielding averages Phillips of Springfield heads the catchers with 1000; Troy of Pittsfield, the pitchers, with a similar percentage; Spencer of New London, the first basemen, with .994; Bowman of Bridgeport, the second basemen, with .962; Boultes of Bridgeport, the third basemen, with .962; Zeimer of New Britain and Waterbury, the shortstops, with .948, and Donovan of Waterbury, the outfielders, with 1000. Waterbury leads in team batting, with .265, and New London in team fielding, with .965.

Early Meeting of Southern League.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 19.—President William Kavanaugh today issued a call for the annual meeting of the Southern League to be held in Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 31. President Kavanaugh said he called the meeting early to precede the meeting of the National Association of Minor League Clubs. Problems raised by raids on the Southern League by the Federal League were matters for discussion, he said.

Many Entries for Auto Pageant.

Entries for the Tercentenary Celebration Automobile Pageant on Wednesday night, Oct. 28, are said to be swamping the committee's headquarters at the Automobile Club of America. Both private owners and business houses are competing for the prizes valued at more than $5,000, which are offered by the State Commission, in addition to another $1,000 in prizes offered by individuals and manufacturing concerns.

'YANKEES NOT FOR SALE AT ANY PRICE'

President Farrell Denies Report of Alleged Negotiations with the Wards.

George S. Ward, Vice President of the Brooklyn Federal League Baseball Club, stated last night that he and his brother, Robert Ward, had received overtures from "organized baseball" to purchase the Yankees from Frank Farrell.

Mr. Farrell was not at his office yesterday afternoon, but as soon as he heard the rumor he sent word to his secretary to deny the story emphatically. Mr. Farrell says he has no intention of selling his club. He said that he had never discussed the sale of the Yankees with any Federal League owners or representatives. "The report," Mr. Farrell said, "is without a grain of truth. My club is not on the market at any price."

Robert B. Ward of the Brooklyn Federals said that he had been approached by a man, in no way connected with baseball, who stated that the New York Americans were on the market and who had asked him if he would consider the purchase of the club. Mr. Ward said that he answered that he would consider the proposition if the price were right and if the other Federal League club owners were protected and recognized by the major leagues. That was as far as negotiations had gone.

When Mr. Ward was asked if this "agent," as he termed him, had any official authority for offering to negotiate the sale of the New York American League Club, he said:

"My recollection is that he implied such authority rather than stated that he possessed the same."

George S. Ward said that organized ball had approached the Federal League with the idea of making a peace compact before next season. This offer to sell the Yankees to the Federals, Mr. Ward said, was one of the first steps in this direction.

Mr. Ward said that the Federal League people had given "organized baseball" to understand that all of the Federal League club owners should be taken care of in the event of a settlement of the war. There is said to be quite an extensive plan under way which, if carried out, will mean that the International League will absorb several of the Federal clubs. The International League will probably be raised from a Class AA to a major league. This would involve the dropping of the draft rule in the International League and probably also in the American Association, which would have to take over some of the Federal League teams at the Western end of the circuit.

It is far from a certainty, however, whether the Wards and Weeghman of Chicago will be taken in as owners of major league clubs. There is strong opposition to the "Feds" in many quarters and several of the major league club owners favor letting the Federal League take care of itself. They maintain that they have suffered such heavy losses this year that some of the clubs may not open up next season.

President Hempstead of the Giants was asked last night if he knew anything of the rumored plan to take in the "Feds." Mr. Hempstead intimated in his answer that if the Wards did expect to buy out the Yankees it was probably their intention to take the club to Brooklyn to play at Washington Park. He intimated that they could not play at the Polo Grounds.

TO DROP KANSAS CITY.

New York or Cincinnati to Get Franchise in Federal League.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 19.—That Kansas City will be dropped from the Federal League and the franchise go to either New York or Cincinnati is the statement of President Edward A. Gwinner of the local Federals. Mr. Gwinner also says that the Federal magnates are ready to listen to any peace proposals, but overtures must first come from organized baseball.

In speaking of the change in the Federal circuit, President Gwinner said today:

"There are several reasons why Kansas City will not be in the Federal League next year. The town is too far away from the Eastern teams, and again the loss sustained there when the grounds were practically swept clean this year by floods make it desirable to readjust the circuit.

"Either New York or Cincinnati will get the Kansas City franchise, although three other towns have offered ample backing and sites.

"It is possible that one other Federal League club may decide to throw up its franchise, although there seems to be no doubt that a winning team in the town could make money. In the event of the former coming to pass, the circuit will be even better balanced and more compact than if with only Kansas City out."

New England League Meeting.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The New England League of Professional Baseball Clubs held its annual meeting today. President Timothy H. Murnane presided. Arthur D. Cooper, after being re-elected as Secretary-Treasurer, tendered his resignation. It was refused, and the matter ordered laid on the table.

The league voted to amend its constitution, increasing the membership of the Board of Directors from four to five, the members to be elected annually and to meet frequently during the season as an Executive Committee. Representatives of the Portland, Lowell, Worcester, Lynn, and Haverhill Clubs were elected to the body, and to them was intrusted the work of mapping out a schedule for next year.

No action on the closing of the playing season on Labor Day instead of a week later or on setting a salary limit was taken.

Notwithstanding many reports of purchases and deals, no change in the league membership or franchise ownership developed.

The Lawrence Club was awarded the pennant for the season of 1914 at a meeting of the Board of Directors which preceded the annual meeting.

Princeton Player for the Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAVER, Penn., Oct. 19.—Ralph E. Reed, son of Attorney J. F. Reed of this place, today signed a contract to play ball with the New York Giants next season. Young Reed has played most of his baseball around the third sack, but he is at home at any of the infield positions.

Reed played on the Princeton University team for two seasons, but last Spring broke a leg, which forced him out of the game for a time, and also caused him to delay taking his examinations. When he returned home from Princeton a few days ago, after taking his examinations, he was visited by a Giant scout, and today he affixed his name to a contract.

Scranton Club Loses Hollander.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—The claim of the Scranton club of the New York State Baseball League to services of Player William Hollander of the St. Louis club of the American League was disallowed by the National Baseball Commission in a finding handed down here today. Hollander was recalled by the St. Louis club from the Montgomery club of the Southern League, and the commission held that a written agreement signed by Manager Monte Cross of the Scranton club relinquished all claim that the Scranton club might have had on the player after the season of 1911.

Stallings in a Monologue.

George T. Stallings, the "Miracle Man of Baseball," will be the starliner at the Palace Theatre next week in a monologue full of the thrills, the humors, and the melodrama of the diamond. He is in rehearsal for delivery, and promises that when he goes in to pitch over the footlights he "will have everything."

New Britain May Lose Franchise.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 19.—New London was awarded the pennant in the Eastern Baseball Association at the annual meeting here today. Only routine business was transacted. The meeting was an executive one. It is understood that there will be no changes in the make-up of the circuit, except that the New Britain franchise may be transferred. The meeting was adjourned to meet in New Haven in January.

WHITNEY HORSES ARRIVE.

Fourteen Yearlings and Stallion Are Brought from England to Red Bank.

Fourteen yearling thoroughbreds, the property of Harry Payne Whitney, arrived from England yesterday morning on the Minnewaska, and were transferred to the Whitney farm at Red Bank, N. J. With them also came the four-year-old Harmonicum, which may be raced here the coming season, but will probably go into the stud, as Mr. Whitney is averse to having him used as a handicap horse, and there are few opportunities for using him in races for horses of all ages, as American programmes are generally made up without such events, except late in the year.

Of the yearlings all but two are home bred, and were sent to England to be trained for the stakes for which they had been entered, both as two and three year olds. By reason of the war the nominations for many of these stakes have been abrogated, as the racing authorities decided that it would not be fair to hold owners to their forfeit conditions when the chances are that but few of these future events, except the classics, like the Derby, the Thousand Guineas, the Two Thousand Guineas, the St. Leger, the Cesarowitch, and a few others will be raced for next season.

The English race courses have been turned into training grounds for troops and the grandstands and stables into hospitals and barracks as a rule, though some of the famous training grounds are now used as corrals for the horses that are being commandeered or bought for army uses. Mr. Whitney decided that under the conditions it would be useless to keep his finely bred youngsters in England.

The Messrs. Sanford, Duryea, Belmont, Widener, Gould, and possibly W. K. Vanderbilt will bring their horses to this country, though the latter said at the time of the adverse racing legislation in this State that he would never race his horses here until the objectionable legislation was rescinded.

Most of the youngsters in the Whitney string are hardly more than bridle wise, and have not been tried out at all. They will now go into the hands of the veteran trainer, James Rowe, who has charge of the Whitney flat racers, be tried out, and entered for stakes to be run for in this country during 1915 and the following years, where entries for events for two and three year olds are still possible.

PETER VOLO STAYS HERE

And Two Others of Stokes Stable Lost to Russia on Account of War.

W. E. D. Stoke's champion trotter, Peter Volo, which has been the wonder of the three-year-old division this year, and has even created a sensation in the West, where they are not in the habit of getting enthusiastic over harness horses unless they are really worth while, will pass the Winter at Poughkeepsie. Mr. Stokes has placed the animal in the care of "Tommy" Murphy, who will have a string of about thirty animals which he has been campaigning through the Grand Circuit. Mr. Murphy is the reinsman who drove Peter Volo to his yearling record of 2:19, his two-year-old record of 2:04½, and his three-year-old record of 2:03½, all of which were and two of which are still record performances for colts of the ages at which the records were made. Peter Volo this year won the Horseman Futurity of $10,000, the Horse Review Futurity of $8,000, and the Kentucky Futurity of $14,000, a record that has been equaled by no other trotting horse.

Peter Volo, his sire, Peter the Great, 2:07¼, and his near relative, Peter Donna, 2:08¼, all of which are stars of the Patchen Wilkes farm of Mr. Stokes at Lexington, Ky., would have been lost to America next Spring but for the outbreak of the European war. Mr. Stokes had given an option to the Russian Government for forty services for each horse for a fee of $80,000, and the possession of all three animals at the end of the breeding season, for a total of $225,000, the animals then to be taken to the imperial stud near Moscow. That option gave Mr. Stokes the right to the racing qualities of Peter Volo for this year, and the services of the stallions for the brood mares of the Patchen Wilkes farm next Spring.

The outbreak of the war voided the option, and Mr. Stokes keeps the horses and the option money for what would have been the most sensational sale of horses in American turf history, the amount involved being $305,000. Horsemen have it that the forfeit option money amounted to $25,000.

Col. Ruppert Buys Harness Horses.

Col. Jacob Ruppert of this city, who has always had a fondness for horses and dogs, and has been at times a considerable breeder of both, believes there is to be a revival of interest in harness racing in coming years. Through his agent, Mr. Shuitt, he has picked up eleven blue-grass-bred trotting horses, mostly bred from mares owned by Senator Bailey, and sired by the promising horse, Guy Axworthy. The youngsters, all partially broken, and several of them already showing indications of becoming speedy trotters, arrived at Col. Ruppert's Hudson River stock farm near Poughkeepsie yesterday. Their education will be continued over the private track on the farm. Several of them are eligible to the Futurity Stakes of the West, and such as seem worth while will be prepared for a campaign as two-year-olds preliminary to stake appearances for horses three years old and upward. The animals stood the trip from Lexington, Ky., in good shape.

Butler Wins $21,740 in Stakes.

On Dec. 1, 1913, the Owners' Fund closed nine stakes at the office of The Jockey Club. Six of these were added money and three guaranteed value. These stakes were designated by the letters of the alphabet, and assigned to the associations holding race meetings in the State of New York this year as follows: Westchester Racing Association, Queens County Jockey Club, Empire City Racing Association, Saratoga Association, and the New York State Fair Association at Syracuse.

The nine stakes cost the Owners' Fund $17,900. A recapitulation of these events shows that their net value was $61,015, divided among the following owners: James Butler, $21,740; Andrew Miller, $14,725; R. J. Mackenzie, $8,800; John W. Schorr, $5,125; J. N. Messervy, $4,075; H. P. Whitney, $1,300; Oneck Stable, $1,050; Ral Parr, $800; August Belmont, $750; J. L. Holland, $750; E. F. Cooney, $700; Quincy Stables, $700; Capt. E. B. Cassatt, $250, and G. A. Cochran, $250.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR GOLF ASSOCIATION

Frank L. Woodward of Denver to Succeed Robert C. Watson in U. S. G. A.

The Nominating Committee of the United States Golf Association announced its selections for the 1915 ticket last night, and it will be submitted to the general meeting of the parent body at the Waldorf-Astoria in this city on Friday, Jan. 15. Frank L. Woodward of Denver has been chosen to succeed Robert C. Watson of this city as President. Watson has been the chief executive for two years. Woodward was a Vice President in 1913 and this year.

Howard W. Perrin of Philadelphia is slated for the First Vice Presidency, being advanced from the Executive Committee, on which he has served for two years. He will succeed Milton Dargan of Atlanta. John Reid, Jr., of St. Andrew's, Secretary for two terms, is changed to a Vice Presidency, while in Reid's stead will be placed Howard F. Whitney of the Nassau Country Club, who has not been on the Executive Board, but who has been a hard worker in the affairs of the Metropolitan body. Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of Princeton and Morris County has been named for his third term as Treasurer.

On the Executive Committee will be Herbert H. Wilder of the Country Club, Brookline; Walter B. Smith of Onwentsia, Dr. Walter S. Harban of Columbia, and John S. Sweeney of the Country Club of Detroit. Thus it will be noticed that seven officers come from different sections of the country. All of the committeemen are new.

The Nominating Committee for next year will be composed as follows: Joseph S. Clark, Philadelphia Country, Chairman; Joseph S. Carry, Old Elm Club; Parker W. Whittemore, the Country Club, Brookline; Henry M. Atkinson of the Atlanta Athletic Association, and Findlay S. Douglas of the Nassau Country Club, a former national champion.

NEWS OF THE TURF.

While the British Army is busily engaged buying horses for use in the war the bottom has fallen out of the thoroughbred market abroad. At the Goff sale of thoroughbreds, recently held in Dublin, royally bred yearlings were sold at as low as $100, while the top price for one day of selling was $2,500. Later, tried performers, many of them Irish steeplechasers of reputation, went for very low prices.

The war has had a devastating effect on the racing of horses in England, but it is expected to result in a general awakening on the American turf next year. According to Frank J. Bryan of the American National Hunts and Steeplechase Association, a circular letter was recently sent to owners and trainers in England who support racing under National Hunt rules, asking them to state their intentions for the season.

There were 107 owners who promised to enter horses on the usual scale and twenty-eight promised better entries than before. On the other hand, twenty-one owners intimated that they will have to retire from the sport for the time being, while fifteen others said that their support would be accorded on a reduced scale. What this information virtually amounts to is that the assistance of about 150 owners was promised. While this is unfortunate for steeplechasing in England and Ireland, it will have a beneficial effect upon the sport in this country, inasmuch as so many of our best jumpers come from across the Atlantic, and prominent American owners among the amateur ranks will not hesitate to purchase good jumpers when the prices are within reason.

A point-to-point four-mile race will be held next Saturday at Gladstone, N. J., under the direction of F. S. von Stade and F. Ambrose Clark. The event will be for the Whippany River Cup, an old racing trophy, which has not been competed for in several years. Previous to the race there will be a luncheon for invited guests. Gladstone is the home of the Essex Foxhounds.

Thousands of Americans who have attended the Derby will be surprised to learn that the huge grand stand at Epsom has been transformed into a convalescent home for wounded soldiers who are well enough to leave the London hospitals. The paddock is the site of the camp of the University and Public Schools Corps, which is in course of formation, and thousands of other troops are billeted on the townspeople down in the valley, others being "boarded out" at Ashstead and Leatherhead.

At Ascot the authorities have converted the big stand into a hospital for wounded troops, and the remainder of the stands are tenanted by the wives and children of the soldiers at the front.

The recent death of Sir C. Assheton Smith in London saw the passing of one of the most notable sportsmen of England. Sir Charles was the leading supporter of racing under National Hunt rules, and he was rewarded for the lavish sums he expended on the sport by winning the Grand National—the blue ribbon of steeplechasing—on three occasions. He spent a small fortune in buying the best jumpers that he could get hold of, and among the prices he from time to time paid may be mentioned, 4,000 guineas for Bernstein, 2,500 guineas for Cuckler, 2,500 guineas for Irish Mail, 1,250 guineas for Jerry M., and 1,075 guineas for Covercoat. The last two and Cloister were the three to bear the dark green jacket and crimson cap of this popular owner to victory. Jerry M. also won the Grand Steeplechase de Paris at Auteuil in 1910.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Games.

The athletes of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association opened their indoor track season last night with a programme of six events decided in the gymnasium in West Fifty-seventh Street. The feature event was the 880-yard handicap run, in which A. H. Dolder, starting with a handicap of fifteen yards, easily outdistanced the scratch man, J. J. Canning, and crossed the finish line a winner in 2:05. E. Church, with a handicap of thirty-five yards, finished third. The half-mile relay race was closely contested, the team headed by S. Severins defeating W. Weber's team by a scant margin in 1:58 1-5. The summaries:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by C. Underhill; C. Borgman, second; H. F. Davis, third. Time—0:03.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by S. Severins, (3 yards;) T. Donahue, (9 yards,) second; H. F. Davis, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:25 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Franklin; H. Stalder, second; W. K. Meybohm, third. Time—1:25 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. H. Dolder, (15 yards;) J. J. Canning, (scratch,) second; E. Church, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:05.

One-and-One-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Henningsen, (90 yards;) W. De Witt, (120 yards,) second; H. J. Schellenberg, (90 yards,) third. Time—7:25.

One-Half-Mile Relay Race.—Won by team composed of S. Severins, W. K. Meyborhm, A. Lorenz, T. Donahue, and E. Church; team composed of W. Currier, S. Spengenburg, J. Franklin, R. Lajott, and W. Weber, second. Time—1:58 1-5.

NEW SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.

Adolphus Busch, 3d, Aims to Bring National Polo to St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—Adolphus Busch 3d is the chief mover in the organization today of the St. Louis Bit and Bridle Club, the principal object of which is to bring a national polo championship to the West. Associated with Busch is Dwight F. Davis, the former tennis star, who was a member of the St. Louis polo team which played this Summer in the inter-city series with Kansas City.

The organization of the Bit and Bridle Club was made possible by the interest aroused in the coming St. Louis Horse Show, beginning Oct. 26, because of the fact that Alfred G. Vanderbilt and other Eastern sportsmen are to show here this year. With the matching of the Eastern horses with the Westerners in several important events, talk of an Eastern-Western polo series was begun, and Busch agitated the new club as a preliminary to interesting the Easterners when they come here for the horse show. The plans include a handsome clubhouse and several hunt meets.

The officers of the new club are Adolphus Busch 3d, President; Frank L. Donovan, Secretary; Morris McDouglass, Treasurer, and these, with Col. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., and Julius S. Walsh, comprise the Board of Directors. Incorporation papers have been applied for.

Winners with the Cue.

Two players failed last night in their efforts to overcome handicaps conceded to their opponents in the two games decided in the Harlem amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy. In the first game E. Conway, playing at 20 points, was defeated by L. Freidman, handicapped at 18 points, by the score of 18 to 17 in thirty-four innings. Conway tallied the highest run of the tournament when he scored five consecutive points. In the other game, Mr. Gerson, playing from scratch, 22 points, attempted to concede a handicap of two points to Mr. Rand and failed, the final score being 20 to 18 in favor of the latter.

George Moore, who is soon to oppose Alfred De Oro, holder of the three-cushion championship, in a match for the title, began practice yesterday at Doyle's Billiard Academy and displayed excellent form in the two games. In the first game he defeated Sid Mercer by the score of 40 to 12 and in the evening the challenger for the title defeated Frank Keough by the score of 40 to 30 in fifty-eight innings.

McCourt Defeats Kling, 50 to 31.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 19.—In the opening game of the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League here tonight, Charles McCourt of Pittsburgh defeated John Kling of Kansas City, 50 to 31, in eighty innings. Each had a high run of four. The game was very close for the first forty innings.

World's Roque Record Claimed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Charles C. King of Chicago, Western roque champion, yesterday made what is claimed to be a world's record by scoring 58 points out of a possible 64 without a miss. King defeated J. P. Ennis, 32 to 6 and 32 to 7.

You young men may be impressed with this weight of evidence:—

We have about doubled our sales of youths' suits in the past few years.

This is all the more remarkable when one considers the comparatively few men who wear youths' sizes — only those with 32 to 35 inch chests.

Variety, moreover, has increased in even greater proportion than quantity.

Nowadays, we cut youths' suits in four or five models, as against one or two a few years ago—range of patterns, too, is twice as great.

Youths' suits, $16 to $32.
32 to 35 chest.

"Scotch Mist" coats come in youths' sizes.
Ideal Fall and Winter coats — smart styles, handsome Scotch cheviots, rainproofed.

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Four men smoke FATIMAS
for every one who smokes
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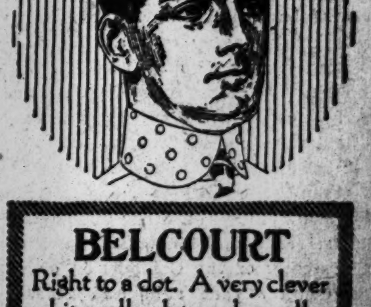
Every FATIMA smoker
thinks this majority
ought to be bigger.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA
TURKISH CIGARETTES

The many imitations of the Fatima *package* are very flattering to the Fatima *blend*. For it's the *blend*, not the *package*, which gives to Fatima a sale totalling over 1,500,000,000 a year.



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The leading men's wear stores have Ide Silver Collars or can get them for you—but if you have the slightest bother, write us for a list of our dealers nearest you.
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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1914.

THE RAILWAY RATE CASE.

"As yet no shippers have signified "an intention of objecting to an advance" of railway rates, according to a Washington dispatch. Alas, it is of Saturday's date, and yesterday's telegrams reported that the old objectors were on hand. Mr. BRANDEIS was there, of course. The Commission adopted most of his counsels of perfection, and the course of events has shown that they were impracticable in this wicked and weary world. Mr. THORNE was also there. Mr. THORNE is the expert who has already argued that the families of the United States paid to the railways one-quarter of their total average income. There would be no need of Mr. THORNE's saying anything more, if it were so. It is too long a story to show how egregiously Mr. THORNE figures, but it is worth while to remark that he now represents the Railroad Commissions of

Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah, as well as the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, Iowa Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, the National Council of the Farmers' Co-operative Association, and the American National Live Stock Association.

There need be no objection to the competency of Mr. THORNE to represent a dozen State Commissions, but how can he also represent the shippers, and do equal justice to such incongruous retainers? The answer is simple. The shippers and the Commissions alike are opposed to the interests of the railways. To both alike regulation of rates signifies reduction of rates, and the railways may look out for themselves as best they can.

If the Federal Commission shall again listen to such advice it will be a reduction of regulation to piracy. The methods and the enactments of the States represented by the proposals both of Mr. THORNE and of Mr. BRANDEIS have been condemned by the courts and by the course of events. What is called the railway crisis is really a crisis of regulation, and a crisis of the country. Regulation as it is practiced in many States is as confiscatory as the Constitution allows, and would be more so if the Constitution could be amended, or, better yet, annulled. Federal regulation is better, since it could not be worse. The Federal Commissioners are gentlemen of enormous industry and the best intentions. It is premature to say that they are not equal to the emergency, since they have not yet acted finally. They have had two opportunities, and have erred, as is but human. They now have a third opportunity, and as a consequence of their earlier errors they now must go further than would have sufficed before.

The Commission had the advice of Mr. THORNE and Mr. BRANDEIS on the general subject, and may be supposed to have it in mind as fully as it deserves. It would be well if now the Commission would commune with itself, and put its ear to the ground for the country's thoughts. Regulation on previous lines can go no further without bankruptcy. The Commission surely is not among those who desire general bankruptcy of the railways, there being already over a billion of dollars of securities in receivership. The remedy against excessive railway profits has been applied as far as the patient can stand it. The present case is regarding the reasonableness of rates under conditions when profits are below those of other industries, themselves languishing. It is not to the interest of the Commission or of the country that ruin and reform should be indistinguishable.

COMMISSIONER KINGSBURY.

The Charities Commissioner makes a highly interesting report as to the work of his special investigators for the past three months. At a cost of a little over $13,000 they have saved the city more than $247,000, which from the taxpayer's point of view is a very good return. The work, however, has a value that cannot be expressed in figures.

Direct saving has been made by returning children in the institutions to their families, which were trying to shirk their support. This is simply correcting a form of petty swindling that is only too common. In many cases families recorded as "not found" have been hunted up; some have been forced to take care of their children; a greater number have been glad to do so. The special investigators, whom the Commissioner regards as expert and experienced in social work, have, so far as possible, sought to remove conditions which make it undesirable or impracticable to maintain the family intact, working largely through organized charity, finding needed employment, bringing separated families together, changing unsanitary or vicious environment, increasing insufficient income, giving surgical or medical relief, inducing drinkers to reform, and, in a number of instances, securing marriage in the case of irregular unions. This is not merely immediate saving, but aid to self-support, to decent lives for children and parents, and to the maintenance of a wholesome standard of civic and social life.

GEN. FRENCH'S LOSSES.

The official report of British killed, wounded, and missing in the three weeks from Sept. 13 to Oct. 8, including the battle of the Marne, numbers 13,541. LLOYD's chronology of the war on Sept. 10 reported British losses of 18,000 up to that date. Until two weeks ago, then, the losses of Gen. FRENCH's men totaled over 31,000. The British loss at Waterloo was 22,000, the Federal loss at Gettysburg 17,000. The French at Solferino lost 15,000, at Moscow 23,000, at Marengo 7,000, at Austerlitz 12,000, and at Bautzen 28,000. Gen. FRENCH did "safer" fighting than the Germans, husbanding his small retreating army, estimated at not much over 100,000 men, in the daily battles on the route to Paris, and even they could not have lost so much as the Germans they assailed in the victorious flank movement at the Marne. Yet in only two great decisive battles of the nineteenth century, Gravelotte and Leipsic, where the Germans lost 35,000 and 47,000, respectively, were the casualties greater to the victors than those suffered by the British in their continuous day-to-day fighting on French soil. In but three—Leipsic, Moscow, and Sedan—did the casualties of the vanquished amount to over 30,000.

But the British expeditionary force formed by far the smallest of the armies engaged in the first great battle of this war. The movements along the well-articulated roads were so rapid that a campaign was concentrated in one long battle, with more than a million on a side. The deaths in the whole Crimean war, in which the armies of England, France, Turkey, and Russia were engaged, totaled 95,000. It is only with the losses of wars in the gross that the casualties of the action culminating at the Marne can be compared.

SPIN THE COTTON.

Nobody has arisen anywhere to argue in public that the cotton planters shall not be assisted in an emergency which is almost as much the country's as it is theirs. The only question is as to how the assistance shall be rendered in a manner which shall not do more harm than good, and with suitable economy of resource at a time when there is a great need of economy. There are two fundamental faults of all proposals yet made. One is that it is proposed to take the cotton out of commerce on an artificial basis. The effort should be made to put the cotton into consumption, in order that its weight shall not oppress the market, and in order that one of the blessings of nature shall be enjoyed as widely as possible. The second fault is the prodigality with which it is proposed to use the resources of other people. The Treasury's funds are thought to be bottomless. Even the bankers' $150,000,000 fund proposes to allocate depositors' cash as though it was free for that use, and as though less money might not be made to go further by other methods.

To get the cotton out of sight it must be put into cloth. The way to help the planter is to help the spinner. Spinners' takings stay taken. They never trouble the market further, and the planter, seeing the staple disappear, is encouraged to plant again. A natural or economic check to the production of too much cotton is desirable, but the proposal to legislate against the planting of cotton is an absurdity not fit to mention. A hint as to how the desired result can be produced without the locking up of $150,000,000 is afforded by the method used in England regarding the deadlock in the security market. The total engagement is not guaranteed, but one-quarter of it. If a syndicate of those so ready to help the planters would guarantee one-quarter of the legitimate borrowings upon the unpicked crop the credit market would be unlocked. It might be that not even the quarter guarantee would be required when all the credits were liquidated. The method of guarantee might be applied to spinners' purchases in a manner to encourage their buying and spinning. The Exchange being closed, they are unable to "hedge" their purchase of fibre, and can make no calculations about their possible losses. A score of millions of guarantee against the fall of cotton to a price below a guaranteed minimum would enable the wheels to be started, and assure the employment of an army before which the planters dwindle in number to insignificance.

Meanwhile it should be remembered that reinforcements to the volunteers in behalf of the planters are coming up. The world cannot get along indefinitely without cotton. Not only is it a necessary of life, it is the base of many sorts of industry which cannot be allowed to remain stagnant for reasons of wider application than the relief of the planters. There is as much reason for the British Government or bankers to finance the mills as there is for our Government or bankers to finance our planters. When the Lancashire looms are idle there will be another cry of distress drowning even that from our South. There will be similar conditions in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Before our Government commits itself alone to the absurdities and extravagances suggested this side the water, there might be consideration of a joint movement for the standardization of cloth as well as of staple. The increase of demand and consumption is a better remedy than the reduction of supply.

It is not true that there is too much cotton. There is only too much for the maintenance of the price. Under normal conditions no attention should be paid to the price. It is because conditions are not normal that it is necessary to steady the price in the interest of all interests, not in the interests of the planters particularly. But in the effort old landmarks of principle should be kept in sight so far as possible. The greater the exigency the greater should be the economy of resources. Excess of effort and extravagance of means characterize all proposals thus far. The sure proof of it is that the universal readiness that some plan shall be adopted has not led to agreement upon any plan. When the right plan is found there will be no difficulty about agreement upon it and finding the means for its execution.

CERTAIN OMISSIONS.

To the foreign policy of his Administration the President in his letter to Mr. UNDERWOOD makes but a brief passing reference. Yet there can be no question that the changed attitude of the country toward President WILSON's Administration, toward his party, and toward Congress is chiefly due to the deep and general feeling of gratitude to him for keeping us out of serious trouble with Mexico, which would have been a burden hard to bear when added to what we already suffer in consequence of the conflict in Europe. The political weather signs foretell the election of a Democratic majority in the House next month. Three months ago there was a visible and great probability of Democratic defeat. The credit of the victory, if victory comes to the Democrats on Nov. 3, will be due to the sagacity, foresight, and firmness of Mr. WILSON. It is true, as the President says, that foreign relations lie outside the field of legislation, yet he might with entire propriety have referred to Mexico in his letter, for Mr. UNDERWOOD supported in the House the resolution authorizing the President to use armed force in Vera Cruz.

Again, the President said nothing whatever about the repeal of the act exempting our coastwise trading vessels from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. For that omission there was a very good reason. Mr. UNDERWOOD opposed the President's policy upon that question, and in the House made speeches against the repealing act. Yet the repeal of tolls exemption will always stand high on the list of the good works of this Congress, and of the President, for the enactment of the repeal bill was due to his great influence, very directly exerted. It was a controverted question, but the sound opinion of the country supported the President in his endeavor to get Congress to do its plain duty and to set the record of the country straight. A very great majority of the American people, and practically all of those who were in a position to judge the matter impartially, held that the exemption act was wrong, that the repeal was right, that it was an act of justice to England, and, above all, to ourselves. The national honor as pledged in the obligation of the treaty was involved. The exemption act, had it stood unrepealed, would have brought upon us numberless embarrassments growing out of our relations to the European war, embarrassments to which it is unnecessary to refer in detail, since they will readily occur to every mind. To have been delivered from them was a piece of good fortune comparable to our escape from a war with Mexico coincident with the war in Europe. Even though the President felt that in his letter to Mr. UNDERWOOD a discreet silence upon these topics was wise, the credit for both achievements nevertheless is his own.

AS BAD AS THE DEMOCRATS.

What hope have the Republicans to hold out for the salvation of the country from the dreadful condition in which the Wilson policies and the Democratic Congress have plunged it? All these measures have been passed by Republican votes as well as by Democratic votes. Some of them have been passed by a unanimous Republican vote. If these votes represent the sentiments of those who cast them, we can only conclude that if the country goes Republican they will go on casting the same kind of votes and enacting the same kind of legislation.

Some of our friends do not like the Democratic anti-trust legislation. But what kind of anti-trust legislation are they going to get from the Republicans? Every Republican in the House voted for the Trade Commission bill, and when it came to the Senate twelve Republicans voted for it. The Clayton Anti-Trust bill received the votes of forty-one Republicans and fifteen Progressives. But even that does not represent the full size of the case. Only fifty-four Republican members of Congress voted against the Clayton bill. Others dodged.

The Rayburn bill, extending the Interstate Commerce Commission's jurisdiction over the issuance of railway securities, received the votes of eighty Republicans and fourteen Bull Moose. One of the Republicans who voted for it was the House leader, Mr. MANN. Again this statement of the case does not present the whole of it; for only twelve men in the House voted against the bill.

The resolution authorizing the President's Mexican policy got the votes of seventy-seven Republicans and fourteen Progressives in the House, twenty-four Republicans and one Progressive in the Senate. Every Republican in the House voted for the war emergency legislation authorizing an unlimited issue of emergency notes, and the American registry of foreign-built ships. The Currency bill received, in the House, thirty-five Republican and fourteen Progressive votes, and in the Senate those of three Republicans and one Progressive.

On the tariff alone did the Republicans dissent as a party from the iniquities which they are now denouncing so vigorously in their platforms—though not vigorously on the stump, where their attacks are so languid as to be in strong contrast to the assertive, chip-on-the-shoulder attitude of the Democrats. But even on the tariff they could not command a unanimous Republican vote; three Republicans, three Progressives, and one independent voted for the Underwood bill in the House, and in the Senate one Republican and one Progressive kicked over the traces.

"Republicans," said Representative CLINE of Indiana, "ought to stop criti-"cising the Democratic Administra-"tion or stop voting for its measures."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Twilight Sleep" Vindicated.

Dr. WILLIAM H. W. KNIPE is one of the eminent American physicians who some years ago experimented with scopolamine in combination with morphine as a means of producing what has recently come to be widely known as "twilight sleep." The results of using the drug were so unsatisfactory that he gave it up as worse than useless. Unlike some of the other eminent physicians who had the same experience with this form of anaesthesia, when Dr. KNIPE heard that two men over in Germany, by employing a new and different method of administration, had attained highly satisfactory results, he realized that his own and other negative testimony had been made of no value by the positive evidence of success. Thereupon he went over to Freiburg and studied the new technique for himself.

His conclusions, as presented in The Modern Hospital, seem not only to be entirely favorable, but they coincide in practically every detail—in every essential detail—to those recently set forth in a since much-scolded lay magazine by two women, also much scolded, who lack the degree of M. D. Certainly the unprofessional writers went no further in prophecy than Dr. KNIPE does when he says that the "twilight sleep" is to become "the method of the future," if carried out according to the Freiburg practice, and as nobody has claimed more for it than that, the "if" is not important.

It is amusing for us laymen to notice that though The Modern Hospital prints Dr. KNIPE's article, and though it recognizes the weight of his opinion, it still cannot forgive the awful crime that was committed when a non-medical magazine called the public's attention to this highly important discovery. It is, however, willing that the profession should forget the terrible invasion of its domain—and the consequent hurrying of it into the alleviation of tortures which the members of that profession have viewed with a beautiful calm that cannot, of course, be due to the trivial circumstance that very few of those members can by any possibility ever be called to endure the pains in question.

Preservative Effects of Interest.

To an inquirer who asked Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST how it was that her constant work and often recurrent hardships had not affected her health at all, but left her in evidently the best of physical condition, the exponent of militantism made a reply that is worthy of consideration even by those who do not commend the activities for which she is noted.

Great interest in a "cause," she said, instead of wearing people out, tended to keep them young and vigorous, and she declared that she had seen many delicate women not only survive the treatment in jail and out which devotion to militant suffragism brought upon them, but actually thrive upon it and attain a state of health better than they ever had before.

There is nothing improbable in this contention. Indeed, it is congruous with experiences in other fields than militancy, and perhaps discloses the element of truth in the proverbial assertion that wearing out is preferable to rusting out. The former process is apt, at least often, to be the slower of the two, and it is apt, moreover, to present the more pleasing spectacle to the eye while it is going on. And the preservative and sustaining effects of interest are well illustrated in the history of exploration. Only rarely do the fatalities include the leader of the expedition, though he usually works harder than any of his followers, shares all their privations, and is burdened by more than their anxieties and responsibilities.

Psychologists say that the mind is an organ practically tireless—as it has to be, since, according to modern theories, it is as busy when we sleep as when we are awake—and though, as we all know, its demands upon the body may be excessive at times, the rule seems to be that the more it asks the more it gets. The leaders of causes, when they escape martyrdom, live long as well as much, and, in spite of their frequent rages and not infrequent sufferings, the chances are that they are both happier and healthier than dull and lazy people.

Can He Have Meant the Colonel?

To whom could ex-President TAFT have referred when, while talking to a reporter in Washington, he spoke of "newspaper conspiracies of world-wide character to keep people off the front page and relegate them to the eighteenth"? The results of these plots, he declared, were tragedies of intensest interest to a man who, like himself, now "had no place on any paper."

The ex-President was always something of a humorist, and possibly most people could venture a guess as to the identity of a sometime more than friend whose activities are not quite as conspicuously or extensively chronicled as in other days, but the conspiracy to relegate him or anybody else to comparative obscurity was not journalistic. It was woven by the rulers and diplomats of Europe, and to accomplish their object they had to get up a world-shaking war.

But even that war, one notices, no longer occupies the whole of the front pages. The well-remembered Personages are creeping back again, and though they do not yet pretend to claim the pre-eminence of the last column of that page, with the privilege of "running over" directly to the second, they are demanding and getting such exploitation as the first columns can give.

As for Mr. TAFT, the front page may not often be for him, nowadays, but he is by no means forgotten, and for a man nominally in retirement he both gets and takes a lot of newspaper space.

It Sounds Rather Mediaeval.

In a war sermon preached in London Sunday by the Dean of St. Paul's an unnamed person described as an "accredited spokesman" was quoted as having said: "Create the greatest possible amount of suffering; leave to the non-combatants nothing but their eyes to weep with; the law of Christian charity has no bearing on the relations of one nation to another."

There is difficulty in believing that anybody ever formally, or even confessedly, issued just those military instructions, and yet there is something familiar in the part about the "eyes to weep with." Perhaps some or one of our wise readers can tell who the "accredited spokesman" was. Of course, not who he is. That could hardly be, and out of regard for the reputation of his own age Dr. INGE should have told the source of his horrible example.

TREITSCHKE'S TEACHING

Not Taken Seriously in Germany, Mr. Tasch Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though it is contrary to my principles to rush into print whenever the occasion arises, and though I have constrained myself from addressing you at frequent occasions since the outbreak of this unfortunate war, I take the liberty to correct certain impressions which I have found expressed in your paper, editorially as well as among the correspondence of your readers, and it is a letter in particular, which you publish today, signed Arthur S. Hardy, which induces me to ask your kind attention for the following lines:

I believe that by an education acquired in German institutions from the year 1890 to 1905, assisted by the fact that since my arrival in this country in 1907 I have visited Europe in short intervals four times for periods ranging from six weeks to eleven months, and further by the conscientious reading of at least two politically opposed German, English and French periodicals during these past seven years, I have a right to express an opinion.

Treitschke, of whom I heard during my school years, was described to us as a Saebelrassler, (Sabrerattler,) and when I subsequently read his works I may have been carried away by some of his fulminating periods, (at the age of 17 or so,) but I have certainly revised my opinion, if ever I had an opinion, at this age, and I believe today that the far greater percentage of Germans of higher education do not take Treitschke seriously. The public or grammar school German has probably never heard his name.

As far as Nietzsche is concerned, I beg to inform you that, up to my graduation at a Berlin Realgymnasium in 1902, he was considered absolutely "taboo" by the Faculty; and those few of us who had heard of him and had attempted to read him, and naturally were "Uebermenschen" at 18 years of age, were considered with a certain amount of suspicion by fellow-students and Faculty alike. Germany believes just as much in the philosophy of Nietzsche as America does, and if perhaps the number of those who believe in his theories is somewhat larger on the other side, so is this due to the fact that the translation of his works had not appeared in English until a lustrum or so ago. Bernhardi is a "philosopher" with whom I became acquainted through your article in one of your Sunday Magazines a few weeks ago. I have read his book since, and think that it is a purely technical work, and, if it were not for the war, would be read only by professional soldiers. In fact, when I scanned German book stores last November for new publications I did not find any book of Bernhardi's displayed or advertised, and inquiries among German friends here confirm me in stating that Gen. von Bernhardi is, or, rather, until the outbreak of the war, was known on the other side to professional soldiers or strategists only.

Though to my poor way of thinking a majority does not exactly stand for right, intelligence, or proof, I believe that if the question is whether or not Germany is under the influence of these three writers a single individual's opinion may not have much weight, but I feel sure that if you would care to take up an inquiry among the large number of educated Germans in New York you will probably find that every one of them will agree with me, and that they will also confirm to you that the Pan-Germanistic movement is limited to a few Eisenfressers, (ironeaters,) and smacks very much of anti-Semitic and "Radau," (a word that I cannot translate, but I think a mixture of noise, hot air, and a liberal sprinkling of hoodlumism, gives the meaning of it pretty near right.)

Thanking you for the attention that you have given me, and trusting that these remarks may induce you to give room for an explanation of facts in your columns.

WILLIAM L. TASCH.

New York, Oct. 18, 1914.

Prisoners Retrieved a Theft.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been somewhat extensively stated in the New York papers that, to quote from one account, "two pockets of visitors were picked during the Columbus Day exercises in Auburn prison," and considerable pleasant satire has been printed. "Is it not possible," asks one sarcastic commentator, "that some really dishonest fellow got into Auburn for the day from the outside?"

It is unfortunately rather characteristic of journalistic methods that whereas the fact of the theft of nearly forty dollars from one, not two, visitors on Columbus Day was carefully chronicled, no paper seems to have taken pains to present the fact that before 9 o'clock that same evening one of the prisoners, the Sergeant at Arms of the Mutual Welfare League, had recovered the money and paid it in to the Warden, who remitted it to the owner the next day.

The men in Auburn prison are not angels, but a large majority of them are proud of the success of their self-governing experiment and are proving their desire to live up to the motto of the league, "Do Good, Make Good."

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1914.

A SOCIALIST'S DEFINITION OF THE WAR.

Not Capitalistic, Comrade Hyndman Says, but Inspired by the Junker Territorialists, Who Hate Industrialists and Workers.

By HENRY MAYERS HYNDMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe that many American Socialists speak and write as if the war now being waged against militarist Germany and her ally, Austria-Hungary, were what they call a "capitalist war." Perhaps you will allow me, as a revolutionary Social-Democrat of thirty-four years' standing, as a member of the International Socialist Bureau for the first ten years of its existence, and as a life-long opponent alike of British imperialism, French Chauvinism, and Russian Czarism, to say that, on the side of the powers of the Entente, it is nothing of the kind. No one in this island has attacked the British Government more fiercely than I have on account of Sir Edward Grey's secret diplomacy and underhand agreements. But it would be discreditable to deny that it did its very utmost to maintain peace. So did France, and so did Russia. War was not to the advantage of any of these three allies, or to the capitalists of those three countries. In Great Britain, at any rate, I am bound to admit that the pacific policy of the Government was backed not only by labor men and Socialists but by the leading representatives of capital all over the country. Nay, it is certain that, had France and Russia declared war against Germany, for aggressive purposes, Great Britain would not have supported them. It is as true now as it was when Pasini wrote it to Manin, in 1849, that "England only wants peace." It pays her dominant class best.

Doctrinaire assertions by well-meaning champions of international working-class solidarity cannot alter plain facts. Germany's great war is avowedly a war of aggrandizement on the part of her militarist caste. This is not disguised by the leaders of that caste. They hate the German industrialists and financiers, favored by the Kaiser, almost as much as they hate the German Social-Democrats, denounced by the Kaiser. Germany as a whole (and not impossibly the Kaiser himself) was dragged into war by the Junker territorialists, not, assuredly, by the parvenue capitalists.

However that may be, the declaration of war by Germany against Belgium and her immediate invasion of that little country, in order to be able the more advantageously to attack France, settled the matter for me. Up to that outrage I agitated vigorously for peace. After it I felt war was inevitable. The most vehement Socialist, or pacifist, living can surely not deny that Belgians of all classes, creeds, and opinions were right in defending their national independence and neutrality against the brutal jackbootery of the Prussianized German troops. Their resistance at any rate was not a capitalist war. It was and is a war of self-preservation against treacherous and infamous and barbarous onslaughts by an overwhelming force. So with Great Britain. She was compelled to fight. France having declared when challenged by Sir Edward Grey that, as in 1870, under no circumstances would she infringe the neutrality of Belgium, and Germany having forthwith assailed that neutrality, which she had pledged herself time after time to respect under her own guarantee, (the last time no longer ago than 1911,) Great Britain was bound by her own obligations to uphold international law, to declare war against the treaty-breaker, and to take sides with France.

It is no answer to this to say that Great Britain has in times past broken treaties; that she is a capitalist country and is jealous of the expansion of German trade; nor that she had, in some form, secret arrangements with France for joint protection against German aggression. Grant all this, and still the truth remains unshaken: Namely, that Germany forced war by a gross breach of international good faith, followed up by the most disgraceful and ruthless treatment of an inoffensive people heard of since the days of Genghis Kahn.

What do my American Socialist comrades and friends mean by calling the defense of Belgium and France against German militarism and the help given by Great Britain, as well as by Russia, a "capitalist war"? Would they have preferred to see Prussianized German militarism in control of all Western Europe, rather than that the Allies should resist such modern Attilism to the death? That is the alternative—Germany, master of Europe and in a position to menace the world, or militarist Germany crushed and rendered harmless by the combination now formed against her. In spite of their distrust of the Muscovite power, the workers of the United Kingdom, including Ireland, as well as the workers of our free colonies, have not hesitated for a moment as to the course which they ought to take.

Nor have the Socialists of France and Belgium. They have backed the war of defense against Germany and they have even sent their leading men into the Government. Do any American Socialists really imagine that veterans like Vaillant, Guesde, Vandervelde, Anseele, and others do not know when they are engaged in a capitalist war? Old and intimate friends of Marx, Engels, and Lassalle, of Blanqui, Lafargue, Deleschuze, de Poepe, and Verrycken, men who fought in the Commune of Paris, who went through the dangerous struggles against Boulanger and the anti-Dreyfusards, and who upheld the great general strike in Belgium, are, I venture to think, quite capable of judging as to whether their present action is for or against the real interests of the international working classes of the world. I, at least, have no hesitation in declaring that, in my opinion, our French and Belgian and British anti-Prussian Socialists are absolutely in the right; and if I were not 72 years old I would go out and fight myself.

Happily, "the banditti of Berlin," as Mr. Charles Edward Russell calls them, will be completely beaten. It may take a longer or a shorter time, but smashed they will be. Afterward, as I hope and believe, the true spirit of German science, art, literature, philosophy, poetry, and music, to which the whole world has been so deeply indebted, will overcome, once for all, the detestable Prussian system which since 1870 has embruted and degraded the Fatherland. Then, with Germany relieved from militarist megalomania and formed into a powerful federated republic, we may cheerfully anticipate the establishment of the United States of Europe; giving full outlet to democracy and socialism and erecting at the same time a permanent bulwark against Russia should that vast empire, as some fear, threaten in turn the liberties of the nations.

H. M. HYNDMAN.

London, Oct. 3, 1914.

FROM THE WAR ZONE.

A Hungarian Landsturm Officer Hungers for His Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not in a position to state the place where I am writing this letter, as I am in the war in the capacity of a Hungarian officer, and we are not supposed to give our whereabouts. For the last few years I have been a happy resident of your great country, and only arrived in Hungary the day war was declared.

"While there is life there is hope," and we all hope we will return, some day, to the civilized world, and then every one of us will be anxious to read an impartial report of the war he was engaged in. As for myself, I cannot think of any greater pleasure than reading THE TIMES of these days, for I used to be a faithful reader of your esteemed newspaper while in America, and am certain that an equally truthful account of the present war could not be found in any other paper.

J. B.

Landsturm Brigade ——.

In the Field, Sept. 19, 1914.

Testimony About the Kaiser.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Americans should be profoundly grateful to Prof. Burgess for his letter in the Saturday TIMES dispelling our delusions as to the character of the German Kaiser. It will be all wrong to send such unimagined perfection to Devil's Island. Heaven is hardly worthy of him, save, possibly, in its post of highest authority.

DUFFIELD OSBORNE.

New York, Oct. 17, 1914.

THE CRUCIAL MOMENT.

Ere the War of the Nations had begun,
With care and judgment the plans were laid,
And the thought of all was expressed by one
Who said:
"Take heed, for the time is ripe.
Africa, India, too, will strike;
And while England battles with us and these
Ireland will creep on hands and knees—
While the smoke of battle hangs low and black,
And will stab her ancient foe in the back.
She will wield the knife, she will drive it home,
She will watch it cleave through flesh and bone;
For the lust of revenge will fill her heart,
And she will not fail to do her part."

And England heard and she turned aghast!
She glimpsed the future. She thought of the past.
As she fought for life, would her foster child
Strike at her in her hour of trial?
But Ireland!
She rose to her feet and cried, "For shame!"
I have suffered enough—would you stain my name?
Shall it ever be said or ever be sung
That Ireland and treachery are one?
Ireland, awake! They know us not!
For the time our grievance is forgot,
And at England's side we take our place,
For we fight no man save face to face.
England, we come! And you shall see
What manner of men the Irish be.
For ENGLAND!
For IRELAND!
Forever!

BEATRICE M. BARRY.

ART LOSSES VS. HUMAN LIFE

How Can War's Victims Replace Lost Homes and Families?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time that a word of sympathy be said in favor of the thousands whose homes have been destroyed in the war zone? After each bombardment of town or city where cathedrals and churches are built the foremost thought of care and sympathy goes out toward these edifices, for the reason that they are generally old and masterpieces of art.

What do these poor unfortunates whose homes have been ruined or destroyed by shells and fire care for art? Art is a luxury, and in the case of cathedrals a great source of income to the Church. The homes and belongings of these poor people are a necessity. In many of these cases it means utter ruin and starvation, and no possible chance of recovering what they have lost.

Cathedrals and churches can be destroyed, but the Church is a rich and powerful institution, which can afford to rebuild them. But where will the laborer, farmer, or artisan obtain the means whereby to rebuild or recover what he has lost? I believe these unfortunate and innocent victims of this unjust war deserve the largest share of our sympathy and help.

FREDERICK THOUROT.

North Bergen, N. J., Oct. 10, 1914.

Parties Indorse Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Equal suffrage planks have been adopted in more party platforms this year than ever before.

The Republicans have recommended the submission of a constitutional amendment to the voters in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Vermont, while in Illinois, Maryland, North Dakota, and Arkansas they have gone further and declared for the principle. The Democrats have recommended the submission of a constitutional amendment in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and have come out in favor of the principle in Illinois, Maryland, Arkansas, and North Dakota. The Progressives and Socialists have adopted suffrage planks practically everywhere.

In several of the States where women already have full suffrage both Republicans and Democrats have this year for the first time adopted planks calling for a nationwide woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 13, 1914.

Four Youngsters.

Four youngsters, 3, 5, 6, and 7 years of age, must be fed and clothed while their father, who has incipient tuberculosis, is making an effort to recover his health in a sanitarium. During the early part of the father's sickness his employer, who thinks highly of him, sent his family $7 a week, but this he is unable to keep up. His interest, however, continues, and from time to time, as he is able, he helps. The mother earns $3 a week by doing laundry and day's work, all she can do while keeping a good home for the children. To buy nourishing food and to help with clothing for the children she needs in addition $5.50 a week. The Charity Organization Society asks for $150 to meet this expense during the next six months, the period which the father, it is thought, will need to recover his health.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals: Frederick Dwight, $5; Miss Ida B. Carlston, $20; "M. A. C.," $1; "Buddy," $1; "C. K. H.," $5; "Cash," $2; "Cash," $1; "M. E. G.," $2; "Three Brothers," $3; Mrs. S. Neustadt, $20; "X. Y. Z.," $3; R. H. Young, $10; Mrs. L. K., $2; Mrs. George C. Heck, $5; Henry E. Harris, $5; "C. A. F.," $1.

WORLD FREE TRADE MIGHT INSURE PEACE

Prof. F. H. Giddings Says Choice Now Is Between War and Commercial Freedom.

FACTS PROVE IT, HE ASSERTS

All Kings, Together with the Religion of Barbarism, Must Go Before Strife Is Overcome.

Men must choose between war and free trade, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, the eminent sociologist, said last night in addressing the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University on "The Larger Meanings of the War." The lecture was one in the regular course of the Institute. Millions of men and women in the United States and elsewhere do not believe or admit that such a choice must be made, according to Prof. Giddings, but the present war and the facts of life and history prove it. Until they are ready for world-wide trade they will waste their breath in praying for world peace.

Prof. Giddings startled his audience by asserting during the course of his lecture that all kings must go if permanent peace is to come about. Monarchial sovereignties are not conducive to peace, according to him, and they, together with the religion of barbarism, must go. The professor said in part:

"The immediate causes of calamity are delusively obvious to minds perturbed by emotion; they notoriously elude discovery when we have attained intellectual calm. If personal agency is involved, we are eager to fix responsibility; but no task is more difficult, no enterprise more hazardous. If we use the world civilization in a large, vague way, we may characterize the European war as a struggle between two differing civilizations, each instinctively, if not also rationally, asserting supremacy. One is an older civilization than the other. One is the civilization of a more composite blend of racial elements than the other. Each claims to be a better, a higher civilization than the other.

"Germany boasts that her civilization is new, restless and strong, rational and masterful, boundless in ambition, the last and highest expression of "Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung." France and England as proudly claim that theirs is the imperishable civilization of Greece and Rome, the embodiment of liberty in law. Germany boasts of her racial homogeneity and integrity. She despises and affects to fear the Slav, calling him barbarous. She hates the Romanized Gaul and the half Celtic Briton, calling him degenerate. But what is purity of race, and where can it be found? Anthropology knows nothing of it, and history does not disclose it. Wherever we look, and however far into the past we search, we find only that a so-called race is a blend of earlier races. In America we see new blends in the making.

"A blend, however, has the qualities of its elements, and one blend differs from another in capacities and abilities. The German believes, and individual writers not Germans have argued, that the Teuton has unique political abilities. It has been maintained that it was the blood of the Saxon in the Englishman, the blood of the Frank in the Frenchman, that made England and France as effective national states. This may be true; it would be difficult to prove. But if true, it does not follow that Latin and Celtic strains are without value for political civilization. France, England and America, composite of southern and northern European blood, are the nations whose sovereign peoples both create and enjoy constitutional liberty.

"Evidence is not forthcoming that the Teuton has exceeding delicacy of feeling for plastic art or creative imagination in that realm. From prehistoric time it has been the southern hand that has been deft, the southern sense that has reveled in color. To the blend of north with south we owe Parthenon and arch of Constantine, column of Trajan, and the Gothic glories of France, drawing of Angelo and Leonardo, color of Titian and Corot. The supremacy of German music is conceded. To scholarship and science Germany has made nobler contributions, but she awakens amazement when she claims to have surpassed the England of Newton, Lyell, and Darwin, the France of Descartes, Laplace, and Poincaré.

"But if Germany's achievement in the fields of art and science are not yet surpassing, her achievement in the domain of social policy and organization challenges and will continue to challenge the attention of the world. She has repudiated the philosophy of laissez faire and flatly denies the maxim that the Government is best which governs least. She has developed government as an instrumentality of social welfare on a scale and with a measure of success never before or elsewhere seen. While England and America have been awakening to the humane conviction that ignorance, inefficiency, unemployment, vagabondage, and misery ought if possible to be prevented, Germany has said that they can and shall be prevented, and by preventing them she has created a collective efficiency which the rest of Europe will henceforth respect.

"There remain those supposedly important factors of civilization, idealism and morality. Germany proclaims to the world that her paramount discovery lies in the realm of moral philosophy, and that her true greatness is now to be seen in the fearlessness with which she applies it to life. She has discovered, it seems, as a truth of reason that might really does make right and itself is the only right. It had been suspected that Machiavelli taught something like this, but he was an Italian, and lived before the publication of 'The Origin of Species Through Natural Selection.' Darwin wrote 'The Origin of Species,' but he was an Englishman, and clung to an old-fashioned morality. Nietzsche, the German, was the first to see that if there really is a struggle for existence, in which the strong alone survive and the weak miserably perish, weakness must be essential evil, might essential righteousness, compassion the only sin. Not the Christ but the superman must come, and the German is the superman.

"One thing stands forth clearly. Peoples and civilizations grow. They are supreme manifestations of the will to live. They must then have place to live and room to grow. Hemmed in and denied, they burst their barriers, exploding in the wrath of war. Only two ways have been found in human experience so far to provide for expansion by a virile people developing its own characteristic civilization. One is the acquisition of territory by conquest or purchase, the other is the removal of commercial barriers. Or to put it more bluntly and unequivocally, the choice is between war and free trade. There are some millions of men and women in the United States and elsewhere who do not believe this or will not admit it. They will be forced by the facts of life and history to admit it. Until they are ready for world-wide free trade they will waste their breath in praying for world peace.

"Commercial freedom would make peace possible, but not certain. The passions of primitive man survive in us all and easily break through the inhibitions that civilization has with infinite difficulty provided. Of all known inhibitions the thinking habit is most to be relied on. It halts us, to look and listen. And the thinking habit is bound up with the time-wasting practice of discussion. This is the priceless contribution of democracy to human progress. Democracy has its own limitations and imperfections, but on the whole it is fairly described and defined as the thinking and impulse-inhibiting habit developed in an entire people. Exceptional instances occur to mind, but as a general truth of history popular sovereignty does not hastily make war. Monarchial sovereignty does. If we are to have universal peace the Kings, the good ones with the bad ones, must go.

"And one more thing must go. The religion of barbarism must go. The world is weary of it. It has withstood the religion of peace on earth already too long. The trinity of King, cannon, and God has outlived its usefulness. If civilization is indeed better than savagery, the God we worship must be a power other and worthier than a mere Head Devil of the Universe."

MISS WIGGIN WEDS IN MESSIAH CHURCH

Elder Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin Marries Sherburne Prescott.

SISTER IS MAID OF HONOR

Six Bridesmaids in Pink Frocks and Purple Velvet Hats—Reception at Wiggin Home—The Guests.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Wiggin, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin of New York, and Sherburne Prescott, a son of the Rev. Philip Maxwell Prescott and Mrs. Prescott of Washington, D. C., was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father. The church was decorated with chrysanthemums and oak leaves.

Miss Wiggin, who walked with her father, wore a soft white satin gown having a double tunic of tulle that came to the edge of the skirt, the lower tunic being edged with orange blossoms. The bodice was arranged in surplice coatee fashion. The long sleeves were of tulle. On the bodice she wore a diamond pin, the bridegroom's gift, and around her neck a short string of pearls, the gift of her father. The long plain court train was suspended by trails of orange blossoms from the shoulders, and the edges were faced with shirred chiffon. The point lace veil came almost to the end of the train, and was arranged in a Mary Tudor cap on her coiffure and held by a diadem wreath of orange blossoms. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The bride's sister, Miss Muriel Wiggin, was her maid of honor, and the six bridesmaids were the Misses Marguerite C. Prescott of Washington, D. C., a sister of the bridegroom; Louise P. Fiske of Brooklyn, Lois D. Sheerer of Orange, N. J., and Barbara Brewster, Doris T. Mangam, and Elizabeth D. Coxe of New York. Their frocks were made of cyclamen pink satin, the skirts had double tunics of pink tulle, both being scalloped, and bound with pink satin. The corsages were surplice coatees of the pink satin over pink tulle, with the crossing ends at the back slipped through a rhinestone ornament. The elbow sleeves were double sleeves of pink tulle, finished at the bottom with small pink satin bound scallops.

They wore medium-sized purple velvet hats rolled slightly at the left side, banded with inch-wide purple moire ribbon with a double loop finish, and a few small pink roses arranged in groups around the crown. They carried large clusters of mauve chrysanthemums. The maid of honor's gown was similar, but was in blue, with a blue velvet surplice coat and blue tulle skirt. She carried pink rosebuds.

Mr. Prescott's best man was his brother, Philip M. Prescott, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., and the ushers were William C. Marshall of Washington, D. C.; Walter M. Boyden of Plymouth, Mass.; Allen S. Hulbert of Boston, and Warren Kenny, Alfred B. Meacham, Robert R. Reid, and Cornelius Smith, Jr., of New York.

The wedding reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin, 521 Park Avenue, which was decorated with palms and cut flowers. Mrs. Wiggin, who received the guests with the bridal party, wore a golden brown satin gown, having a long tunic of brown tulle over old Honiton lace, and the corsage was built of the same material, and both were trimmed with Kolinsky fur. Her rolling hat of golden brown velvet had ostrich plumes to match at the right side.

On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Prescott will live in New York.

Among the guests at the church or reception were Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. Robert C. Winmill, Miss Adeline Townsend, Miss Edith Adams and her fiancé, Jules Glaenzer; Mrs. Townsend Horner and her mother, Mrs. Robert Dula; Miss Marion Gibney, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Demorest, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Miss Catherine Colt, Mr. and Mrs. William Porter, Mrs. J. Henry Wiggin, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Wiggin, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wiggin, Mrs. P. M. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hayden, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Gilbert G. Thorne and his daughter, Miss Alice Thorne; Mr. and Mrs. Alden H. Blodget, Miss Frances Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Miss Cordelia Hepburn, and Mrs. Walter Eyre Lambert.

ANNE C. HARPER'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Noel Armstrong on Nov. 7.

The marriage of Miss Anne C. Harper, daughter of John Harper, for many years a member of the firm of Harper Brothers, to Noel Armstrong, son of D. Maitland Armstrong, the well-known artist, and Mrs. Armstrong, of this city, will take place at 12:30 o'clock on Nov. 7 in St. George's Church, Newburgh, N. Y. After the ceremony a reception will be held at the country place of the bride's sister, Mrs. William S. Rogers.

The bride will be attended by three little girls, including her young sister, Katherine Harper, and her nieces, Alice and Caroline Nicoll. Hamilton Fish Armstrong is to be best man for his brother. The ushers have not yet been chosen.

Miss Harper's engagement was announced last July.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Baldwin Chittenden are being congratulated on the birth of their second child, a son. Mrs. Chittenden was formerly Miss Dorothea Geddes, daughter of Mrs. C. P. Geddes of 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, and resides in Burlington, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Richards are also receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their home, 375 Park Avenue. Mrs. Richards was Miss Vera Van Buren before her marriage.

Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury will give a dance for her daughter, Miss Margaret Lindabury, on the afternoon of Dec. 19 at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Martha Catherine Gunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Newton Gunn of this city, and Frederick Gerdes Hostetter, is to take place on Thursday, Nov. 5, in St. Thomas's Church. There is to be no reception on account of the illness of the mother of the bride-elect. Mr. Hostetter is a son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Herbert Hostetter of Pittsburgh. The couple's engagement was announced last May.

Seaton Grantland of Griffin, Ga., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Suzanna M. Grantland, to Robert W. Tilney of Orange, N. J. Mr. Tilney is the son of John S. Tilney, and was graduated from Harvard University, class of '10. No date has been set for the wedding.

The marriage of Miss Agnes Griswold Landon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon, and Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, will take place at 4 o'clock today in St. Bartholomew's Church. A small reception will follow at the Landon residence, 19 East Fifty-third Street.

MUSIC NOTES.

Manuel Quiroga, the Spanish violinist who was heard here for the first time at the Hippodrome last Sunday night, will have recitals next Sunday afternoon and evening at the Shubert Theatre, each one with a different programme.

Alexander Bloch, violinist, will give a recital in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, assisted by Blanche Bloch at the piano.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.30 cents; imported beef, 11.15 cents per pound.—Advt.

ANTI-SUFFRAGIST SUES.

Mrs. Oliphant Seeks $50,000 Damages, Alleging Suffragist Libels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, made a statement tonight that Mrs. O. D. Oliphant of Trenton, N. J., now on the stump in Montana, had brought suit for $50,000 against a Montana newspaper, alleging that she had been libeled by the publication of a suffragist poem, which accused her of being a "traitor to all the race holds just and good," an ally of the white slave trade, and a supporter of the whisky interests.

In her statement regarding the action taken by Mrs. Oliphant to silence the attacks of the suffragists Mrs. Dodge says:

"For many years we have endured attacks from the suffragists, either stating or suggesting that we are affiliated or co-operating with the liquor interests and the vice interests. Since the time organized opposition to woman suffrage first began its work in the California campaign vicious attacks have been made. It was then stated that $250,000 was being used by the liquor interests in California to defeat suffrage in that State. In the Ohio campaign it was stated that the same sum was being used, recent speakers stating it as $800,000. During the campaign in Michigan the attacks were particularly frequent.

"In the present campaign in North Dakota and Nevada, Dr. Anna Shaw stated from the platform, 'Mrs. O. D. Oliphant will be here in a few days, dressed in her fluffy white dress and white coat, to tell women to stay in the home. She comes from the biggest corporation State, and her family is connected with corporations.' This latter statement was absolutely untrue, as was her statement that Mrs. Oliphant had two children whom she had left in boarding school so that she might speak for anti-suffrage. Mrs. Oliphant has no children."

MARINES LANDED IN HAITI.

Action Taken When Revolutionists Capture Cape Haytien.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Commander N. C. Twining of the American cruiser Tacoma notified the Navy Department today that he had landed marines at Cape Haitien, Haiti, for the protection of American interests. No details were given. Unofficial reports are to the effect that the landing was in connection with the capture of Cape Haitien by the Revolutionists.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Haiti, Oct. 19.—The victorious rebels in the Haitian revolution occupied Cape Haytien today.

American marines from the warships in the harbor have been landed and are in control of the situation.

The rebels entered in an orderly manner, and there have been no excesses.

The Ministry of President Zamor, realizing that it was not in a position to control the situation, left Cape Haytien today on the dispatch boat Pacifique.

The entry into Cape Haytien follows the recent rebel victory on the north coast, near Limonade, after which the President retreated in the direction of Grande Riviere, and other Government forces withdrew toward Cape Haytien.

WAR LORDS THE 'DREAMERS'

Pacificators Are the Practical Men, Canon Douglas Tells Conference.

The Clerical Conference of the New York Federation of Churches met yesterday at luncheon at the Hotel Savoy, under the Presidency of the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, and discussed the peace conference at Constance, Baden, which was disturbed by the war, and the present attitude of the churches toward peace. The general sentiment seemed to be expressed by the Rev. Canon George William Douglas, Chairman of the Economic Welfare Committee of the Federation, who said:

"The war lords are the dreamers and the pacificators are the practical men."

Other speakers were J. Allen Baker, M. P., of London, President of the World Alliance for International Friendship; the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Executive Secretary of the federation; the Rev. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church; Edwin D. Mead of Boston, Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union.

QUARANTINE ON LIVE STOCK.

Government Bars Movement from Michigan and Indiana Farms.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Department of Agriculture today declared a quarantine against movements of live stock from a number of farms in Michigan and Indiana, where infections of the foot and mouth disease have been discovered. The counties affected are Berrien and Case in Michigan and Laporte and St. Joseph in Indiana. Carcasses may be shipped from the quarantined area when the hides, skins, and hoofs have been removed.

Imported hides are believed to be responsible for the outbreak of the disease.

WANTS HAZING INQUIRY.

Judge Says Death of St. John's Student Was an Act of Murder.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 19.—Saying that the death of Cadet William R. Bowlus of Middletown, Md., as a result of a hazing escapade at St. John's College here on May 26, was an act of murder, Judge Brashears in delivering the charge to the Grand Jury of Anne Arundel County today, urged that the tragedy be investigated.

The five freshmen who are held responsible for the death of Bowlus are George H. Weaver, New York; Henry L. Valdez, Havana, Cuba; Fendall Marbury, Baltimore; R. A. Jones, Cambridge, Md., and John M. Noble, Preston, Md.

40 YEARS FOR WHITE SLAVER

Anzelotti Wrecked the Lives of Three Sisters.

Convicted as a second offender, Joseph Anzelotti, thirty-one years old, a "white slaver," was sentenced to serve forty years in Sing Sing Prison at hard labor by Judge Fawcett, in the County Court, Brooklyn. He was found guilty of having wrecked the lives of three sisters.

"You ruined many persons through plying the vicious trade of a dealer in cocaine, heroin, opium, and morphine," said Judge Fawcett in sentencing the prisoner. "You prey on young girls, practice the worst vices of the devil, and embody the worst traits of any prisoner ever brought before me. You are a menace to any community and an enemy to decency. Let all crooks of your kind take warning at your sentence."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CAMERONIA (Glasgow)—Mrs. J. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. W. Allan, Miss M. P. Bonsall, Mrs. Helen Boyd, Miss L. M. Clarke, Miss Clara B. Dean, Miss I. L. Gordon, the Rev. W. B. Lusk, Mrs. Lusk, J. R. Madison, Miss M. Paul, Miss M. H. Ramsay, Miss Edith Stevenson, Miss J. O. Thompson, and J. Woods.

MINNEWASKA (London)—Mr. and Mrs. R. Loper Baird, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Baldwin, Mrs. W. J. Barden, Mrs. L. B. Craw, John Crowe, Miss Blyth Daly, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Dixson, Miss F. M. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Gilbert, Mrs. Anna Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Jones, Miss M. M. Luce, Dr. G. E. Matt, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Maxwell, Miss Madeleine Maxwell, Mrs. J. J. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pate, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Penny, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Read, Mrs. W. H. Reynolds, Miss Margaret De B. Reynolds, Miss Marie G. Reynolds, Miss J. M. Richard, and Mr. and Mrs. John Wells.

TOURAINE (Havre)—C. O. Borg, C. J. Clarke, M. Cardenas, W. T. H. Gray, Diego Rubin, J. Fitzsimmons, H. Alexis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Benoit, Miss W. Chivot, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Condon, Mrs. E. J. Horne, and Mrs. E. Pottier.

GOOD MELODRAMA AT THE LONGACRE

Genuine Suspense and Humor Are Behind the Appeal of "Kick In."

GIVEN BY AN ABLE CAST

John Barrymore, Jane Grey, and Forrest Winant Shine in a New Play by Willard Mack.

KICK IN, a play in four acts by Willard Mack. At the Longacre Theatre.

Deputy Commissioner Garvey	Edward Gillespie
"Whip" Fogarty	Paul Everton
Jack Diggs	Lionel Adams
Memphis Bessie	Maidel Turner
Myrtle Sylvester	Josephine Victor
Old Tom	Edward J. Mack
Chick Hewes	John Barrymore
Molly	Jane Grey
Mrs. Halloran	Annie Mack Berlein
Daisy	Katherine Harris
Charley Cary	Forrest Winant
Gus	John Sharkey

A new crook play found its way to the Longacre Theatre last evening, a crook play with a necklace of diamonds passing from hand to hand and a fierce fight against the pursuing police as the conflict of its story. It is called "Kick In," and is the first ambitious work of an actor named Willard Mack. This play of his is good melodrama, for it has suspense in abundance, it achieves a really stirring climax, and its humor is the robust humor that is compounded of extravagant slang and shrewd observation.

For something more than two years now it has been an easy custom to compare all such offerings as this with the play by Bayard Veiller that launched the Eltinge Theatre in the early Fall of 1912. "Within the Law" is useful not merely because it set a standard, but because it set a standard that is widely familiar and recognizable for the purposes of such comparisons. Aud just such a comparison is peculiarly tempting here because "Kick In" is patterned after the Veiller play, because it obviously presents itself as a successor to that play's laurels of popularity, and because, while neither as good nor quite as big a piece of work, it possesses in good measure many of the elements which went to make "Within the Law" so huge a success.

There is the same sympathy, employed in the writing and invoked in the audience for those who people the edge of the underworld and have to live all their days within the shadow of police suspicion. There is the same suggestion of the larger conflict that is the struggle of the ex-convict to go straight. There is the same interplay of fun contributed to the text by a real and ready wit.

There is one moment in the course of the play when the very speech of the woman seems to follow the speech of the woman in "Within the Law," and there is even one moment where Mr. Mack resorts to precisely the same device to untie his knot that Mr. Veiller found useful before him.

It is in his fourth and last act that Mr. Mack's play is less creditably like its prototype, and that the work of his imagination betrays less ingenuity. The rescue of those for whom he has invited and won the audience's sympathy is somewhat brazenly effected, and unfortunately he has used for the purpose the none too convincing figure, which a fortnight ago George Broadhurst found similarly necessary—a police official visited by a timely tenderness attributable to the fact that when out of uniform he is a fond parent.

The story of "Kick In" is the story of Chick Hewes. Chick has "done time" for forgery, emerged from prison, and slowly struggled to his feet. He is married to a loyal and devoted wife. He goes straight and the police know it, but many of his friends are the friends of his prison days, and that is why the ways are made hard for him. He cannot see why the police should suspect crime in his every move any more than they would suspect that two persons, escaped from a pest house and seen talking together, were plotting some means to get back. And, as the Commissioner observes bitterly, when Chick once decides to hold his tongue "he wouldn't tell you the time even if he had it on his wrist."

An old cellmate of Chick's, whom he supposed was working "on the level," cracks a safe, steals a necklace, is shot in making his escape, and, mortally wounded, is brought to Chick for protection. Chick hides him in the garret of his lodging house, and there he dies, but on the way to this final refuge the stolen necklace has disappeared.

This disappearance means for Chick and Molly that somehow the body of the dead thief must be disposed of without the police ever knowing that they had even a remote connection with the crime. The play becomes stark and grisly enough here, for the dead man is thrown into the North River, and into the river his girl goes after him. Chick and Molly, left to work it out alone, are groping their way to security, and are just glimpsing light ahead when they learn that the necklace had been stolen from the wounded thief by Molly's drug-wrecked brother. They make one last, smashing fight to get to the District Attorney with the whole story, when they fall into the hands of the police, and the last act sees them all lined up at Headquarters.

There, as the murderer in "Within the Law" confessed when he was tricked into thinking Mary Turner was accused, so the brother shrieks forth the truth when he thinks they are taking his sister to a cell for the theft of the diamonds. And there, as the kindly Inspector in "The Law of the Land" remembers he's a father and himself gives the verdict of acquittal, so the Deputy Commissioner, moved by Molly's piteous appeal that her baby be not born in a prison, unlocks the handcuffs and gives the two a fresh start as the final curtain falls.

But for all this somewhat strained conclusion, "Kick In" has engrossing interest from beginning to end, its second and third acts are almost uncomfortably tense, and the violence of the scene that brings down the third-act curtain is of the sort to draw the spectator to the very edge of his seat and keep him there.

Uncommonly able and sincere playing is partly responsible not only for the force of these acts, but for the genuine ring of so much of the play. The demands of the rôle of Chick Hewes are met to the full by Mr. Barrymore, who plays with intelligence and vigor and imparts to it a deal of charm. Miss Grey is most happily cast as Molly, and the difficult part of Molly's brother has the advantage of the fine abilities of Forrest Winant. The rest of the cast is sufficiently competent, and particularly good work is done by Maidel Turner as a retired shoplifter, whose gowns are "grand," whose heart is warm, and whose contempt for the police would exhaust the resources of a less remarkable vocabulary.

HIT BY AN AUTO AT 91.

Aged Veteran of the Mexican War Run Down in Broadway.

James Esterbrook, 91 years old, one of the few veterans of the Mexican war, and a retired builder living at 581 West 160th Street, became confused by the traffic and was run down at Fulton Street and Broadway by an automobile owned by Andrew J. Prunier of 621 West 135th Street, yesterday afternoon.

He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from shock and a broken hip.

In Brooklyn Theatres.

"The Story of the Rosary," the war melodrama which has been playing at the Manhattan Opera House, is now at the Majestic.

With Elsa Ryan in the role of Peg, the delightful comedy, "Peg o' My Heart," is back in Brooklyn at the De Kalb.

"The Dummy," fresh from its long run in Manhattan, is the attraction at the Montauk Theatre.

At the Orpheum Theatre the long vaudeville bill this week is headed by Arthur Prince, the ventriloquist; Jesse L. Lasky's little musical comedy, "The Society Buds," and Adele Ritchie in new songs.

At the Bushwick Theatre the vaudeville bill has as its topliners Adelaide and Hughes, the dancers; B. A. Rolfe's one-act musical comedy, "The Bride Shop," and Marshall Montgomery, the ventriloquist.

CHARLES TAFT TAKES PRIZE.

Keeps Up Traditions of Family by Winning Latin Honors at Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—William H. Taft, ex-President of the United States, was a proud man today and admitted it. He received a telegram from his brother, Horace Taft of Watertown, Conn., saying that the ex-President's younger son, Charles Taft, had taken first prize in Latin in his entrance examination for Yale. This prize was taken by ex-President Taft and by his elder son, Robert Taft, in the Yale examinations.

The ex-President was graduated at the head of his class at Yale, and his son Robert was also graduated at the head of his class in that university. Charles Taft is 17 years old.

TAFT AT WHITE HOUSE.

Calls by Appointment and Is Greeted by President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Ex-President Taft called upon President Wilson at the White House today by appointment. He was immediately received by the President, who greeted him warmly.

Mr. Taft expressed his pleasure at being at the White House again, but said that he enjoyed private life.

Ex-President Taft today gave a luncheon in honor of Henry Watterson, editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal. Mr. Watterson, who, following his call on President Wilson, had planned to leave for New York last night, decided to remain over when he received Mr. Taft's invitation.

PATHE PLANTS NOT SOLD.

Film Company Denies Disposal of American Business to Wm. Fox.

The statement that the American interests of the Pathé Frères, one of the largest moving-picture concerns in the world, had been bought by William Fox, who operates a string of moving-picture theatres, is emphatically denied by the officers of the Pathé Company, who say that their plants and their business are not for sale and never have been.

The report of the sale to Fox was the result of the theatrical manager renting part of one of the New Jersey studios of the Pathé Company in which to turn out some moving-picture plays. Mr. Fox, however, has not invested any money in any way in the Pathé Company, nor has such a move been contemplated.

"The foreign plants of the Pathé Frères Company," said an officer of that concern yesterday, "have not been closed up by the war, and while, of course, business over there has been affected to some extent by the struggle, the plants are still in operation.

"Many of the moving-picture actors and the employes of the company have gone to war, but the places of the camera men have been filled by women to a great extent, and the films for the Pathé Journal, which over here is known as the Pathé Weekly, moving pictures of current events, are taken by women."

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following attractions entered upon new weeks in the theatres last night: "Pygmalion," with Mrs. Pat Campbell, at the Park Theatre; "Mr. Wu," with Walker Whiteside, at the Maxine Elliott Theatre; "Big Jim Garrity," with John Mason, at the New York Theatre; "The Money Makers," at the Booth Theatre; "The Phantom Rival," at the Belasco Theatre; "Evidence," at the Lyric Theatre; "My Lady's Dress," at The Playhouse; "Dancing Around" at the Winter Garden; "The Hawk," with William Faversham, at the Shubert Theatre; "Daddy Long Legs," at the Gaiety Theatre; "The Law of the Land," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre; "Consequences," at the Comedy Theatre; "The Miracle Man," at the Astor Theatre; "On Trial," at the Candler; "Pretty Mrs. Smith," at the Casino; "It Pays to Advertise," at Cohan's; "Under Cover," at the Cort; "Innocent," at the Eltinge; "Twin Beds," at the Fulton; "Wars of the World," at the Hippodrome; "The Girl from Utah," at the Knickerbocker; "He Comes Up Smiling," at the Liberty; "The Beautiful Adventure," at the Lyceum; Lew Fields in "The High Cost of Loving," at the Republic; "The Third Party," at the Thirty-ninth Street.

Dick Rudolph and Hank Gowdy, the pitcher and catcher of the world's champion Boston baseball team, have lost no time in starting to collect on their fame. Yesterday afternoon the Boston battery made its appearance at Hammerstein's, where the two ball players were introduced to the audience by Loney Haskell. As actors Messrs. Gowdy and Rudolph showed that they were two of the best ball players in the world. Other acts at Hemmersteins included Sam and Kitty Morton, the Four Bards, Arthur Dunn, the diminutive comedian, with Mae Bunte, a new partner, in a brand-new skit entitled "The Actress"; Harry Mayo and Harry Tally, half of the Empire City Quartet; Charles E. Johnson and Josephine Deen, a team well known abroad, in a singing and dancing act; Willard, the Man Who Grows; Stepp, Goodrich and King, in new songs; Florence Kolb and Adelaide Holland, in a satire on evolution; Vincent Bach, cornet virtuoso; Herskind, cartoonist; Charlotte Leslay, and Keystone Comedy pictures.

Blanche Ring returned to vaudeville yesterday afternoon, where she made her appearance at the Colonial Theatre in a condensed version of Leo Dietrichstein's play, "Oh, Papa," made by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf. The little play gives Miss Ring an excuse to sing several new songs. Others on the bill at the Colonial include Eddie Leonard and Mabel Russell; Ed Vinton, with Buster, the dog comedian; Emmet De Voy and company, presenting "His Wife's Mother"; Hymach, in "Missitt Junction"; two colored comedians, Brooks and Bowen, writers and singers; Collins and Hart; Eveleen Dunmore, comedienne, in her repertoire of songs, and Weber and Capitola.

For the third week of vaudeville at the newly-remodeled Broadway Theatre a bill of ten acts is presented, including Verna Mercereau and company, in "A Romance of Old Egypt," a dancing classic; Robert Roy, eccentric character comedian; Galvin and Platt, in their newest vaudeville presentation, "After Twenty Years"; Billy Seaton; the National Trio, street singers and musicians; the Luncheon Kabaret, in an original musical offering, with a company of ten people; the Texas Tommy Dancers; the Mimic Four, comedy quartet; Steiner Trio, acrobatic act, and the Hickman Brothers and company. Besides this bill of vaudeville acts the Broadway Theatre also presents motion pictures and the Broadway Review of Current Events.

At the Palace Theatre a long and interesting bill is headed by Houdini. Others include Rozsika Dolly and Martin Brown. Miss Dolly is one of the Dolly twins. The offering is called "In Danceland," and Miss Dolly and Mr. Brown are assisted by James Moore as a Pierrot. Fanny Brice offers a new melange of song, dance, and kidding? Els and French do their tropical "Dance of the Temptress," Tom Lewis and company offer a farce, "Brother Fans," which is most timely; Willa Holt Wakefield sings and plays the piano in her own inimitable fashion. Hawthorne and Inglis are seen in "A Fool There Is," Ball and West do their character study, "Since the Days of '61," and the Fridkowski Troupe show the newest steps in Russian whirlwind dancing.

James and Bonnie Thornton, the youngest of the old-time vaudeville teams, head the bill at the Prospect Theatre, and others there are Willard Sims in "Flinder's Furnished Flat." Alan Brooks and company in "Straightened Out," Jasper, the thinking dog; James Mullen and Alan Coogan in character songs, the Three Keatons, Sue Smith in bright songs and patter, Newhouse, Snyder and company in a scenic bicycle act, and the Six Navigators, European athletes.

At the Royal Theatre is Julius Steiger, who has lately been in the "legitimate," with a new one-act play, "The Warning"; Belle Baker in new songs, Francis Dooley and Corinne Sales in "That's Silly," and other well-known acts.

The Alhambra has Elizabeth Brice and Charles King in songs and dances, Nat Wills in his tramp monologue, Will Cressy and Blanche Dane in "The Man Who Remembered," and a long vaudeville bill.

The Bronx Opera House has Fannie Ward in "Madam President," supported by the company which appeared with her during the run on Broadway.

Olga Petrova began a week's engagement at the Standard yesterday in Monckton Hoff's drama, "Panthea."

"Damaged Goods," played by Richard Bennett's Co-Workers, is at the Grand Opera House.

Dunninger, the magician, still heads the bill, with new kinemacolor pictures and new wax figures being among the other attractions, at the Eden Musee.

The Prize Winner's Burlesque Company presents the two-act satire, "A Broadway Honeymoon," together with a long vaudeville programme, at the Columbia.

"Hello, Paris," a new burlesque in two acts, is the feature of the show at the Murray Hill.

At the Strand Theatre yesterday Henry W. Savage made his bow as a producer of moving pictures, and his film play, "The County Chairman," made from George Ade's comedy, was presented for the first time. Maclyn Arbuckle is seen in the pictures in the same role he played in the stage production.

This week, at Hammerstein's Lexington, Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, Ethel Barrymore is shown in "The Nightingale," a five-act motion picture, written by Augustus Thomas. In addition, Keystone Comedy, Sterling Comedy, Scientia, and other films are shown. The musical numbers include "The Harmonists," "Balaban," "The Marvel," and Bruce Emmett, the new Irish tenor.

MGR. R. H. BENSON DIES IN ENGLAND

Son of Late Archbishop of Canterbury Left the English Church in 1903.

CHAMBERLAIN OF PIUS X.

Author Lectured Here on the Theory of Ghosts and Investigated an Alleged Haunted House.

Mgr. Robert Hugh Benson, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, died yesterday at the age of 43 years at Salford, England. He was educated at Eton, and read for orders with Dean Vaughan, and served as curate at Pickney and Kemsing.

He caused a sensation in 1903, while his father was the head of the Church of England, by leaving the English Church and becoming a Roman Catholic. A year later he was ordained a priest in Rome. In 1911, after he had attained considerable fame by controversial writings and works on psychical research, he was appointed Private Chamberlain to Pope Pius X.

Mgr. Benson became well known in this city when he made a visit here in the Spring of 1912 and delivered lectures on religion and on the theory of supernatural apparitions. While he was here he investigated an alleged haunted house in Brooklyn, but obtained no evidence of the existence of a ghost there. He delivered a series of Lenten sermons at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, and addressed a fashionable audience in the grand ballroom at the Hotel Astor with a discussion of Protestantism.

Speaking at the Hudson Theatre, he astonished a large audience by professing without qualification his belief in ghosts. He told of many instances in which he said he had verified the appearance of ghosts. He said further that he believed that certain houses were haunted and thought that there must be something back of an idea which had held its ground for so many ages. Since his return to England dispatches have told of Mgr. Benson waiting up in haunted houses in the hope of personally seeing a ghost.

At the outbreak of the war Mgr. Benson applauded the stand taken by England and said that it was impossible to imagine any Catholic in the world, who, knowing the truth, would doubt which forces were on the right side. He predicted that Italy would enter the war on the side of the Allies and that, if the Allies were beaten, America would be forced in sheer self-defense to join the war against Germany.

Some of Mgr. Benson's literary works are "The Light Invisible," "A Book of the Love of Jesus," "By What Authority?" "The Religion of the Plain Man," "The Sentimentalists," "A Mirror of Shalott," "Lord of the World," "The Necromancers," "Come Rack! Come Rope!" "Confessions of a Convert."

Mgr. Benson is survived by two brothers, Arthur Christopher Benson being a fellow and a lecturer at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and the author of "Dodo" and many other works of fiction and criticism. Edward Frederic Benson, his other brother, is also an author.

REV. DR. J. F. BINGHAM DEAD.

Noted Italian Scholar Was Father of ex-Police Commissioner.

The Rev. Dr. Joel Foote Bingham, father of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, ex-Police Commissioner of this city, died on Sunday night of apoplexy at the age of 87 years at Hartford, Conn., where he had lived for the last twenty-five years.

Dr. Bingham was valedictorian of his class at Yale in 1852 and studied at the Union Theological Seminary. He was head master of the Classical School, Bible House, New York, from 1852 to 1858, and then entered the Congregational ministry. He was pastor of churches at Cleveland, Buffalo, and Augusta, Me. In 1871 he was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church and was a rector in New Haven, Portsmouth, N. H., and Waterbury. From 1879 to 1888 he was engaged in literary work.

For ten years Dr. Bingham was a lecturer on Italian literature at Trinity College. He had a wide reputation as an Italian scholar.

Frederick C. Seeman.

Frederick C. Seeman, a silk manufacturer owning a large factory at Union Hill, died yesterday at his home, 168 Cebra Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., in his fifty-ninth year. He had lived in Richmond Borough for several years, and was prominent in the German societies of both this city and Staten Island. Mr. Seeman was a Director of the Staten Island Savings Bank, President of the Ehriterund, and a member of the Richmond County Country Club. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

BURIED IN QUICKSAND.

Firemen, Police, and Citizens Rescue Man After Fifty Hours' Work.

WARE, Mass., Oct. 19.—After forty-eight hours' imprisonment in quicksand, twenty-five feet below the surface of the earth, Maurice Allen was rescued late today by a gang of fifty firemen, policemen and citizens, who had dug a ditch fifty feet long and thirty feet deep to reach him.

Allen was boring a well on Saturday when he struck quicksand and sank. All attempts at rescue by ladders and ropes failed, owing to earth slides. The trench was then dug to within a foot of Allen's position and a man lowered on a rope removed the remaining sand and brought Allen to the surface.

Allen was conscious when rescued, but very weak. He said he had been unable to help himself, as his feet were held firmly by a piece of planking. A bit and saw which were lowered to him this morning enabled him to work one of his feet free, but another cave-in buried the tools, and left him as helpless as before.

An improvised divers' helmet was lowered into the hole just after midnight last night and the man was supplied with air by a pump. Food and stimulants were fed to him through a tube.

FLAGG HIS OWN COUNSEL.

But Stock Speculator Has a Lawyer to Aid Him in Fraud Trial.

Jared Flagg, who ran a stock speculating establishment in West Fortieth Street, was put on trial yesterday in the Federal District Court for having used the mails to defraud. He asked permission to act as his own counsel, although he said Robert C. Beatty would assist him. Mr. Flagg said that, although he was not a lawyer, he was acquainted with every detail of his case, and he was confident that he would be able to prove his innocence.

Mr. Beatty then tried to get the indictment of Mr. Flagg quashed on the ground that one of the Grand Jurors who had voted it was Michael Kehoe, whom he described as a professional juryman and a gambler. The court denied Mr. Beatty's motion. Then Assistant United States District Attorney Thompson asked the court to separate the case against Mr. Flagg from that against the other eight defendants. The court granted the motion, and the rest of the day was consumed in filling the jury box.

Auto Thief Dies of Injuries; 2 Held.

Frank Holt, 19 years old, a chauffeur, of Astoria and William McCluskey, 21 years old, a plasterer, of Astoria were held without bail yesterday in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, in connection with the death of August Lemaire, who received mortal injuries on Saturday night when a car which he had stolen was wrecked against an elevated road pillar. The police say that there were four men in the stolen automobile. Lemaire died early Sunday morning in the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn. The address which he gave, 232 Bartlett Street, Brooklyn, proved to be fictitious.

GEN. JULIO A. ROCA DEAD.

Served Twelve Years as President of Argentina.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 19.—Gen. Julio Argentino Roca, who served two terms as President of Argentina, is dead. Dr. Uriburu, ex-President, is very ill.

Gen. Roca was born in the Province of Tucuman, Argentina, and was in his seventy-second year. As soon as he was old enough he entered the National College of the Province of Entre Rios, but the outbreak of the war with Paraguay forced him to abandon his studies and he went to the front as a sub-Lieutenant of Artillery. He fought in the chief battles of the campaign, and at the end of the war was promoted to be a Staff Major. Shortly after this he was Commander in Chief of the war against the Pampas Indians, which he brought to a successful conclusion, with the result that Argentina received an immense new territory.

Gen. Roca returned to Buenos Aires as the idol of the people, and was elected to the Presidency and served from 1880 until 1886. At the expiration of his term he visited Europe and studied the European Governments. In 1898 he was again elected President, and served until 1904, when he was appointed Minister to Brazil and conducted many important international negotiations. After this he was accredited as Minister to France.

"MOTHER PRINDLE" DEAD.

One of the Founders of the Florence Crittenton Missions Dies at 77.

Mrs. Almira Prindle, known all over the United States as "Mother Prindle" on account of her lifelong work for the betterment of fallen women, died yesterday at her home, 546 Park Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. Prindle was born of Quaker parents in Starkesboro, Vt., and was one of a family of fourteen children. More than forty years ago she started in mission work in Buffalo. Twenty-five years ago she assisted in the foundation of the Florence Crittenton Mission for Girls in this city, and since then assisted in the founding of the Florence Crittenton Missions in Boston and Watertown, Mass., Philadelphia, Little Rock, Ark., and personally founded the Home in Newark, Ohio.

For more than twenty years she was with the Florence Crittenton Home in Bleecker Street in this city, and is credited with helping many thousands of girls to live better lives. Of late years she had been interested in the New York Home for Homeless Boys in Harlem, and about six years ago retired from active work.

Mrs. Prindle was a life-long member of the Orthodox Friends Church. She is survived by a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

NORMAN C. GILE, Superintendent of Schools at Port Jervis, N. Y., died at a sanitarium in Clifton Springs yesterday afternoon, aged 40 years. He was born near Van Etten, N. Y., and was graduated from New York University. He had been Principal of schools at Florida, Matteawan, and Kingston, N. Y.

GEORGE H. WALKER, 49 years old, first President of Stumpf Memorial Hospital Association of Kearny, N. J.; Past Exalted Ruler of Kearny Lodge of Elks, and affiliated with several other fraternal organizations, died yesterday at his home, 516 Forest Street.

Mrs. RUTH WILLSON WATROUS, mother of Harry Willson Watrous, the artist, and Secretary of the National Academy of Design since 1898, died yesterday at her home, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, in her ninetieth year. She was born in Fort Anne, N. Y., and her husband, Charles Watrous, was at one time one of the leading lumber men of this State. Mrs. Watrous was one of the oldest members of the Diet Kitchen.

PAUL G. PARKIN, 73 years old, a veteran of the civil war and formerly a Brooklyn fireman, died at his home, 82 Franklin Place, Summit, N. J., yesterday. He moved to Summit from Brooklyn thirty-two years ago, and was a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association of the latter city. He was a member of the G. A. R. post at Chatham and the local tribe of Red Men.

EUGENE GATTLE, father of Emanuel M. Gattle, President of E. M. Gattle & Co., jewelers, died on Sunday at his home, 238 West 129th Street, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Germany and came to this country about sixty years ago. Mr. Gattle was one of the pioneer settlers of Northern New York State, living at Plattsburg for more than forty years. Twenty years ago he came to this city and had resided here ever since. Mr. Gattle is survived by three sons and a daughter.

Mrs. RACHEL S. MacDONALD of 44 Rea Avenue, North Paterson, N. J., died on Sunday at her home. She was 92 years of age.

THOMAS HENSHALL, a silk manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., died at his home, 111 Broad Street, Ridgewood, N. J., Sunday morning following an operation for gangrene which developed in his left foot. A week ago his leg was amputated in the hope of saving his life. Mr. Henshall yas 63 years old and was born in Macclesfield, England. He came to this country and started in the silk business as a finisher. He was a Mason and an Elk.

WILLIAM HOPE, until his retirement four years ago one of the largest raisers of cattle in Argentina, died on Saturday at Bretton Hall at the age of 70 years. He was born in Scotland, spent forty years in Argentina, and on his retirement owned 160,000 acres there. He spent the last four years of his life investigating the problems of meat supply in this country.

JOHN P. SCHUCHMAN, for many years a Judge of the City Court in this city, is dead in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born and where he had lived for the last six years. He was elected Judge of the City Court here in 1895 and in 1891.

Miss LEILA MAY KAISER, a daughter of the late Gustave F. and Fanny V. T. Kaiser, died yesterday at her residence, 947 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. Her father, who died in January, 1912, was for many years a traveling salesman for a Maiden Lane firm of jewelers.

JOHN J. GILROY, who was found dead from apoplexy at Clermont and De Kalb Avenues, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, was a retired boatswain's mate of the United States Navy and lived at 141 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 46 years of age.

Mrs. MINNIE D. CORRIGAN, a daughter of the late Charles Feltman, the Coney Island restaurateur, died on Sunday at her home, 320 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, in her forty-sixth year. A few months ago Mrs. Corrigan was engaged in litigation with her brothers, Charles L. and Alfred Feltman, over her father's estate, which was valued at more than $1,000,000, and which Mrs. Corrigan alleged was worth nearer $2,000,000. She is survived by her husband, James S. Corrigan.

PATRICK J. SHEEHAN, a retired Police Lieutenant of the 147th Precinct, died on Sunday at his home, 355 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, aged 55 years. Lieut. Sheehan was on the force for twenty-one years and retired in 1908. In 1900 he was commended by Chief of Police Devery and received a medal from the New York Life Saving Corps for his rescue of nine lives that year. He was a member of the Veteran Police Association and left his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

DAVID M. FITZPATRICK, a retired builder, is dead at his home, 74 Gerry Avenue, Elmhurst, aged 86 years, leaving two daughters and five sons.

HERMAN ALTMANN, a retired shipbuilder, died at his residence, 304 Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was 72 years of age.

THOMAS ALFRED LAW, for twenty-five years an engineer and assistant sexton of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, is dead at his home, 1,389 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

CHARLES JOHNSON KING, a contracting manager, died in Buffalo, N. Y., on last Saturday, and the funeral will be held from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Frederick H. Stoddard, 1,082 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, today. He was 35 years old and belonged to Zeredatha Lodge, No. 483, F. and A. M.

Mrs. FANNIE STEVENS, widow of George N. Stevens and long a member of the Cuyler Presbyterian Church, is dead at her home, 331 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years.

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DROPS DEAD BEFORE PUPILS

Miss Sophie J. Mee Had Taught in Mount Vernon for 48 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Miss Sophie J. Mee, the oldest teacher in Mount Vernon, dropped dead from heart-disease in her classroom of School 1, Mount Vernon, this morning. One of the older girls ran for Miss MacGinn, who was acting as Principal. She sent for Dr. Woodruff, and dismissed all the pupils in the building.

Miss Mee was 66 years old and had been a teacher in Mount Vernon for 48 years. Her only relatives are two brothers, the Rev. Charles P. Mee of Dover Plains, and James P. Mee of California. During her long period of service Miss Mee missed only two weeks of work because of illness.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SABLE.—Oct. 18, 1,038 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sable, a son.

Engaged.

GLIDDEN—STIMPER.—Amanda Stimper to Earl S. Glidden.

Married.

Newark.

RAU—KLUCKEN.—Oct. 15, Louise Klucken to Arthur Rau.

Westchester County.

MARSHALL—NESS.—Oct. 16, Yonkers, Mary C. Ness to William Cruden Marshall.

Died.

BLUMENTHAL.—On Oct. 18, in her 87th year, Lena, beloved widow of the late Charles and mother of Frederick, Solly, Ida, and Frances Drucker. Funeral from the residence of her son at Elmsford, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 1 P. M.

CLARK.—On Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914, Mary W. Clark, daughter of the late Horatio and Elizabeth Holden. Funeral service at 150 West 13th St., Tuesday afternoon, 1 o'clock.

CLARK.—Sadie W. Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 2 o'clock.

DUYS.—At The Hague, Holland, on Oct. 18, in the 61st year of her age, Catherina Johanna Meursinge, widow of the late Hendrik Duys.

FOOT.—Entered into rest, after a lingering illness, on Oct. 17, 1914, at Rye, N. Y., James Dwight Foot, Jr., in his 29th year, younger son of James D. Foot and the late Ellen Bellows Foot. Funeral services on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 10:30 A. M., in the Chapel of the Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

FRANK.—Henry M., beloved husband of Edith Frank, (nee Kohn,) died Oct. 18 at the age of 40. Funeral at his late residence, 360 Madison Av., Flushing, Murray Hill Station, Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 1 P. M.

GATTLE.—At his residence, 238 West 129th St., New York City, on Oct. 18, Eugene, husband of the late Minna, father of Emanuel M., Moses, Benjamin, Hyman, and Mrs. E. Levy, and of the late Nathan Gattle and the late Mrs. Fred Kraus. Funeral services Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 10:30 A. M., at Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Av. and 120th St. Plattsburgh (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GERE.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914, Robert Gere, son of the late N. Stanton and Mary L. Gere of Syracuse, N. Y. Funeral services at his late residence, 3 Dudley Place, Yonkers, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday.

HALL.—Charles N. Hall, beloved husband of Ella Louise Hall, at Charlotteville, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 17. Funeral services Oct. 20, 10 A. M.

KAISER.—On Monday, Oct. 19, 1914, Leila May, daughter of the late Gustave F. and Fanny V. T. Kaiser, and sister to Fanny Valentine and Dora Tilton Kaiser. Services at her late residence, 947 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 8 P. M. Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I., and White Plains, N. Y., papers please copy.

LOVELL.—Suddenly, at Lake Mohonk, on Oct. 17, in the 78th year of his age, Franklyn Hallett, husband of M. Louise Lewis and son of the late George and Adeline (Hallett) Lovell. Services at the Old First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 11th St., Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

LOVELL.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York.—Office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., on Oct. 17, of their late associate, Franklyn Hallett Lovell, No. 728 on the roll.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD LADD, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

LOVELL.—The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York announces with deep sorrow the death on Oct. 17, 1914, of Franklyn Hallett Lovell, an old and valued member of the society.

FREDERICK CHANDLER SEABURY, Governor.
CHANDLER SMITH, Secretary.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Oct. 17, at his residence, 190 Riverside Drive, Frank W. McLaughlin, in his 45th year. Services at All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 81st St., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Montreal papers please copy.

MOORE.—Camden, S. C., Oct. 17, Carrie A. Moore, mother of Dr. Albertus Adair Moore and Caleb C. Moore of New York City.

MUMFORD.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., on Oct. 18, James Gregory Mumford, M. D., aged 51 years. Funeral services at Emanuel Church, Boston, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 12 o'clock.

OPP.—Blanche Morrison Opp, beloved wife of Arthur W. Opp, on Oct. 19, 1914. Funeral services at her late residence, 477 Marlborough Road, Flatbush, at 8:30 o'clock, Wednesday evening, Oct. 21. Interment private. New Brunswick and Plainfield (N. J.) papers please copy.

PELLETIER.—At Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 17, Annie R. Johnston, beloved wife of William T. Pelletier. Funeral services at Grace Church, East 7th St., Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 3 P. M.

PORTER.—Louella A. Porter, wife of A. D. Porter, mother of Ethel and Harold E. Porter of New York, on Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914, at Pasadena, Cal. Funeral today.

PRINDLE.—Suddenly, Oct. 19, 1914, at 546 Park Place, Brooklyn, Mrs. Almira Prindle, (Mother Prindle,) in the 78th year of her age. Funeral from The Friends' Meeting House, Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 21st, at 1 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

ROONEY.—On Oct. 19, 1914, at her residence, 510 West 147th St., Mary E., beloved daughter of Bridget M. and the late William P. Rooney. Funeral services at Port Jervis, N. Y.

SEEMANN.—On Monday, Oct. 19, 1914, after a short illness, Frederick C. Seemann, in his 58th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 168 Cebra Av., Tompkinsville, S. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

STRAUSS.—On Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914, at 3 P. M., Barbara, (nee Long,) widow of Peter Strauss, in her 81st year. Service on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 161 West 94th St. Interment private.

SUDLER.—At Bloomfield, N. J., at Jobs-Haines Home for Aged People, corner Bloomfield and Wattsessing Avs., on Monday, Oct. 19, 1914, Candace L. Sudler, in her 85th year. Funeral services at the Home on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M.

WATROUS.—On Monday, Oct. 19, Ruth Willson Watrous, widow of the late Charles Watrous. Funeral services at her late residence, 145 West 58th St., Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

WELLS.—On Monday evening, Oct. 19, at his residence, 473 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Kenneth Wells, in his 26th year, only son of Florence Fleeman and the late David S. Wells. Funeral service private.

WENDELL.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., on Oct. 18, Burr Wendell, in the 61st year of his age. Funeral service at Cazenovia on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 2 o'clock.

WENDELL.—New York State Society of the Cincinnati, Secretary's Office.—General Order: The President with deep regret announces to the society the death of Burr Wendell, an hereditary member of this society, at Cazenovia, N. Y., on Sunday, the 18th instant. Funeral services will be held at his late residence at Cazenovia, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1914, 2 P. M.

TALBOT OLYPHANT, President.
FRANCIS BURRALL HOFFMAN, Secretary.

WILLETS.—On seventh day, tenth month, seventeenth, William Willets, in his 71st year, son of the late William and Elizabeth P. Willets. Funeral at Friends Meeting House, Westbury, L. I., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M.

WOOD.—Warren B., beloved husband of Elisabeth Durham Wood. Funeral sevices at his late residence, 14 Erwin Park, Montclair, N. J., Tuesday evening, at quarter to 8. Carriages will meet Erie train leaving Jersey City 6:52 upon arrival at Park Street Station. Interment at convenience of family.

ADLER.—Johanna, 1,782 Bathgate Av., Bronx, Oct. 17.

BREUL.—Margaret D., 217 West 18th St., Oct. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DANN.—Blanche, 559 West 42d St., Oct. 18.

FISCHER.—Frank J., 1,078 Hoe Place, Oct. 18. Funeral service today.

GLASBRENNER.—Caroline, Oct. 18, aged 69. Funeral 504 East 17th St., today, 2 P. M.

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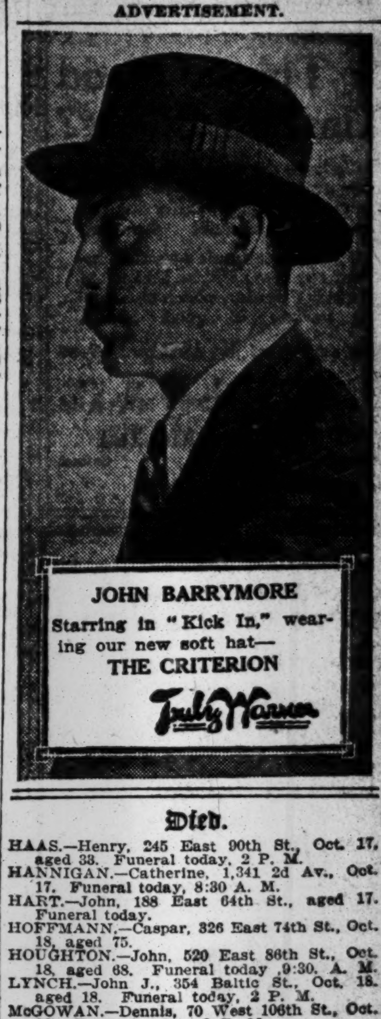

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Died.

HAAS.—Henry, 245 East 90th St., Oct. 17, aged 33. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HANNIGAN.—Catherine, 1,341 2d Av., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

HART.—John, 188 East 64th St., aged 17. Funeral today.

HOFFMANN.—Caspar, 326 East 74th St., Oct. 18, aged 75.

HOUGHTON.—John, 520 East 86th St., Oct. 18, aged 68. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LYNCH.—John J., 354 Baltic St., Oct. 18, aged 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McGOWAN.—Dennis, 70 West 106th St., Oct. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MARCUS.—Rebecca, 60 West 129th St., Oct. 17.

MILLER.—Frederick, 1,708 Zerega Av., Bronx, Oct. 18. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

MOLINELLI.—Mary, 229 East 89th St., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

OEHLER.—Lorenz, Post Graduate Hospital, Oct. 18.

OPPENHEIMER.—Emanuel, 62 East 122d St., Oct. 18. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

PEBLOW.—Annie, Oct. 17. Funeral 171 8th Av.

REILLY.—Agnes M., 555 West 144th St., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

RYAN.—Mary G., 293 West 147th St., Oct. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SNYDER.—Frederick W., 963 East 165th St., Oct. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WIDMANN.—William, 10 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, Oct. 18, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow.

WILLIS.—Barbara, 714 East 12th St., Oct. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

YOUNG.—James P., M. E. Church Home, Oct. 17. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

Brooklyn.

CONROY.—Mary, 245 Warren St., Oct. 18. Funeral service tomorrow.

CORRIGAN.—Minnie D., 320 8th Av., Oct. 18. Funeral service today.

CRAWFORD.—Grace, 44 Macon St., Oct. 17.

KAISER.—Leila M., 947 St. Mark's Av., Oct. 19. Funeral tomorrow.

KIRSCHHOCK.—Jacob, 1,868 Pacific St., Oct. 17, aged 60. Funeral service today.

KOEPPER.—Katherine, 190 Greenpoint Av., Oct. 17, aged 70. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LAW.—Thomas, 1,389 Bedford Av., Oct. 17, aged 58.

LEMAIRE.—Augustin E., Eastern District Hospital, Oct. 18. Funeral today.

LONGSTREET.—A. Amelia, 722 Bergen St., Oct. 18. Funeral service today.

McCANN.—James, 93 South 3d St., Oct. 17. Funeral today.

McCARREN.—James J., 141 Cumberland St., Oct. 17, aged 36. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McGUINESS.—Catherine, 175 Sheridan St., Oct. 18, aged 45.

MILLS.—Mary T., 74 Prince St., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MOON.—Henry, 44 Underhill Av., Oct. 17, aged 50. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MOTT.—Eleanor, 4,805 4th Av., Oct. 18. Funeral private.

O'DONNELL.—David J., 81 Warren St., Oct. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

O'MALLEY.—Margaret, 1,438 Fulton St., Oct. 18, aged 33. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SCHNEIDER.—Henerika, 1,146 Lafayette Av., Oct. 18, aged 82. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SHEEHAN.—Patrick J., 355 18th St., Oct. 18, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

THOMPSON.—Marie, 343 74th St., Oct. 17, aged 32.

TRAVERS.—John J., 120 1st Place, Oct. 18, aged 30.

UHL.—John, 33 South 1st St., Oct. 17, aged 45. Funeral private.

VON ELLING.—Wilhelm, 650 East 31st St., Oct. 18, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WIECH.—Stephenie, 1,223 Myrtle Av., Oct. 17, aged 54.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BARZ.—Ella, 512 Avon Av., Newark, Oct. 19, aged 26.

BENDOTTE.—Elizabeth, 330 Jackson St., Hoboken, Oct. 16, aged 9.

BOYLE.—John J. Jersey City, Oct. 19. Funeral notice later.

BROGAN.—James A., 239 Elm St., Newark, Oct. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

BUCHANAN.—Arthur, 1,052 Garfield Av., Jersey City, Oct. 19.

CODY.—Francis R., 26 Magazine St., Newark, Oct. 18.

DELANEY.—Elizabeth C., 282 North 5th St., Newark, Oct. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

ELSTON.—Ellen A., 71 South 11th St., Newark, Oct. 18.

GILL.—Ida E., 104 Oak St., Jersey City, Oct. 18. Funeral private.

HANKS.—Henry, 26 West Hamilton Place, Jersey City, Oct. 19. Funeral tomorrow.

HOGREFE.—Otto, 408 Clinton St., Hoboken, Oct. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KULL.—William, 43 Hawkins St., Newark, Oct. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LE MONT.—Charles G., 81 Prescott Place, Jersey City, Oct. 18.

LUCKEMANN.—Edward, 347 Germania Av., Jersey City, Oct. 17, aged 82.

NELL.—Harriett, 29 Leonard St., Jersey City, Oct. 16, aged 6 months.

NULTY.—Joseph A., Newark, Oct. 19. Funeral notice later.

O'BRIEN.—Peter, 133 Railroad Av., Jersey City, Oct. 18, aged 68.

PIERCE.—Bayeux, 695 Mount Prospect Av., Newark, Oct. 18.

PIERREL.—Celine, 725 Courtland St., West Hoboken, Oct. 16.

SEELIG.—Herman G., 681 Hunterdon St., Newark, Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

STOLL.—Caroline, 526 Bergen St., Newark, Oct. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WALSH.—Andrew, 114 Manning Av., Jersey City, Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Long Island.

HOLT.—Martha, Woodhaven, Oct. 17, aged 74. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

STUART.—William R., Middle Island, Oct. 17, aged 62. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

Westchester County.

ALBERT.—Anna, 77 McLean Av., Yonkers, Oct. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

CARROLL.—David, Verplanck, Oct. 17, aged 38.

CUFF.—Elizabeth, Mount Vernon, Oct. 17, aged 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DANCEY.—Elizabeth L., Tarrytown, Oct. 18. Funeral today, 10:45 A. M.

KUSS.—Katherine, 407 Bellevue Av., Yonkers, Oct. 17, aged 83.

In Memoriam.

BLABER.—Julia F.; mass Church of St. John the Evangelist, Brooklyn, today, 7:30 A. M.

MacDONALD.—Annie, in memory of; died Oct. 20, 1913.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Interest in Eastern Carriers' Return to Washington—Cotton Pool.

A significant step in the progress which is being made toward restoring business confidence was the appearance yesterday, before the Interstate Commerce Commission of representatives of the Eastern railrods, who again are asking for an increase in rates twice denied them. In some quarters in the financial district a direct relation is seen between this movement and the conditions which must prevail before it will be possible to resume security dealings. Undoubtedly, if the Commission were to announce its intention of allowing the carriers to put into effect the 5 per cent. increase asked for it would go far toward offsetting the factors which up to this time have tended to depress prices of railway securities. In the light of the length of time taken by the Commission to act on the two previous applications, it is to be hoped that it will not be necessary to keep the exchanges closed until the decision on the new petition is handed down. However, as no evidence in support of the pending case is to be based on anything that transpired before the conclusion of the former hearings, making arguments depend almost entirely upon the changes due to war, it may happily prove that the Commission can hand down its findings within a comparatively short period.

While popular enthusiasm for the $150,000,000 cotton pool is much less in evidence than was the case when the banks were being brought together for the New York City note financing, and the national gold pool to provide foreign exchange, bankers were busily engaged yesterday in coming to an understanding on the terms under which aid can be extended to banks in the cotton section. There are some delicate questions involved in the formation of the latest pool which were not raised on either of the previous occasions, and the promoters of the scheme will be fortunate if their ideas can be carried out without running against the anti-trust law. It is plain that the cotton problem must be solved through the extension of substantial aid in carrying a surplps of perhaps 5,000,000 bales through the season, and the New York institutions will join any approved plan, even though they lack enthusiasm over it.

There was a lessened demand yesterday for foreign exchange, with the result that demand and cables on London yielded one-half cent. The call money market was also very dull, with money lending at 7 per cent. in most cases. It is understood that a considerable amount of industrial stock, which has depreciated in value through the loss of the foreign markets, has been taken out of loans the last few days, making the position of the banks carrying these issues in their vaults not a little easier.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

One road	$794,647+	$85,726
Eleven roads	6,018,724—	1,511,017
Total (twelve roads)	6,813,371—	1,425,291

AMERICAN RAILWAYS—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Sept. Gross	460,131	459,832	*299
3 mos. gross	1,486,067	1,489,693	3,625

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for July—

Gross	210,761	208,750	*2,009
Net	90,837	92,959	2,086
Sur. aft. chgs.	55,362	59,497	4,135

NEW YORK RAILWAYS CO. for the year ended June 30—

Gross	13,860,838	14,065,159	204,321
‡Expenses	8,759,974	8,775,962	15,988
Net	5,100,864	5,289,197	188,333
Taxes	1,692,105	1,169,895	77,790
Net	4,008,759	4,119,302	110,543
Other income	434,201	410,030	*24,170
Total income	4,442,960	4,529,332	86,373
Int. on und'l'g bonds, rents, &c.	2,674,510	2,695,555	21,046
Inc. avail. for int. on co.'s bonds	1,768,450	1,833,777	65,327
Int. on ref. 4s.	651,838	651,838	......
Int. paid on 5% adj. inc. bds.	1,112,679	1,190,164	77,486
Surplus	3,934	†8,225	*12,159
Prev. surp.	67,423	54,326	*13,097
Total surp.	71,357	46,101	*25,256

*Increase. †Deficit. ‡For purposes of comparison the operating expenses for the year ended June 30, 1913, are adjusted to include reserve for maintenance and depreciation.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	1,949,439	1,999,343	1,926,043
Net	835,475	845,277	798,889
Sur. aft. chgs.	27,505	44,275	36,850
Gross, 3 mos.	5,813,676	5,965,988	5,758,078
Net	2,450,992	2,463,432	2,828,732
Sur. aft. chgs.	24,894	64,785	51,411

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for the year ended June 30—

Av. mileage	5,259	5,255	5,241
Op. rev	44,923,560	46,050,290	42,100,364
Op. exp	33,270,600	30,711,094	28,709,589
Net op. rev	11,652,969	15,339,196	13,390,775
Taxes	2,149,215	2,057,440	1,957,583
Op. inc	9,503,754	13,281,756	11,433,192
Other inc	749,911	1,379,023	1,559,318
Total inc	10,253,665	14,660,779	12,992,510
Int., rent, and skg. fund	‡12,168,826	13,165,611	11,236,636
*K. C., Ft. S.	......	540,400	540,400
*C. & E. I.	......	1,120,766	1,038,075
Total deduc.	12,168,826	15,328,127	12,815,111
Deficit	1,915,161	667,848	†177,399
First pf. div.	......	149,790	199,742
Deficit	1,915,161	817,138	22,343

*Dividends on trust certificates. †Surplus. ‡Includes six months' interest on refunding mortgage $1,871,140; eight months' interest on general lien mortgage $2,292,060, and $348,446 interest on notes not paid.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross profit	1,934,494	1,718,832	......
Expenses	1,170,151	1,054,441	......
Net	764,342	664,391	2,031,209
Other income	208,730	......	......
Total income	973,072	664,391	2,031,209
Bond interest	646,529	650,000	565,696
Amortiz. of bd. discount	241,686	......	......
Net profit	84,908	14,391	1,465,513
Preferred div.	......	457,303	914,505
Surplus	84,908	*442,912	551,008
Profit on bonds	222,060	......	......
Prev. deficit	1,459,470	......	......
Total deficit	1,152,502	......	......

*Deficit.

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	128,141	121,252	6,889
Net after tax.	69,015	65,986	3,029
Sur. after chg.	36,715	41,917	*5,202
12 mos. gross	1,350,125	1,276,809	73,316
Net after tax.	700,584	608,836	91,748
Sur. after chg.	326,205	283,590	42,615
Bal. after pf. dividends	81,205	44,840	36,365

PORTLAND GAS & COKE for September—

Gross	108,450	100,096	8,354
Net after tax.	58,576	51,416	7,160
Sur. after chg.	35,711	29,597	6,114
12 mos. gross	1,301,752	1,253,842	47,910
Net after tax.	673,826	627,283	46,543
Sur. after chg.	404,442	383,300	21,142
Net after pf. dividends	264,442	279,175	*14,733

*Decrease.

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL & COKE CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	4,262,508	4,331,263	2,893,214
Expenses	3,774,097	3,749,483	2,614,697
Net	488,410	581,880	278,517
Other income	23,700	35,067	33,642
Total income	512,110	616,897	312,159
*Chgs., &c.	629,716	654,988	685,199
Deficit	117,606	37,091	373,040

*Charges, taxes, depreciation, development, &c.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO. for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	424,984	414,861	10,125
Net	220,567	214,500	6,066
Surp. aft. chgs	84,529	81,781	2,748
3 mo. gross	1,314,998	1,293,476	21,522
Net	701,340	683,124	18,215
Surp. aft. chgs	291,382	285,198	6,183

WESTERLY LIGHT & POWER CO. for August—

Gross	14,832	13,197	1,635
Net	8,479	5,917	2,562
Surp. aft. chgs	6,590	4,193	1,397
8 mo. gross	89,273	80,935	8,338
Net	39,794	32,254	7,540
Surp. aft. chgs	25,012	78,451	6,561

WESTERN UNION GAINS.

Profit and Loss Surplus $9,244,616 on June 30.

The Western Union Telegraph Company reported yesterday to the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts gross earnings of $45,582,395 in the year ended June 30, a gain of $467,597 over the preceding year. Operating expenses required $5,002,284 less than in 1913, with a total expenditure of $36,685,576, and because of the large saving in costs net revenue from wire lines of $8,842,818 was $5,412,881 more than in the previous year. To this was added miscellaneous income amounting to $1,070,831.

After meeting all charges a balance of $3,702,554 was left for dividends and a surplus of $211,990 after dividends had been paid. The surplus for 1913 was $134,113. The total profit and loss surplus on June 30, 1914, was $9,744,616.

WAR CAUSES FAILURE.

Receiver Appointed for Big Philadelphia Department Store.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—George H. Earle was appointed receiver in Common Pleas Court here today for Berg Brothers, operators of a large department store in this city. No statement of assets or liabilities was made public. The receiver's security was fixed at $750,000.

Mr. Eearle stated that he had not yet had an opportunity to examine the books of the firm, but that he understood the failure had been caused by banks calling their loans and by financial conditions due to the European war. He added that while he believed the concern entirely solvent, some plan of reorganization probably would be necessary.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb market yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Bay S. Gas	10c.	10c.	10c.	10c.
50	Bohemia	1	1	1	1
300	Calaveras	1	1	1	1
300	Cal. & Corbin	.13	.12	.12	.12
100	Crown Res.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
125	*Davis-Daly	.60	.60	.55	.55
215	Goldfield Con.	1	1	1	1
140	Iron Blos.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Jumbo Ext.	.42	.42	.42	.42
200	McK.-Darrah.	.44	.44	.44	.44
600	Mex. Metals.	.16	.16	.16	.16
2,500	Nevada Doug.	.50	.50	.36	.40
200	Ohio Copper	.10	.10	.10	.10
200	Old Dom. tr.c.	5	5½	5	5½
1,500	Un. V. Ext.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
100	Yukon Gold	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

Following were the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Alavero	.75	.90	Goldf'd Con.	1	1 1-16
Butte & L.	.07	.12	Houghton	..	2
Bagote	.50	.50	La Rose	.70	.75
Bohemia	1	1⅛	Majestic	.07	.08
Boston Ely	..	.25	Mex. Metals.	.15	.17
Bay State G.	.10	.11	Nev. Doug.	.37	.45
Chief Con.	.85	.90	McK.-Dar.	.42	.50
Calaveras	1	1⅛	New Baltic	.60	.70
Crown Res.	1	1 1-16	Ohio Copper.	.08	.10
*Davis-Daly.	.50	.55	So. Lake	1¾	3
Eagle & B.	.85	.90	U. Verde E.	.99	1 1-16
First Nat. C.	.85	.90	Yukon	1⅝	1¾

*Assesment paid.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.97¼	$4.96⅝	$4.96⅝
Cable sterling	4.97⅞	4.97½	4.97⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Checks.)	Cable.
London	$4.96⅝	$4.97⅜
Paris	5.06¼	5.05¾
Berlin	.92	.92⅛
Switzerland	5.07½	5.07
Holland	.41	.41¼

New York Clearing House exchanges, $213,633,141; balances, $139,908,686; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $610,906.

The local banks have gained $1,990,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 55c premium; San Francisco, 60c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, 15c premium; Montreal, $8.12½ discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23d, off ⅛d; in New York, 50⅛c, off ⅝c.

WHEAT PRICES SOAR WITH EXPORT BUYING

December $1.24¾ and May $1.30½ as Million Bushels Are Sold Here.

OATS IN HEAVY DEMAND, TOO

England, France, and Italy Engaging a Supply of Cereals—Long War in Prospect.

The wheat market moved forward sharply in yesterday's trading on the Produce Exchange as the result of a renewal of buying for export on a large scale. Oats, too, were in extensive demand. At the close of the session it was estimated on the board that fully 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and 750,000 bushels of oats had been contracted for, a turnover that has been exceeded only on two or three occasions since the war sent foreign Governments into our grain markets.

December wheat at $1.24¾, the closing price, was up 2¼ cents for the day and 32 cents a bushel higher than the quotation a year ago. Wheat for May delivery at $1.30½, showed a gain of 3 cents and was 35 cents a bushel above the price twelve months ago.

Cash wheat appeared to be in smaller demand than grain for future delivery, and at $1.26 a bushel was less than a cent above the closing price of last Saturday, and 10 cents under the highest quotation of September. May oats at 50 cents were up ⅞ of a cent a bushel and 12 cents above the price of a year before.

The heavy purchases were thought in the trade to indicate a belief on the part of buyers that the war was likely to be long drawn out. Hitherto, buying has been restricted to a considerable degree to grain for immediate delivery, while yesterday's dealings, as far as they could be traced, showed that England, France, and Italy were busy engaging a supply for the future. Quotations were steadily bid upward in spite of cables from abroad which stated that Russia was planting wheat on a scale commensurate with the acreage of the past season.

Verdict of $144,196 Against B. & M.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Verdicts amounting to $144,196 against the Boston & Maine Railroad Comany were ordered in Superior Court today in the suits of Alanson Follansbee of Chicago and the Central National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., to recover on matured notes of the road. The notes were payable in June.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.03
Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	.30
Belcher	.80	Ophir	.06
Best & Belcher	.04	Seg. Belcher	.03
Caledonia	.52	Sierra Nevada	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Union Con.	.09
Crown Point	.33	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.38
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.05
Jim Butler	.72	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.09	D'field Black B.	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.23	Florence	.30
Montana	.50	G'field Con. M.	1.05
North Star	.19	Goldfield Merger	.16
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Exten.	.41
Tonopah Exten.	2.50	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.25	Vernal	.03
West End	.58	Nevada Hills	.27
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.30
Atlanta	.21	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.03	Manhattan Con.	.02
C. O. D.	.03		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	6⅛	6⅜	Jackpot	5	5½
Elkton	43½	44	McKinney	23½	29½
El Paso	95	125	Old Gold	..	2
Findlay	..	2	Portland	102	103
Gold Dol.	2	4	Vindicator	101	105
Isabella	11	11¼	R. B. H.	..	4

RICHARDS MADE RECEIVER.

Superintendent to Sue on Max Kobre's Negotiable Paper.

Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, was appointed yesterday by Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court receiver for Max Kobre's bank at 41 Canal Street, of which he had been in charge since Aug. 6. He will serve without compensation.

Mr. Richards received the formal appointment because as Superintendent he had no authority to bring suits, pay interest on mortgages, or make the necessary repairs to buildings. The bank has $75,000 negotiable paper which has been protested, and on which it is necessary to begin suits immediately. A good deal of time will be necessary to arrange a composition with 15,000 depositors. As receiver Mr. Ricards will have authority to take any steps which may seem necessary.

Supt. Richards said yesterday that if the composition plans for Adolf Mandel, Max Kobre, M. & L. Jarmulowsky, and Deutsch Brothers, all east side bankers, were accepted by the depositors, the latter would have representation among the Directors and the Board of Trustees of each of the corporations to be formed to take over the real estate and other assets.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 17:

	Oct. 17.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$970,425	$8,235,374	$67,881,089
Ordinary	793,373	10,825,840	94,579,648
Corp. & inc. tax	19,646	295,336	8,308,271
Miscellaneous	45,561	2,141,421	26,997,431
Total rcts.	1,829,006	21,497,973	197,766,439
Expenditures	2,330,290	37,105,300	236,458,847
Deficit	501,283	15,607,327	38,692,407

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company announced yesterday that its one-year 5 per cent. notes, due on Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the company's office, 71 Broadway. Funds for the redemption of the issue were raised through the sale of $4,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank. Old notes may be exchanged for the new. Each 6 per cent. note for $1,000 that is taken in exchange for an old one for the same amount will be accompanied by a cash payment of $7.50.

Gold to the amount of $475,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Canada.

VIRGINIA IRON FALLS OFF.

Gross Income Shows a Decline of $63,755 from 1913.

The Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company reported yesterday gross income of $4,262,508 for the year ended June 30, a decline of $63,755 from 1913. Net earnings of $488,410 showed a decline of $93,420, and a deficit of $117,606 was left after charges had been met and large allowances had been made for depreciation and repairs. The deficit for the preceding year was $37,091.

President J. B. Newton told shareholders in the pamphlet report that the pig iron department had been affected particularly by the depression of general business during the year. Stocks of iron on hand increased to 24,631 tons, because prices were too low to permit its sale at a profit.

Small Wheat Traders

who wish to take advantage of the present state of the wheat market caused by the war, will be interested to know that we specialize in

1000-Bushel Odd Lots

(Corresponding to 10 Shares)

Our recently enlarged offices, with quotation boards, grain tickers and direct private wires to Chicago, offer every convenience for trading in grain and provisions on the

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Chicago Board of Trade
Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York

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United States Mortgage and Trust Company

B'way at 73d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.

TO THE

HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS OF 2002

The undersigned Committee has adopted a plan and agreement designed to secure the distribution among bondholders depositing under the plan, of pledged stock of the Operating Company upon their compliance with the plan and agreement, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Depositary under the plan and agreement.

In order to participate in the plan outstanding bonds must be deposited with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary under the plan and agreement, at its office, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY. Bonds must be deposited in transferable form, and if coupon bonds must be accompanied by the coupons maturing on and after May 1, 1914, and any tax in connection with such deposit imposed by any law in force at the time of such deposit. For all bonds deposited the Depositary will issue its certificates of deposit, in bearer form, with privilege of registration. Application will be made in due course to list such certificates of deposit upon the New York Stock Exchange.

In the present disturbed financial conditions it is impossible for the Committee to provide any considerable amount of cash to be paid to non-depositing bondholders. The only way therefore that the Committee can safely bid for, or can be sure of acquiring, the pledged stock, is by having deposited with it practically all of the outstanding bonds.

THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION MUST BE APPARENT TO EVERY BONDHOLDER, AND THERE IS A PRESSING NECESSITY FOR IMMEDIATE DEPOSIT OF BONDS IF BONDHOLDERS DESIRE THE CONSUMMATION OF THE PLAN AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PLEDGED STOCK TO DEPOSITING BONDHOLDERS AS PROVIDED IN THE PLAN.

Dated, New York, October 10, 1914.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
JAMES BROWN,
HENRY EVANS,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
Counsel.

C. E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Oct. 17, 1914.

CITY TREASURY.			
Balance Oct. 10		$74,378,962.51	
Receipts— From taxes and other revenues		4,857,061.00	
		$79,236,023.51	
Payments—			
General administration	$3,605,149.44		
Repayment of temporary loans	8,191,877.78		
Redemption of bonds	650.00		
Interest on bonds	493,337.23		
		12,291,014.45	
Balance Oct. 17			$66,945,009.06
SINKING FUNDS.			
Balance uninvested Oct. 10		$12,955,013.96	
Receipts		265,707.19	
		$13,220,721.15	
Payments		106.76	
Balance uninvested Oct. 17			13,220,614.39
Aggregate balances Oct. 17			$80,165,623.45

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Heavy buying for export occasioned a strong upturn in wheat yesterday and closing prices were 2 to 2¼c net higher and about top for the day. It was estimated that at least a million bushels had been taken at outports with the possibility of more, as the trade on such big days has generally exceeded conservative estimates.

The advance of 1¼ to 1¾d at Liverpool was partly accounted for by the world's shipments of only 6,551,000 bushels, compared with 10,297,000 the previous week, most of the loss being in American shipments. In local cash circles a strong undertone prevailed with quotations cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo basis, nominally as follows: No. 2 red, $1.16½; No. 2, hard Winter, $1.15¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.18¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.21½.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.24¾	1.22½	92 15-16
May	..	..	1.30½	1.27½	95⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.16⅜	1.14⅜	1.16⅛	1.14¼	88⅞
May	1.22⅝	1.20⅜	1.22⅛	1.20⅜	88⅜

CORN.

Because of more favorable weather over the belt corn was not so buoyant as wheat and at times even showed moderate heaviness with prices ¼c under the previous close. In the afternoon, however, shorts became nervous over the continued strength in wheat and their buying carried prices up half a cent over the previous night, where they closed.

The visible supply decreased 672,000 bushels. No. 2 yellow corn here was quoted at 81⅜c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and Argentine prime 75c, nominal delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	.68⅜	67⅝	68⅜	67⅞	67¼
May	.70⅞	70	70⅝	70¼	69¼

OATS.

Export operations on a big scale made this market very firm all day, and it closed practically a cent higher than Saturday. It was estimated that at least 750,000 bushels had been taken for Europe, mostly at outports. Cash oats were firm here, closing as follows: Standard, 51½@52c; No. 2 white, 52¼@53c; No. 3 white, 51@51½c; No. 4 white, 50@51c; fancy clipped white, 53@55c; ordinary clipped white, 52@54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50	49⅛	50	49½	38¼
May	53⅛	52⅝	53⅛	52⅝	41⅜

COTTONSEED OIL.

Weakness appeared in the early market with prices at new low levels under liquidation induced by the drop in lard, but the loss was subsequently regained, and the market became quite steady in the last hour on reports of lighter crude offerings and rather active covering. Final prices were 1 to 6 points net higher.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
Spot	..	..	5.15@5.40	5.15
October	..	..	5.15@5.30	5.15
November	5.22	5.12	5.20@5.21	5.14
December	5.23	5.16	5.21@5.23	5.19
January	5.32	5.25	5.32@5.33	5.28
February	..	..	5.43@5.46	5.40
March	5.50	5.54	5.58@5.59	5.56
April	5.70	5.66	5.68@5.75	5.67
May	5.85	5.80	5.85@5.87	5.82

PROVISIONS.

The big receipts at Western points, amounting to 95,000 hogs, caused weakness in live hogs, which was reflected part of the day in the provision market. There were receipts of 40,000 hogs at Chicago, or 12,000 more than indicated, while 18,000 head were expected on Tuesday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	$10.50	$10.50	$10.50	$10.40	$10.32
January	9.95	9.82	9.95	9.97	10.45
Ribs—					
October	..	..	..	11.00	10.25
January	9.75	9.65	9.75	9.72	10.40
Pork—					
January	18.67	18.45	18.65	18.67	19.70

COTTON.

Reports from the Southern spot markets were irregular. Some of the Eastern belt markets as officially reported were steady to a shade higher, but Houston was ⅛c lower, and local spot dealers said that their offers from the Southwest were generally easier this morning. Middling cotton, it was reported, could be bought at about 7 1-16c, landed at Eastern mill points.

COFFEE.

The effect of the recent action by Coffee Exchange authorities in authorizing the voluntary Liquidating Committee to accept fresh buying orders was evidenced in a very much more active business in December contracts yesterday, and a further advance of several points in prices. December contracts sold at 5.90c during the day, comparing with 5.35c, the price reported on last Friday.

Rather a better demand was reported in the local spot markets, and prices were ⅛ to ¼c higher, with Rio 7s quoted at 6⅝c and Santos 4s at 10½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,160 packages. Market lightly supplied with the finer grades of fresh creamery, and prices for such were firm, but not quotably changed. Secondary grades offering freely at irregular rates, with demand light. Process quiet, but steady. Ladles are firmer. Packing stock inquired for and good lots to sellers' favor. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 32c; higher scoring lots, 32½c; firsts, 28@31c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31c; higher scoring lots, 31½c; firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 25@27c; State dairy, finest, 30@30½c; good to prime, 26@29c; common to fair, 22@25c; process, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 23½@24½c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,277 cases. Arrivals are light and advices indicate light shipments in transit. High grades are very scarce and tend in sellers' favor, and there is still a liberal stock of medium and lower grades on the market. Storage eggs are held firmly and slight improvement in prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 33@35c; extra firsts, 29@32c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 23@25c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 20@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@19c; checks, good to prime, dry, 19@20c; undergrades, 14@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 24c; firsts, charges paid, 23@23½c; seconds, charges paid, 21½@22½c; undergrades, 19@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fancy large, new laid, 50@52c; defective, 40@48c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@48c; Western, gathered whites, 28@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 35@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@35c.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

TO THE Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Central Trust Company of New York for Collateral Trust Bonds of 2002 of said Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Committee constituted under the agreement dated February 26, 1914, and acting under the powers thereby conferred, has prepared and adopted a plan and agreement, dated October 1, 1914, and that a copy of said plan and agreement has been filed with **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK**, 54 Wall Street, New York, the Depositary under said agreement of February 26, 1914.

Holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit for collateral trust bonds may exercise, within the period of thirty days from the date of the first publication of this notice, the right of withdrawal conferred by said agreement of February 26, 1914, on payment of their ratable proportion of the expenses of the Committee. Holders of such certificates of deposit who shall not exercise within said period such right of withdrawal will be entitled to the benefits of the plan and agreement, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, without the issue of new certificates of deposit; provided, however, that the Committee at its option may, by notice published in the manner provided in the plan and agreement, exclude from participation in the benefits thereof, and from any and all interest thereunder, bonds represented by any certificate of deposit, unless within the time and in the manner required in such published notice such certificate shall have been produced to the Depositary under the plan and agreement and, as the Committee may determine, either be stamped by it as expressly assenting to the plan and agreement, or surrendered for a new certificate of deposit issued under the plan and agreement representing a like amount of Collateral Trust Bonds.

Dated New York, October 10, 1914.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
JAMES BROWN,
HENRY EVANS,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
Counsel.

C. E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the provisions of a trust agreement, dated January 1st, 1914, between the undersigned and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, that the undersigned, on and after October 30th, 1914, will pay Five Per Cent. (5%) of principal on its Six Per Cent. Gold Notes outstanding under said trust agreement, and interest on said Five Per Cent. (5%) up to October 30th, 1914, upon presentation of said notes on and after said date, to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in the City of New York, or First National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, or Girard Trust Company, in the City of Philadelphia, for endorsement thereon of such payment. Said notes shall cease to bear interest from October 30th, 1914, on said Five Per cent. (5%) of principal then payable.

Dated October 19th, 1914.

ASSETS REALIZATION COMPANY.
By G. M. P. MURPHY, Vice President.

PITTSBURGH & ERIE COAL COMPANY.
First Mortgage 20-Year 4½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated May 1st, 1905, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 30th day of October, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $17,175.82. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

Dated New York, October 16, 1914.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

30-Year Adjustment Mortgage 5% Income Gold Bonds

OF THE

New York Railways Company

You, as bondholders, are entitled to vote for and to elect five Directors of the New York Railways Company, at its annual meeting in December.

The following Committee, representing large holdings of these bonds, have consented to act as proxies for bondholders for the purpose of electing such Directors:

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President, New York Life Insurance Company, New York.

WILLIAM A. DAY, President, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.

HALEY FISKE, Vice-President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

ALLAN FORBES, President, State Street Trust Company, Boston.

Your interests as holders of the above bonds will be served by communicating at once with any of the above Committee, or with

CHARLES F. CUSHMAN,
Secretary Proxy Committee,
Room 1,800, 14 Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.

New York, October 10, 1914.

SAYRE ELECTRIC COMPANY. TENDER OF BONDS FOR SINKING FUND.

Notice is hereby given that the People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Trustee, will receive offers made in writing of the First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the SAYRE ELECTRIC COMPANY, to and including October 28, 1914. The lowest tenders to the amount of three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, par value, will be accepted on or before November 1, 1914.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF WILKES-BARRE, PA., Trustee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Oct. 13, 1914.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Muir Radium Inst., Inc., will be held on the 28th day of October, 1914, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the company, 38 West 42d St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase its capital stock from $1,000, consisting of 10 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $50,000, consisting of 500 shares of the par value of $100 each.

JOSEPH MUIR, President.
JOSEPH M. STOUGHTON, Sec.

FORT GEORGE & ELEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FORT GEORGE & ELEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, (Room 1,209,) New York City, on Monday, November 2d, 1914, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

Dated October 20th, 1914.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on the 21st day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, October 8th, 1914.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago
HIGGINSON & CO., London

Investment Securities

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

Opposite Penna. R. R. Ferry and Exchange Place Station,
Hudson Tunnels, Jersey City.

Capital, Surplus and Profits over - $3,500,000.00

Residents of New York may open bank accounts in two names.
Either or the survivor may withdraw funds.
No inheritance Tax on such funds.

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President.
ROB'T S. ROSS, Vice-President. JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer.
WM. J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer. J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assistant Secretary.

To the Holders of

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,

ONE YEAR 5% GOLD NOTES, DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the above Notes will be paid on and after November 1, 1914, on presentation and surrender of the same at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York.

In order to provide the funds required to pay the above Notes, this Company has sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and The National City Bank of New York, subject to the approval of the issue by the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Ohio, a new issue of $4,000,000 face value of One-Year 6% Gold Notes, due November 1, 1915.

Holders of the maturing Notes are referred to the advertisement of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and The National City Bank of New York, printed hereunder, for the terms on which maturing Notes may be exchanged for the new Notes.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
By JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Treasurer.

New York, Oct. 19, 1914.

Referring to the above notice of The Hocking Valley Railway Company, the undersigned offer to holders of that Company's One-Year 5% Notes, due November 1, 1914, the privilege of exchanging the same for the new One-Year 6% Notes, due November 1, 1915.

A cash payment of $7.50 in respect of each $1000 Note exchanged will be made to holders accepting the offer of exchange.

Holders desiring to avail of this offer, should deposit their Notes with either of the undersigned. The coupon due November 1, 1914, should be detached and collected at maturity. This offer is subject to withdrawal without notice.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
William & Pine Sts.
New York, Oct. 19, 1914.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
55 Wall Street

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE SARELA HYDRAULIC COMPANY.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders on the 10th day of November, 1914.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SARELA HYDRAULIC COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution adopted at a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sarela Hydraulic Company called for that purpose and held on the sixth day of October, 1914, to the effect that in the opinion of said Board it is advisable to dissolve this corporation herewith, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that this corporation be forthwith dissolved, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of said corporation will be held on the tenth day of November, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, at the office of Langdon P. Marvin, Esq., at No. 52 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York City, New York, the 6th day of October, 1914.

EDMUND ROBERTS MARVIN, Secretary.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company,
Office of the Secretary.
ANNUAL MEETING.

71 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, and for the purpose of considering all action heretofore taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, or by the Executive Committee of the Company, which may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of Oct., 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of the Company, No 71 Broadway, New York, on Friday, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of September, 1914, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the twenty-first (21st) day of October, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CARL REMINGTON, Secretary.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company,
176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE BROOKLYN UNION GAS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on TUESDAY, November 10th, 1914, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. Stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, October 24th, 1914, at Noon, and reopened on Wednesday, November 11th, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRANKLIN B. JOURDAN, Secretary.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

CONSUMERS FERTILIZER COMPANY.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the principal office of this Company, Longacre Building, 42d Street and Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, County and City of New York, on the tenth day of November, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a motion and proposition then and there to be submitted that this Corporation shall forthwith be dissolved.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors.

CHARLES E. COLE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TEXAS PACIFIC LAND TRUST.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under a certain Declaration of Trust made by Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake and William Strauss, dated February 1, 1888, and filed with Central Trust Company of New York:

TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned surviving Trustees under said Declaration of Trust, in conformity with the provisions thereof, hereby call a special meeting of certificate holders, to be held at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Thursday, November 19, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Trustee in the place and stead of Simeon J. Drake, deceased.

No person will be allowed to vote at said meeting save only certificate holders then present in person or by proxy, whose names shall have been registered in the books of the Trustees at least fifteen days before such meeting.

The books of the Trustees will be closed on Monday, November 2, 1914, at 2:15 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, November 20, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated New York, October 20, 1914.

CHARLES J. CANDA,
ALPHONSE KLOH,
Surviving Trustees under the Declaration of Trust of February 1, 1888.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, September 10, 1914.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 20th, 1914. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

The books for the transfer of the stock of Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 21st, 1914, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or the final adjournment thereof.

STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the laws of Canada.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of the Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the issued Ordinary Capital Stock of the Company, payable 1st December, 1914, to all shareholders of record on the registers at the close of business on the 31st October, 1914.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, 17th October, 1914.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO., PORTLAND, OREGON.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 17.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths (1¾%) per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY for the quarter ending October 31, 1914, payable November 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 23, 1914.

E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,
111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
DIVIDEND NO. 64.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared payable on November 2nd, 1914, to shareholders of record October 14th, 1914.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK.
470 Broadway, New York, Oct. 14, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. payable on November 2 next to stockholders of record of Oct. 13, 1914.

The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 2, 1914.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

STANDARD OXYGEN COMPANY.

The coupons due November 1st, 1914, of this Company will be paid on and after November 2d, 1914, by the Central Trust Company, branch 42d Street and Madison Ave.

JAMES R. SILLIMAN, Treas.

COTTON MEN DELAY TAX BILL IN HOUSE

Measure Goes Back to the Committee When No Quorum Is Found.

HENRY BLOCKS UNDERWOOD

Facing Apparent Defeat, Cotton Men, After Conference Today, Temporarily May Abandon the Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The legislative course of the War Tax bill again today, when the measure was returned to the House from the Senate, was blocked by Representative Henry of Texas and his colleagues who are urging governmental assistance for the cotton growers in the South. Mr. Henry objected to a request by Representative Underwood, the Democratic leader, that the House disagree to the ninety-eight Senate amendments to the tax bill and accede to the Senate desire for a conference. The House was without a quorum, and as unanimous consent was necessary the request of Mr. Underwood was of no avail.

The bill, therefore, was sent to the Ways and Means Committee, which, in all probability, will report it back to the House tomorrow with a motion to join the Senate in a conference over the amendments. Mr. Underwood said tonight that should the cotton relief advocates continue to fight a week might elapse before it would be possible to enact the measure into law.

The parliamentary conditions now are such that any proposal to amend the War Tax bill by adding to it provisions for the relief of cotton planters would be ruled out of order as not germane. The hope of the cotton men is that they will be able to force the House to accept the Henry bill, calling for an issue of $250,000,000 in Federal securities to be issued with cotton as security as a separate piece of legislation.

The Democrats of the Rules Committee, of which Mr. Henry is Chairman, held a meeting today, but reached no conclusion. They have invited Secretary McAdoo to meet with them tomorrow, and following this meeting, in the face of almost certain defeat, it is possible a statement may be issued which will announce a discontinuance of the battle, at least for the present, so that the War Tax bill can go through promptly and an adjournment be taken.

The tentative plan of the Rules Committe was to report out a rule for the immediate consideration of several of the proposed changes in the Federal currency laws, the Lever Warehouse bill, and the Henry Cotton bill.

The surprise of today's session was the point of no quorum which was made by Representative Bathrick of Ohio. Mr. Henry, leader of the filibusters, had agreed not to throw this obstacle in the way of the House's business, it being a day set apart under the rules for the consideration of matters on the unanimous consent calendar and the suspension of the rules calendar. Mr. Bathrick contended that a quorum must be had to dispose of the War Tax bill and that the sooner the point of no quorum was made the quicker would the notifications go out to the absent members to return to Washington. The roll call showed there were present twenty-six members less than a quorum. It is expected that a sufficient number to make up a quorum will be in the Chamber tomorrow.

Some of the cotton Senators who were defeated on Saturday in their effort to inject into the War Tax bill a provision for the relief of cotton growers will make a last effort when the Senate meets tomorrow to obtain action of some sort before adjournment. Senator Smith of Georgia, who introduced the amendment that was rejected on Saturday, will offer a joint resolution tomorrow establishing a commission to consider the question of transporting cotton to the European countries now at war.

At the same time Mr. White of Alabama will offer in the Senate a bill somewhat similar to the measure favored in the House, directing an issue of $150,000,000 in scrip, payable in gold on Jan. 1, 1916. Under his plan this scrip would be deposited with banks in the South, to be used by them in loans only to cotton and tobacco growers. It is understood that an identical bill will be introduced in the House, although at the meeting of the Committee on Rules the measure may be sidetracked.

WANTS SOUTH TO ACT.

Gen. Graves Suggests That Legislatures Meet on Cotton Situation.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 19.—An appeal to the Democratic Party in ten Southern States for concerted action in relieving the cotton situation today was issued here by Gen. Bibb Graves, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

"If complete disaster is to be averted, extreme measures are necessary, and the States of the solid South must quickly get together and work out their own salvation," Gen. Graves declared.

The plan he proposes calls for the convening of the Legislatures in North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

URGE COTTON POOL CHANGE.

Bankers Here Want Reserve Board to Administer the Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Federal Reserve Board is considering some proposed changes in the plan to relieve the cotton situation by raising a fund of $150,000,000. New York bankers have urged that the Reserve Board should administer the fund if the plan is adopted. They also felt that some other features of the plan should be changed. Secretary McAdoo took advantage of his visit to New York on Saturday to consult with leading bankers about the plan.

The original provisional subscriptions of the New York bankers amounting to $50,000,000 hang on the decision of the Reserve Board about the administration of the fund. If the board finally decides that it cannot assume the task because it has no legal authority to do so, the subscriptions will be released. Secretary McAdoo today spoke hopefully of the outlook. He said:

> I returned last night from New York, where W. P. G. Harding and Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board had joined me for a discussion with the leading bankers of New York City of the $150,000,000 cotton fund which Festus J. Wade of St. Louis has been trying to raise.
>
> As has already been published in the newspapers, New York bankers have been asked to subscribe $50,000,000 toward this fund. The New York bankers felt that some features of Mr. Wade's plan should be changed. They expressed the belief that the plan could be improved in some important particulars. These changes are now under consideration by the Federal Reserve Board. Among other things it is the desire of the New York bankers that the fund when raised shall be administered by the Federal Reserve Board.
>
> While it is, of course, not the duty of the Federal Reserve Board to administer matters of this character, the board is, nevertheless, willing to volunteer for this service, recognizing the great importance to the country of doing everything possible to help the cotton situation. There is a unanimity of opinion among the members of the Federal Reserve Board that a fund of this character, properly administered, will be of great benefit to the South.

The Federal Reserve Board, so far as its official powers are concerned, was created by Congress purely as a ministerial body. With the immense task upon it of organizing the new reserve banking system some doubt exists as to whether it can enter on the task proposed in connection with the cotton fund. There is also a conservative view among some members of the board as to the extent of the relief measures which the Government would be justified in adopting in order to afford financial relief to any special industry.

The magnitude of the relief work that has already been done under the operation of the amended Aldrich-Vreeland act, it is pointed out, suggests that there must be a limit to the activities of the fiscal branch of the Administration. It has been asked why the banks that enter the pool may not, through a committee of their own creation, administer the fund quite as efficiently as would the Federal Reserve Board and without any complications as to the national banking laws. Hostile criticism of Congress and the country, it is asserted, also would be avoided.

SEE SHERMAN LAW MENACE.

Bankers Hint That Pool Might Infringe the Law.

Leading bankers who attended the conference with Secretary McAdoo, which, it was learned yesterday, was held at an uptown club on Sunday, pledged themselves to secrecy as to the discussion that took place and the outcome of the meeting. It was obvious that they intended to await further consultation by members of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington and possibly an announcement by Mr. McAdoo before talking about the cotton pool plan for publication.

It has been understood all along that the New York banks were not enthusiastic about the plan, but would feel it incumbent on them to go into the pool if it was approved by the Federal Reserve Board and the rest of the money was forthcoming from other parts of the country.

They have insisted, however, that they would do so only in case the pool were to be operated by the board, and that satisfactory security could be arranged to safeguard them against loss in making advances to Southern banks, which would in turn make loans to the planters.

It is believed that the members of the Federal Reserve Board who were here on Sunday came to discuss the question of the board's management of the pool, which they were willing to undertake, and that an effort was made to find some way of satisfying the bankers on this point without the board formally taking charge of the pool.

One thing the bankers have had in mind was that the formation of the pool might be questioned as contrary to the Sherman law. As one of them pointed out yesterday, the pool would be not only a combination to make loans, but would be organized for the express purpose of raising the price of a commodity of general consumption. While the banks could not fairly be accused of desiring to do anything to violate the law, in view of the circumstances, it was pointed out, they would feel safer if the Administration actually participated in the operation of the pool.

Besides Mr. McAdoo, the members of the board who met the bankers were W. P. G. Harding and Paul M. Warburg. Mortimer C. Elliott, counsel for the board, also was present, which was considered significant, in view of the question raised as to the Sherman law. The bankers in attendance numbered fifteen or twenty, but the only names mentioned yesterday were those of A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, and Francis L. Hine, President of the First National.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Commissions Are Included in the Dutiable Value of Goods.

Sitting as a reappraisement official, Judge Brown of the Board of General Appraisers yesterday held that commissions given in the purchase of woolen tweed overcoating from Allen Brothers & Co., Bradford, are properly included in the dutiable value of the goods upon arrival in this country. It appears that the shippers described themselves on the back of the invoices as the sellers. The importer here claimed that in reality he is the purchaser's agent, and submitted formal statements to that effect. The statements are not regarded by the General Appraiser as convincing, the local Appraiser's action, in adding the commissions to the foreign market value, being affirmed.

Oscar Heyman & Co. lost in an appeal relating to bottle caps of metal. The tops were embossed with a design in the shape of a star, a bunch of grapes, or a crown. The customs men held them dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the last half of Paragraph 164 of the present tariff, as decorated. The claim was for a tax of only 30 per cent. under the first part of the provision, as undecorated.

Kornbluth & Harris and others were sustained in protests for lower duty on goatskins or moufflons which were taxed 30 per cent. under the first provision of Paragraph 348 of the act of 1913. The goods were claimed properly dutiable at only 10 per cent. under another part of Paragraph 348, or under Paragraph 386.

CIGARETTES IN CHINA.

Consul E. Carlton Baker, writing from Chungking, China, explains the methods of a large foreign cigarette company which has been very successful in exploiting this territory. The company, it seems, has devised many schemes by which its sales have increased, and, in the province where Consul Baker is stationed, trade has been advanced fully 30 per cent. during the past year.

"In this one province," he says, "there are sixteen foreigners representing the company and even the remoter districts are thoroughly canvassed. Free samples are distributed and a lottery system has been arranged so that Chinese who purchase the cigarettes have a chance of receiving prizes. The first prize is generally a gold watch, and less valuable articles are given to other winners. In this way the cigarettes are becoming popular and well known.

"The cigarettes manufactured from the native tobacco are sold at the lowest possible rates.

"The packets of ten retail to the consumer for the equivalent of 1 cent gold and with each packet a Japanese-made bamboo cigarette holder is given away."

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Man

who knows the printing business, and who is so well known he is his own reference, is seeking a position with a firm that wants the printing end of its business efficiently managed

Address No. W 121
New York Times

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

New York, Oct. 19th, 1914.

Dear Sirs:—

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against us today. This is only another scheme of the Bosses' Association to put us out of business.

We refused their offer only last week of $8,000 to join their combine, and would have refused had the offer been $50,000. WE ARE DETERMINED TO REMAIN INDEPENDENT AT ANY COST.

We ask for your confidence, support and co-operation.

Our business will continue as usual and you will get the same standard of work and services.

Thanking you for past patronage, we remain yours, very respectfully,

NEW YORK CLOTH SPONGING CO.,
211-215 West 20th St.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Saturday...6@7 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

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Now Comes a Monkey Fur Plume.

Monkey fur, in varied forms, has been the high novelty this season in the trimming of women's outer garments and hats, but it has remained for a firm in this city to bring out something different along the millinery line. The new thing is a monkey fur plume about 12 to 14 inches in length, the upper end of which is fashioned into a graceful curve. Owing to its peculiar construction, the curved sweep of the plume may be varied to suit the whims of the wearer. While the plume is light and graceful in appearance it is strongly constructed and will, it is said, give good wear.

***

Buying Higher Priced Goods?

Contrary to the general impression existing in the dress goods market that the cutting up trade has been taking a cheaper grade of goods than usual for next Spring, the selling agent for mills making the finer cloths said yesterday that, so far, the price paid for next season's merchandise is from 10 to 15 cents per yard higher. He explained the better quality of the demand by attributing it to the cutting off of imports, a good portion of which consisted of the better grade cloths. Domestic goods are now substituted for the imported lines, and the higher priced materials consequently are finding a better call.

***

May Ask Prepayment.

Greater caution is being exercised by the domestic producers who are seeking contracts for war supplies. With the possibility that the war may not be of long duration or that the goods shipped may be seized as contraband, some manufacturers do not consider it asking too much to demand a large percentage of the amount of the order in cash before operations are started. An army order necessitates the outlay of considerable capital for raw product, and if for any reason the purchasing Government is unable to make payment there is a huge loss represented in materials designed for use in filling such orders.

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For Expanding Dye Industry.

Suggestions as to the specific chemicals or dyestuffs that should be made in this country will be welcomed by the committee appointed from the New York section of the American Chemical Society to examine into the feasibility of expanding this industry in the United States. What the commttee is after is information along the line of consumption, production, and prices in this country, and suggestions may be sent to B. C. Hesse, 90 William Street. The committee, of which Mr. Hesse is Chairman, is composed of H. A. Metz, I. F. Stone, J. B. F. Herreshoff, David Jayne, J. M. Matthews, and Allen Rogers.

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Goods Quickly Appraised Now.

According to Appraiser of the Port Sague, imports here at the present time are only 45 per cent. of those under normal conditions. German and Austrian imports are, of course, eliminated except in cases where such goods are picked up in neutral countries and shipped to New York. In the countries at war industries have so slackened that their outputs are reaching here only in limited quantities. Entries from the Netherlands, however, are being made in fair volume. The falling off in imports permits the Appraiser's force to examine and appraise goods actually coming in with great expedition, so that consignees here receive the merchandise much more quickly than before the war started.

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May Find Khaki Hard to Make.

While a number of the domestic mills seem anxious to get contracts for khaki cloth, it is a question in the minds of some factors in the market whether successful bidders will be able to turn out the material according to specifications. In the first place, it is explained that the proper sort of dyes must be used, and the quantity of coloring stuffs the mills have on hand is known to be limited. Where the required amount of wool is to come from is another perplexing problem. Even for the ordinary purposes of home consumption, the amount of raw material available is not over sufficient, England and Canada having drawn heavily on the domestic supply.

***

Rule for Reappraisement.

Importers were notified yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that, once a decision has been made by a single General Appaiser in a reappraisement proceeding, a second appeal to the same official for another reappraisement is invalid and cannot be entertained. It seems that Henry Barnard imported artificial silk fabrics from Gustav Jacobiny of Crefeld and Gebr. Schaub of Vierson, Germany. Judge Howell decided the appeal against the importer, but the Collector sent a defective notice to Barnard, who thereupon filed a new protest with Judge Howell. The latter dismisses the appeal on the ground that it should have been sent to a board of three General Appraisers for re-reappraisement.

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Weather Hurts Cutters-Up.

The continuance of warm weather is putting a temporary quietus on business for the cutters-up who specialize in cloaks and suits. Despite the good initial buying that was done, it is said in some houses that the season is falling a little behind last year for the reason that the duplicate orders have not been coming in as they should. Here and there requests for delayed shipments of duplicated garments were told of yesterday, but, so far as could be learned, there has been little canceling so far. It is regarded as particularly unfortunate in the trade that the weather is so unseasonable, for, with the present variety of snappy styles that are being offered, it is figured that close to a record business should result in spite of the unsettled condition of things.

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Army Shoe Contract Let.

An exporting house that had the letting of an army contract for 200,000 pairs of shoes yesterday reported that arrangements for this order had been completed and the manufacturing started. As far as could be determined, this was the only contract of importance that was closed yesterday. While many inquiries have been made regarding army cloths, there is reason to believe that England is perfectly capable of supplying both her own needs and those of France in this regard. France and Russia, however, are in the market for hosiery of the equal wool and cotton variety selling at about $1.90 a dozen. Blankets are also required in large quantities. On woolen materials price is an obstacle standing in the way of purchases made here. On cotton goods, however, there is a brighter prospect.

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Gray Goods Were Inactive.

There was not a great deal of business done in the local gray goods market yesterday, and prices were a bit shaky on some constructions. Some business was done on four-yard 80 squares at 5⅝ cents for early 1915 delivery, and several fair-sized orders were taken on 38½-inch 60-48s at 3 1-16 cents for delivery during the remainder of the year. Considerable bidding was done on this construction at 3 cents for delivery this year and the early part of next, but the mills were not inclined to take that figure. For 38½-inch 64-60s there were several bids for near-by and contract delivery at 3½ cents, but the mills held firm in their demand for 3⅝ cents. A little better demand was reported for sheetings for quick delivery, but the rest of the market showed practically no activity. The day's closing prices on several standard constructions of printcloths follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c
39-inch, 72-76s	4⅞c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3 1-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3 13-16c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Incorporated today:

Durex Chemical Works, $288,000; W. D. Gilman, H. E. Baer, M. Toch, 329 W. 86 St.

Carey Publicity Co., wares, merchandise, $250,000; W. H. Thompson, F. J. McCabe, H. Carey, Richmond Hill.

La Plata Steamship Co., coastwise trade, $250,000; G. C. Sprague, J. W. Crandall, M. Down Ferris. No addresses given. Hunt, Hill & Betts, 165 B'way, attorneys.

Taylor, Short & Kennedy Co., textiles, $100,000; R. Berry, C. D. Anthony, J. S. Short, 137 W. 188 St.

George J. Healy & Co., preservatives for concrete, woodwork, $60,000; J. J. Malone, E. H. Murphy, G. J. Healy, 796 Riverside Drive.

Dodge Processes, photoengraving supplies, tools, solutions, $160,000; W. B. Sprague, F. O. Sullivan, Ozias Dodge, Norwich, Conn.

Practical Repair Co., motor vehicles, apparatus, machinery, $5,000; A. Boehm, E. Prohaska, J. Kahrs, 320 E. 16 St.

Magneto Parts Co., auto accessories, $30,000; A. S. Hecht, G. L. and E. M. Lowy, 854 Intervale Av.

Goldberg-Goldschmit Costume Co., ladies' clothing, $30,000; J. Goldberg, A. and H. Goldschmit, 22 W. 21 St.

Nassau Panama Hat Co., $10,000; B., H., M. Weinberg, M. Weiss, 203 E. 174 St.

Federated Film Corpn., $10,000; A. Hovey, E. Bulwinkel, J. M. Flynn, 126 W. 46 St.

Knowlton Realty Corp., Queens, $10,000; J. A. Lane, R. E. Mason, C. P. Kramer, 214 E. 11 St.

Diamond Door Hanger Co., hardware, metal articles, $25,000; A. R. Lotson, Jr., R. O. L. Fay, W. W. Pickard, 55 Pineapple St., B'klyn.

Gaites, Peace & Co., gas, electric, combination fixtures, $15,000; G. M. Hammond, E. H. Nostrand, C. F. Peace, 1,193 Lincoln Pl., B'klyn.

Kells, Inc., desks, chairs, office appliances, $5,000; L. and R. A. Kells, J. Coombs, 2,165 7 Av.

Mahler & Stein Co., cigar and cigarette boxes, $5,000; M. Rosenfeld, F. D. Stein, C. H. Mahler, 432 E. 58 St.

William Allen Bach, Inc., architect, $10,000; D. W. Steele, Jr., W. H. Peberdy, W. A. Bach, Suffern.

Phoenix Hat Co., $10,000; L. H. Cohen, I. Eisenberg, L. Smith, Jr., 1,157 Vyse Av.

De Silva Rubber Co., $10,000; E. Wagner, H. E. Fry, A. Martin de Silva, 210 W. 109 St.

Montgomery Moore Film Corp., $10,000; A. Canter, U. S. Hill, H. B. Danziger, 316 W. 93 St.

Raigold Mills, cotton piece goods, $10,000; D. A. and L. S. Goldstein, 93 Franklin St.

Harry Greenberg Co., B'klyn, ladies' wear, $10,000; N. Applebaum, E. Hurley, H. Greenberg, Hotel Albert.

Green Point Laundry Co., $5,000; E. L. Palmer, C. Glore, H. E. Noble, 725 Hancock St., B'klyn.

Waterford-Smith Co., gloves, fabric, silk, leather, $10,000; M. Pisik, A. M. Otterbourg, Waterford; W. Smith, Aeolian Hall.

Mann Jewelry Co., $6,000; J. Lowe, L. and H. C. Price, 131 W. 110.

Western Sales Corp'n, Buffalo, tire fillers, auto accessories, $15,000; S. A. Hooker, T. Cantlin, C. H. Taylor.

Von Berg's Pharmacy, $10,000; P. A. Lee, A. Gordon, M. E. Conroy, 165 W. 107 St.

General Encyclopedia, $10,000; M. and M. Kamenetzky, H. Tropp, 1,703 Madison Av.

Petronio & Co., clothing, haberdashery, $10,000; J. Viebrook, R. Fornell, F. A. Petronio, 1,368 Prospect Av.

Pan-American Printing Co., $10,000; J. A. Lederman, M. M. Solomon, J. Thomas Smith, 43 Cedar St.

International Moon Screen Co., cinematograph screens, films, $10,000; E. Stein, M. Kowinsky, E. Mueller, 207 E. 52 St.

Kaminsky & Tomschower, stationery, printing, toys, notions, $5,000; S. Levenberg, A. T. Borowitz, S. Madfes, 139 Kent St., B'klyn.

Hecht's Magneto Exchange, auto accessories, $5,000; L. L. and E. M. Lowy, A. S. Hecht, 854 Intervale Av.

Capital increases: Mayro Realty Corp'n, Utica, $50,000 to $150,000.

Authorizations: Mowbray & Robinson Co., Wilmington, Del., lumber, $500,000; rep., Charles Johnson, 40 Silver St., Rochester.

Lehne Antique Co., Balto., Md., furniture, bric-a-brac, $25,000; rep., J. H. A. Lehne, 19 E. 45 St.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ADOLPH S. MILLER of 1,126 Union Avenue, formerly a fur merchant, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $330,373 and no assets. The debts are mainly on bond and mortgages, deficiency judgments, and for furs. Among the creditors are Wilson M. Powell, $70,000; Julius C. Kohn, $29,000; Peter Donald, $28,500; Frank Graves, $15,000; German Exchange Bank, $10,789, and Julius Miller, $5,000.

FRANK M. RANDALL, wholesale dealer in furniture, 148 West Fifty-second Street, has made an assignment to Robert J. Horner, giving preferences to these creditors; Phenix Furniture Company, $2,177; Sligh Furniture Company, $870, and Luce Furniture Company, $1,920, all of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Theo. Sauer Company, $1,219.

EDEL TICLER, dealer in dry goods and men's furnishing goods, 1,342 Second Avenue, has made an assignment to Nathan M. Abramson. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him by these creditors: Max Einhorn, $300; Melville G. Newmark, $200, and Max Perlo, $200. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $4,500.

M. S. GOLTZ & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Maurice S. Goltz, trading as M. S. Goltz & Co., dealer in fur garments, at 56 West Forty-sixth Street, by these creditors: Minnie Greenberg, $103; Otto Erler, $267; Jacob Tucker, $62, and Curtis Lewin, $115. He also made an assignment to Moses Dannenberg. Liabilities are $3,000.

JAKE SUKOFF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jake Sukoff, trading as the Paris Cloak Manufacturing Company, at 91 East Broadway, by these creditors: Lazar Zirinsky, $200; Samuel Meyer, $413, and Lizzie Greenberg, $443.

NEW YORK CLOTH SPONGING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Cloth Sponging Company of 211 West Twentieth Street, by these creditors: Peter A. Lee, $605; Sadie Jacobs, $36, and Abraham Berry, $30. Judge Hough appointed Harry Osterman receiver, bond $1,000. Assets are $2,000.

JACOB LEIBEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Leibel, dealer in men's furnishing goods, 304 Fourth Avenue, by these creditors: Stark Knitting Company, $192; Michael Parent, $348, and the Globe Manufacturing Company, $36. He made an assignment on Oct. 10. Liabilities are $7,000.

SINGER BROTHERS & NEIGEBOREN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Singer Brothers & Neigeboren, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs, 162 Reade Street, by these creditors: John K. Lasher & Brothers, $106; George Trachtenberg, $274, and Harry H. Atlas, $236. They made an assignment on Friday.

CHARLES S. LIPPNER, real estate broker, of 337 East 155th Street, formerly of Lippner & Winternitz, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,840 and no assets.

THOMAS FERONY, a produce dealer, of 1,725 Victor Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,488 and assets of $800.

FREDERICK H. KAHLE, grocer, 776 Elton Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,824 and assets of $732.

CHARLES W. GIBSON, Poughkeepsie, a grocer, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $3,108 and assets of $1,347.

BENJAMIN MOSKOWITZ, dealer in woolens, 621 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $26,700 and assets of $11,512, the main items of which are stock, $4,500; accounts, $4,250, and share in accounts, $1,935.

GOLDSTEIN & LANDIN COMPANY, INC., manufacturing jewelers, 99 Canal Street, has made an assignment to Jacob J. Lazaroe. The company succeeded the firm of Goldstein & Landin, who had been in business several years.

MORRIS A. SHAPIRO, dealer in tailors' trimmings, 1,743 Madison Avenue, has made an assignment to Thomas Furey.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough, in the United States District Court, has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

SAMUEL ALTSCHUL, real estate broker of 973 Whitlock Avenue; liabilities, $20,674.
HELEN S. BURR, 25 Claremont Avenue; liabilities, $19,300.
J. HENRY CARSON, 140 East Sixty-second Street, formerly President Sterling-Meeker Company; liabilities, $133,651.
NATHAN GOLDSTEIN, 1,303 Vyse Avenue, formerly millinery; liabilities, $12,944.
CHARLOTTE I. G. HAMMOND, Stony Point; liabilities, $10,527.
SADIE JACOBS, 103 West 114th Street; liabilities, $14,872.
CHARLES T. KEPLINGER, clerk, 445 Riverside Drive, formerly of Keplinger & Brown, New Orleans; liabilities, $26,061.
LEO MALTIN, petticoats, 15 West Twenty-sixth Street; liabilities, $10,706.
LEE MORRISON, theatrical manager, 1,476 Broadway; liabilities, $23,279.
ANNIE PISER, millinery, 264 West 125th Street; liabilities, $28,534.
SLADE & MEESER of the Sprague Worsted Mills, 257 Fourth Avenue; liabilities, $13,419.

Others Discharged—Samuel Clafter, Benjamin Gortikov, Fred L. Hart, Joseph A. Jones, Charles Krumwiede, Morris D. Levine, Lester H. Lewis, William P. Mangam, Eli W. Matthews, Metzger & Co., Francis Murray, Peerless Plumbers' Supply Company, Henry Rosenstein, and Louis Rotter.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—In an effort to save the Hotel Wisconsin from being closed under the receivership, the creditors are trying to arrange a reorganization. An inventory petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the United Refrigerating and Ice Company of Kenosha, capitalized at $800,000, by the Chicago Mirror and Art Glass Company, $3,100; the Union Insulating Company, $772, and Francis and Nygren Foundry Company, $1,563. John D. Rowland and D. E. Callender, both of Racine, have been appointed receivers under bond of $25,000 each. The receivership is the outcome of the closing of the Racine Commercial and Savings Bank a month ago.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 19.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange reported 1,680 bales sold on the spot and to arrive; middling, 6¾c; other markets quoted as follows:

SPOT MIDDLING.

	Price.	Bales.
Augusta	6¾c	753
Dallas	6⅛c	6,669
Galveston	6 13-16c	1,600
Houston	6⅝c	3,651
Memphis	6½c	1,600
Norfolk	6⅜c	280
Savannah	6⅝c	1,399

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 19.—Charters filed today:

Robinson Amusement Co., Trenton, $25,000; Harry H. Robinson, Mayer Robinson, Elizabeth Robinson.

Vanorden Realty Co., Ridgewood, $20,000; De Ruyber Vanorden, Evelyn G. Banta, Ella B. Vanorden, Ridgewood.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corporation—Quemahoning Coal Co., $8,211.
Anglo-American Film Corporation—Star Co., $214.
Bergoffen, Samuel—M. Rothman, $162.
Busby, George—C. M. Robinson, $187.
Becker Paper Box Co.—John F. Boyle Co., $280.
Brown, Avilla—C. E. Henderson, $172.
Bonforte, Paolo—Greek Currant Co., $217.
Bartels, Edwin—B. J. Hitchings, $134.
Broadhurst, George—I. R. Broadhurst, $833.
Bondon, Karel—Gahen Realty Co., $142.
Cole, Herbert S.—E. Schoonmaker, $163.
Cohn, Clothilde—New Netherland Bank of New York, $1,685.
Corniglia, Rosi and Faurtini—T. Serra, $264.
Cohen, Elis A.—Phoenix Iron Co., $907.
Christ, Fred W.—B. K. Bloch, $442.
Cuddy, Edward E.—Heine & Co., $594.
Charmitz, Jules—A. S. Pratt, $109.
Costa, William S.—James J. Fero, Inc., $133.
Chemical and Electrical Co.—George H. Reeves, Inc., $461.
Cuddy, Edward B.—William S. Gray Co., $955.
Dutting, J. Henry—M. Petreius, $312.
Dohm Lithographing Co., Inc.—Hildenbrand Lithographing Co., $242.
Dodt, Martin—M. B. Miller and others, $351.
Delamater, Arthur G.—Lowe Motor Supplies Co., $269.
Dieter, Absolum W.—R. Webber, $112.
De Loca, John C.—W. L. Stoddard, $740.
Dreyer, Chas. M.—Schulte Realty Co., $257.
Dorchinsky, Frank—Frankfeldt, Schulman & Eisenstadt, $118.
D. & S. Underwear Co., Inc.—Goldberg Bros. & Co., $210.
Friedlander, Philip M.—Bowery Bank of N. Y., $293.
Engel, Adolph—M. Seidel, $123.
Eyer, Geo. A.—W. Hampel $100.
Elishewitz, Jacob—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., $108.
Egbert, Geo. W.—Humphrey Co., $118.
Eagle Meat and Poultry Market, Inc.—I. Adler, $259.
Goodman, Philip—I. Lahm et al., $215.
Gregori, Elsa—City of N. Y., costs, $124.
Houghey, John D.—Singer Sewing Machine Co., $136.
Hastie, William—B. Sandberg, $103.
Harris, Sam H.—Tobacco Leaf Pub. Co. et al., costs, $109.
Hascy, Wm. H.—N. Y. Evening Post Co., $112.
Henrietta Crosman Co.—"Huyler's," $401.
Hohenthal, Harry—G. Whittaker, $331.
Holmes, Elizabeth M.—R. S. Stern, $120.
Jensen, Anna M.—C. Levy, $242.
Johnston, Elliot & Co., Inc., Guarantee Waterproofing and Construction Co., and Abraham Goldstein—East River National Bank, $2,576.
Jungman, Julius, and J. Jungman, Inc.—Carnegie Trust Co., $7,455.
Kiemos, Peter—S. T. Shaw, $174.
Kuthe, Herman—E. Boylston et al., $103.
Karpess, Benjamin—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs, $117.
Keneely, Chas. A.—H. A. Nolan, $839.
Lowenstein, Moses and Alife—Public Bank of New York City, $583.
Same—Same, $538.
Lipsky & Co., Inc.—M. Rubin, $202.
Lowenkron, Morris, and Paul Citron—Hudson Brass Foundry, $127.
Miller, Edwin S.—R. T. Falk et al., $1,977.
Myrtle, Bowman, Inc.—E. L. Brady Co., $725.
Mariash, William A.—A. Tillett, $113.
McElduff, Sarah, executrix—H. McLean, $475.
Munroe, George H., and Carroll M. Robertson—S. Du Bosque, $10,255.
Mechlowitz, William—A. Wahrsinger, $323.
Murry, Shaker—H. Marrash et al., $106.
Marks, Aaron—H. J. Finck, $275.
Meyers, Maurice—H. P. Hall, $478.
Mulcahy, Edw. L.—Cornelius Ten Eick, Inc., $168.
Nesterman, Max; Sophia Nesterman, Fried Wiesel, and Fanny Wiesel—A. J. Geist, $288.
Osais, Max—M. Rude & Co., Inc., $119.
O'Beirne, George—E. Schoonmaker, $342.
Prince, Edwin—210 West 56th St. Co., $469.
Pressure Lighting Co.—C. Varrone, $171.
Same—J. Freschetti, $171.
Plotsky, Aron—C. J. Cahn, $155.
Paul, Katherine—Adas & Westlake Co., $148.
Russian Transport and Insurance Co.—L. J. Saul, $7,090.
Rosenthal, Charles S., and Charles L. Singer—A. S. Lincoln, $1,287.
Rassatt, Margaret—F. G. N. Nirdlinger, $534.
Rappaport, Lillian R.—Ames & Co., $242.
Rudners Old Vienna, Inc.—A. H. Meyer Co., $107.
Schulman, Hyman, and Samuel Sragow—Business Men's League of Harlem, $290.
Saglimbene, Barney—Hardman, Peck & Co., $519.
Silleck, Isaac U.—A. E. Senftner, $183.
Schultz, Gustav—W. W. Farley, costs, $126.
Schwaner, Henry C.—Gutfreunds Olympia Market, $294.
Saideman, Mary—H. Koehler & Co., $359.
Surdut, Jacob—J. Cahn, $204.
Stirn, Max—L. Stirn, $2,196.
Soskill, Harry—M. Elser, $587.
Standard Dampproofing and Roofing Co., Mooney Schreiber, and Flota Schreiber—J. Newmark, $277.
Susskind, Michael—J. Guenzberg, $479.
United States Amusement Co. and Feature Dept., Inc.—P. Lewis, $335.
Wallner, Samuel—Bay State Thread Works, $165.
Winters, Marie P., William H. Winters, and Manhasset Mortgage Co.—M. Cameron, $1,064.
Zwerdling, Abraham—S. Kaplan et al., $100.
Zent, Frank—Indian Refining Co., $458.
Zellner, Jacob and Joseph M.—H. Eisenstat, $844.
Zeto, Antonio—W. R. Ellison et al., $107.

In Bronx County.

Brenman, James, and William Brenman—Gibson Distilling Co., $256.
Brooker, William E.—F. Hook, $205.
Deegan, John J.—Hulse Garage Co., $174.
Gruzenskie, Meyer B.—I. G. Schreyer, $842.
Heitz, Charles—H. J. McArdle et al., $110.
Klein, Victor—A. Levy, $406.
Lidman, Edward, and Herman P. Rosenblatt—Plymouth Rubber Co., $564.
Liebman, Morris—I. J. Silverstein, $71.
Pultz, Helen A., and John T.—R. S. Clark, $34,749.
Silverstri Plastering Co. and Paul Silvestri—J. E. Trainor, $239.
Scherer, Harry—Vandewater Co., Ltd., $367.
Weiniger, Alexander—J. J. Pomerany, $464.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Marshall, Matthew—M. Marshall, Dec. 17, 1913, $205.
Nathan Harrison Realty Co.—South Amboy Terra Cotta Co., May 19, 1914, $189.
Orkin, Julius—Silver Bros., Oct. 15, 1914, $244.
Seely, Walter H.—B. Altman & Co., Sept. 29, 1914, $772.
Windsor Land and Improvement Co. and Hempstead House and Home Co.—I. E. Braband, June 16, 1914, $1,186.
Windsor Land and Improvement Co.—224 West 34th Street Co., Sept. 30, 1914, $649.
Cranor, John M.—E. L. Patterson, May 8, 1913, $116.
Connolly, John M.—P. Schleich, Aug. 7, 1913, $189.
Dower, Walter H.—E. Blumenstiel, Sept. 21, 1910, $193.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WELL-KNOWN HOUSE DRESS MANUFACTURER WISHES LOFT AT LEAST 75x100, BETWEEN 30TH AND 36TH STS.; MUST BE LIGHT AND CHEAP; WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER? BOX X 235 TIMES ANNEX.

500 LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS TO CLOSE OUT AT A SACRIFICE OF PRICES; ALL THIS SEASON'S STYLES AND MATERIALS MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE IN BULK OR LOT. GREENBERG'S, 32 WEST 18TH ST.

1,000 DRESSES IN STOCK; IMMEDIATE DELIVERY; SERGES, SILKS, VELVETS, AND EVENING DRESSES; $3.75 UP. GLOBE DRESS SUIT CO., 22 WEST 26TH ST.

MANUFACTURERS looking at Spring line of infants' and children's dresses, (6 mos. to 14 yrs.,) white and colored. Write for appointment. L 73 Times.

1,000 suits in stock; immediate delivery; from 36 to 45 inches lengths; poplins, broadcloths, and serges; from $6.75 to $16.50. T. Weinberg Son, 144 West 27th.

A JOB OF CREPE DE CHINE, messaline, and lace waists at very low prices; to be sold at once. 13 and 15 West 20th St., 6th floor.

Kindly call with samples of wash dresses for the Spring; entire week. Isreal & Greenberg, 40 East 12th St.

400 LADIES', MISSES' COATS, latest models and cloths, will sell in lots, $2-$3.50. Andrews, 4 West 22d.

Jobber looking at serge mixture and wash skirts. L. & R., 129 West 27th St., eleventh floor.

FINE SILK WAISTS to close out. Polonaise Waist Co., 11 West 17th.

SALESMAN FOR SOUTHERN AND MIDDLE WEST TERRITORY TO SELL FIRST-CLASS COSTUMES AND DRESSES ON COMMISSION BASIS. X 352 TIMES ANNEX.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Olwin-Angell Co.; Miss Ovitz, ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square.
AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; J. D. Martens, domestics, flannels, blankets, wash goods, linens; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON—A. Polsky & Co.; B. A. Polsky, cloaks; 353 4th Av.
ALTOONA—Bonton Department Store; L. Bergman, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
ALTOONA—J. Britt; Miss Sneiderman, dresses; 470 4th Av.
ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Brett, serge dresses, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; Miss C. H. Fuld, infants' wear; Miss T. Stern, corsets; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Strouse-Baer Co.; A. K. Baer, middy blouses; 1,282 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Brothers; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 33 West 34th.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wills, dress goods, men's, women's garments; 15 East 26th.
BINGHAMTON—A. R. Swartz & Co.; A. R. Swartz, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—A. Livingston & Sons; A. Livingston, jobs, suits; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery, toys; Mr. Clark, millinery; Miss Horan, ladies' petticoats; Mr. Johnston, men's clothing; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods; E. Gillis, wash goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—S. Cohen & Co.; L. Cohen, gloves; Breslin.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; A. W. Wright, jewelry, leather goods; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—New York Furniture Co.; L. Cohen, furniture; Breslin.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downs, dress goods; 55 White.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. C. Kemball, costumes; 31 Union Square.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; E. J. Godfrey, dress goods; 75 Spring.
BRIDGEPORT—Smith-Murray Co.; J. McK. Munsie, dress goods; 55 White.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss A. Thompson, corsets, infants' wear; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Hamlin's; C. H. Peck, rugs; 353 4th Av.; Hoffman House.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; C. E. Stock, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—Tiftickjian Brothers; D. S. Tiftickjian, carpets, rugs; Hoffman House.
BUFFALO—L. Ulrich & Co.; J. May, furnishing goods; Bristol.
CENTREVILLE, Iowa—J. J. Frenkel; M. Rose, jobs serge dresses, coats, suits; 170 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein; S. Greenblat, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,261 Broadway; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Carleton Co.; C. Anderson, clothing; York.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; C. Popper, jobs ladies', children's coats, dresses; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; B. Ryan, domestics, blankets, wash goods; A. Shane, ribbons, hdkfs.; W. J. McEdwards, silks, velvets; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear, infants' wear; J. Capinsky, jewelry, leather goods; G. H. Warhurst, men's furn. goods, hosiery; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—M. Phillipsborn & Co.; M. Phillipsborn, cloaks; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. C. Bodman, upholstery, hardware; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; G. Weinreich, laces; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—The Fair; A. Guthman, ready to wear; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss E. Livingston, muslin underwear, infants' wear, sweaters, corsets; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; A. R. Mathews, silks, velvets; Miss J. Goldberg, misses', children's, juniors' ready to wear; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. Laarveldt, muslin, underwear; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss B. Sternberg, notions, fancy goods; Miss Doherty, costumes; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. F. Williams, ladies' neckwear, laces; S. Roseman, petticoats; Miss H. Duggan, Miss M. Brown, representing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; H. F. Streich, flannels; W. G. Sperry, hosiery; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. Hofman, clothing; York.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. F. Bachmeyer, ladies' knit underwear; 200 5th Av.; Navarre.
CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; Miss Campbell, waists; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss Samuels, white goods; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church.
CLEVELAND—Leidner Bros. & Kraus; D. H. Leidner, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; W. J. Phillips, rugs; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss E. Cohen, ladies', misses', juniors' coats; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; S. Weill, domestics, flannels, linens; 37 W. 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss A. K. Smith, cloaks; 417 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; 417 5th Av.; Collingwood.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Meiss Brothers; A. Meiss, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 West 32d.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; W. P. McGinn, furn. goods; 2 Walker; Hermitage.
DAYTON—S. & M. Margolies Co.; M. Rose, jobs serge dresses, cloaks, suits; 170 5th Av.
DENVER—Neustetter Co.; Miss E. Keene, dresses; 320 5th Av.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; W. Gerber, ready-to-wear; Miss J. McWilliams, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs; 60 West 33d.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; E. Wolf, ready-to-wear; 60 West 33d.
EVANSVILLE—M. De Young; ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; F. W. Sanford, notions, books, stationery; J. E. Sullivan, furniture; 75 Spring.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Menard, dress goods; 75 Spring.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; J. Docksey, dress goods; 55 White.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; J. M. Lloyd, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32d.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. A. Carlisle, dress goods; 15 Spring.
HAZLETON, Penn.—P. Delsroth & Sons; J. S. Mackie, laces, neckwear, gloves; 105 Grand; Albert.
HAZLETON, Penn.—S. Grumbacher & Son; Mr. Gunling, cloaks, suits; 15 East 26th.
HERKIMER—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, gen'l mdse.; 60 W. 33d.
HERKIMER—Empire Clothing Co.; H. Copeland, clothing; Herald Square.
HERKIMER—H. G. Munger Co.; Mr. Strayer, dry goods; 320 Church.
HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; Miss A. Collins, ladies' wear; Navarre.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Selig, coats, skirts, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; J. Miller, dress goods, silks; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; R. T. Ramsey, hosiery, underwear, gloves, furn. goods; 60 W. 33d.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn, Furchgott & Co.; E. L. Farris, clothing, furn goods; 108 Worth; Navarre.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; A. Dupuis, jewelry; 25 Madison Av.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; I. U. Graff, dress goods; 75 Spring.
LANCASTER.—Watt & Shand; C. Eby, dress goods; 55 White.
LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, coats, suits, waists, dresses, furs; 6th floor, 60 West 33d.
LAWRENCE—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; J. C. Gingras, dress goods; 55 White.
LITTLE ROCK—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn, furnishing goods; 114 5th Av.
MEMPHIS—J. Gerber Co.; F. C. Beuer, cloaks, suits; 39 West 32d.
MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; A. P. Conrad, dress goods; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods; 75 Spring.
MONTGOMERY — Nachman & Merrtief; J. Nachman, cloaks, suits; Mrs. E. E. Poland, ready to wear; 71 W. 23d.
MONTVALE, N. J.—W. H. Dean Co.; W. H. Dean, white goods, embroideries; 45 E. 17th.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford Dry Goods Co.; H. J. McNelly, dress goods; 75 Spring.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; T. A. Whitney, representing; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. C. Burwell, dress goods; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; H. H. Hopkins, furniture; 75 Spring.
NORFOLK—Mansbach Brothers; L. Mansbach, clothing; 114 5th Av.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; R. B. Eppes, dress goods, silks; 320 Church.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; N. E. Church, dress goods; 75 Spring.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; G. Clune, dress goods; 55 White.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. A. Quinn, men's clothing; 55 White.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Emporium; E. L. Tobias, ready-to-wear; 1,190 B'way; Wallick.
PADUCAH—Wm. M. Rieke & Co.; J. C. Scott, dress goods; 75 Spring.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; A. B. Cote, dress goods; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—B. Moskowitz, jobs, ladies' plush, mixture, college coats; Hoffman House.
PHILADELPHIA — Berg & Berg; B. Berg, Mrs. Dorfman, coats, suits, dresses, pile fabrics; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, coats, suits, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—Miller Clothing Co.; J. Moran, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Longacre.
PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Bros.; E. W. Goldman, gen'l mdse.; C. M. B. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss De Viney, corsets; Miss B. E. Ramsel, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; B'way and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; B. Bleroup, furn. goods; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. B. Gump, dry goods; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; W. H. Birchfield, men's clothing; A. Foster, blankets, quilts; 320 Church.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann-Baer Co.; E. A. Tobey, shoes; 93 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. B. Patton, silks, velvets, linings, ribbons; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; S. Levy, coats, (basement;) 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss E. Thal, misses', children's coats; Miss F. Looby, costumes, dresses; 93 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; M. Twersky, millinery; 621 B'way.
PORTLAND, Me. — Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. L'Homme, dress goods; 55 White.
PROVIDENCE—New England D. G. Co.; L. Schoenberg, dress goods, silks; Broadway Central.
REDWING, Minn.—Gopher Stores, Inc.; Mr. Lubinstein, cloaks, suits; Room 1,814, 15 E. 26th.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; W. R. Scott, dress goods; 55 White.
RICHMOND—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed; C. C. Reed, white goods, linens, linings; J. H. Wilkinson, notions, furn. goods; 258 Church.
RICHMOND—Richmond D. G. Co.; J. H. Estes, notions, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
ROANOKE—G. MacBride Co.; O. H. Highbarger, dress goods; 55 White.
RUTLAND—Kamber- Frank & Co.; H. H. Wolk, dry goods; Park Av.
SALEM—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; H. P. Edgecomb, ladies', children's furnishing goods, underwear; 2 Walker.
SALEM—W. G. Webber Co.; W. T. Lander, dress goods; 75 Spring.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—B. H. Levy, Bros. & Co.; A. B. Levy, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 1,195 B'way.
SCHENECTADY—H. S. Barney Co.; C. Raymond, dress goods; 75 Spring.
SCRANTON—B. Heinz, cloaks, suits; H. C. Herschenroder, millinery; Grand.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole Dry Goods Co.; M. T. Cummings, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 116 West 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; J. Gray, dress goods; 55 White.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.; Meekins, Packard & Wheat; C. H. Chessman, dress goods; 75 Spring.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; D. Eiseman, coats; E. W. Stix, dry goods; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. Schultz, ladies' neckwear; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—N. Friedman & Son Cloak Co.; J. Rosenberg, cloaks, suits; 1,205 B'way; Hoffman House.
ST. LOUIS—Schaper Brothers Mercantile Co.; W. Schaper, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 40 East 22d.
ST. LOUIS—Pierce Garment Co.; R. Aal, jobs coats; 37 W. 26th.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks, suits; 417 5th Av.; Woodward.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; W. Lytlle, domestics; 220 5th Av.; Longacre.
STEUBENVILLE—Munker Co.; J. Lowengard, furs; 6th floor; 60 W. 33d.
TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; O. A. Baker, cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; F. A. Gerdes, domestic, cotton goods, linens, beddings, white goods; 20 W. 22d.
TOLEDO—Conde Cloak Co.; M. R. Cohn, cloakings; M. J. Applebaum, trimmings; 1,133 B'way.
TOLEDO—Mansbach Brothers; C. L. Fine, clothing, furnishing goods; 114 5th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lathrop; F. E. Woodward, books; 334 4th Av.; Herald Square.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; J. Hirshberg, furn. goods; A. N. Wolfe, clothing; Mr. Etchison, linens; 600 B'way.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; T. F. Finnin, notions, jewelry; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.; A. Lisner; H. J. Roberts, dress goods, silks; 600 B'way.
WATERBURY—Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Co.; D. Farrell, dress goods; 75 Spring.
WHEELING—L. S. Good & Co.; L. S. Good, cloaks, suits; S. M. Good, dry goods; 1,133 Broadway.
WILKESBARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; H. McWilliams, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.; Hermitage.
WOONSOCKET—Harris & Mowry Co.; C. E. Miller, dress goods; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; J. A. Reardon, dress goods; 55 White.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; M. J. Feely, dress goods; 75 Spring.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean & Sons; A. E. McLean, dress goods; 55 White.
YOUNGSTOWN—Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; R. J. Beacom, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss A. Wilson, waists; 315 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; A. Williams, representing; 75 Spring.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; C. E. Gibson, dress goods; 7 Spring.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. H. Sturtevant Co.; H. H. Sturtevant, ready-to-wear; 6th floor, 60 West 33d.

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350
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SILO'S
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Art Galleries,
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546 Fifth Av., N. Y.
MAIN ENTRANCE,
1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
Will offer on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 22, 23 and 24, from 2:30 P. M. each afternoon,
A Great and Excellent Variety of Modern and Antique
Household Furniture and Decorations,
Including attractive equipments for dining room, salon and chamber; Baby Grand Shoninger Piano, Wheelock Pianola Piano, and A FINE LIBRARY OF BOOKS.
By order of Executors, Estates and Individuals.
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MERCHANDISE.

Special Peremptory Sale
Friday, Oct. 23rd, 1914,
At 10:30 A. M. at our Salesroom,
46-50 Wooster St., N. Y. City,
We will sell at Public Auction, for account of whom it may concern, about
1200 Doz. Men's & Ladies'
KID GLOVES
LADIES' IN
Kid, Suede, Mocha, Cape, Doeskin, Paris Point and Hand-Embroidered Auto and Gauntlets Fur and Fleece-lined
P. X. N., P. K., O. S. Make.
MEN'S IN
Cape, Mocha, Suede, Buck, Black, and White Dress Kid. Washable Fur and Kid Auto Gloves; also
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S GLOVES.
In the above assortment of gloves there are
600 DOZ.
of the well known and celebrated
"ADLER'S MAKE."
Most of the gloves are in excellent condition. Some slightly soiled.
Terms of Sale: CASH. Deposit of 25% required from all buyers.
Stock arranged for sale and sold by
LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY
Henry Reichman, Auctioneer. Tel. Spring 18.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
Thursday, Oct. 22nd, at 10:30 A. M.,
On premises, 11 East 31st St., near 5th Av.,
New York City,
Beautiful stock of Strauss, Gleitzman Co., Manufacturers.
FURS & SKINS,
ELEGANT FIXTURES,
comprising a wonderful aggregation of Fashion's Latest Models in Ladies' Coats, Scarfs and Muffs, in Hudson Seal, Moleskin, Ermine, Skunk, Fitch, French Seal, Persian Lamb; very expensive genuine Black Lynx, Black and Gray Fox, Minks, Blue Fox, &c.
Skins consist of Persian Lamb, Black Lynx, Fitch, Ermine, etc.
Also all the Elaborate Fixtures.

FORECLOSURE SALE
Knitting Machines and FIXTURES
Daniel Greenwald, Auct'r,
will sell TODAY, TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10:30 A. M., at 35 SIXTH AVE., the entire stock of the PHILMAR KNITTING CO., Inc., consisting of 3 10-gauge, 1 7-gauge, '10 10-inch 18-gauge, '16 18-inch 18-gauge, 2 Dubied 18-gauge, 1 7-gauge and ¼-½ Full Automatic Knitting Machine; also 1 2½ Stacker Set (3 machines), 2 8-inch Flengers, 1 W. D. Huse Winder, 1 Spooler, 1 Small Spooler, all the Shafting, Belting, Motors, Office Fixtures, Safe, Desk, Tables, etc.
16 ARC LAMPS.
This is a great opportunity to acquire a fine lot of up-to-date machinery.

MERCHANDISE.

David W. Biow Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
Today, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 10:30 A. M.
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
500 Doz. Men's CAPS,
SOFT HATS,
Men's and Ladies'
FURNISHINGS,
DRY GOODS
Cotton & Dress Goods, Woolens,
Laces, Embroideries,
Ladies', Misses' & Children's
Wearing Apparel,
Men's & Ladies' Sweaters.

ASSIGNEE SALE.
In the matter of the general assignment of Max Brookenstein for the benefit of creditors, notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction through
Daniel Greenwald, Auctioneer,
this day, Tuesday, October 20, 1914,
at 1 P. M., at 33 Canal Street,
the assets of Max Brookenstein, consisting of
Gents Furnishings
such as Shirts, Collars, Neckwear, &c.
Also All FIXTURES
NATHAN M. ABRAMSON, Assignee.
FISCHER & SOLOMON,
35 Nassau Street, N. Y. C.,
Attys. for Assignee.

Over 20,000 men's & boys' suits & overcoats, cut prices, lots to suit purchaser. A. Schaap & Sons, Auctioneers, 394 Broadway.

SOCIALISM'S BREAKDOWN

This is the title of the leading article in this week's Annalist, published each Monday. Socialism's Breakdown tells how the Ideal of International Brotherhood and Hatred of War have been thrown aside, and that Leaders and Followers have taken sides with Kaiser and Czar.

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Times Square, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

1. Original—Georgia v. Tennessee Copp Co. and Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Co., Ltd.—On application for time to take further testimony 30 days is allowed.

1—Morris Canal & Banking Co. v. David Baird.—Motion to continue granted.

3—Thomas W. McComb v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Motion to continue granted.

63—New York Electric Lines Co. v. Empire City Subway Company, Ltd.—Motion for a writ of certiorari granted without prejudice, the matter presented with motion to stand as a return to the writ.

93—David Shapiro v. USA.—Motion for writ of certiorari granted without prejudice.

112—F. A. Miller v. F. P. Wilson, Sheriff, &c., and 362 and 363—William B. Bosley, trustees, &c., v. John P. McLaughlin, Labor Com'r of Cal.—Motion to consolidate for hearing granted and cases will be heard as one when No. 112 is reached.

358—Martin Lawlor v. Dietrich E. Loewe, partners, &c.; 514—Holman A. Drew, Sheriff, &c., v. Harry K. Thaw; 546—L. & N. R. R. Co. v. Lawrence B. Finn, &c.; 552—USA v. Erie R. R., and 591—Pennsylvania Co. v. USA.—Motions to advance severally granted and cases assigned for argument Dec. 7 next.

620—Russo-Chinese Bank v. Nat. Bank of Commerce of Seattle.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

624—USA v. Northern Pacific RR.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

630—USA v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy RR.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

518—Max G. Cohen v. USA.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

528 and 529—Emanuel C. Drew v. USA.—Petitions for writs of certiorari denied.

565—Paris Jarrell v. James O. Cole.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

574—Oscar J. Weeks, &c., v. USA.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

633—Lagonda Mfg. Co. v. Elliott Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

639—Arthur S. Perry v. Weed Chain Tire Grip Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

641—Forter-Miller Engineering Co. v. Morgan Construction Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

650—Laura G. Rogers v. Nat. City Bank of Chicago.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

617—Hitchman Coal & Coke Co. v. John Mitchell.—Further consideration of the petition for writ of certiorari postponed to the hearing on the merits.

471—George Burdick v. U. S.; 472—William L. Curtin v. U. S.; 541—U. S. v. Sherman & Sons Co., and 580—U. S. v. Erie R. R.—Motions to advance submitted.

623—Charles W. Anderson v. Forty-two Broadway Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

.—Original.—Ex parte in matter of Jared Flagg, petitioner. Leave granted to file brief in opposition to motion for leave to file within three days on motion of Solicitor General Davis.

564—Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. v. O. G. Minshew.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

507—Franck C. Stettler v. Edwin V. O'Hara, &c., and 508—Elmira Simpson v. same.—Motion to advance to be heard as one case submitted.

11 and 12—Rio Grande Western Ry. v. Thomas B. Stringham.—Continued.

651—Stafford Co. v. Coldwell Glidard Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

649—William L. Norton v. U. S. A.—petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

589—Easterling Lumber Co. v. S. W. Pierce.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

511—Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. v. Harry O. Blagg.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or advance submitted.

369—Wilington Transportation Co. v. Railroad Commission of Cal.—Motion to advance submitted.

654—Champion Fibre Co. v. R. E. Russell.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

89—Fireball Gas Tank & Illuminating Co. v. Commercial Acetylene Co.—Passed, to be restored.

648—Joplin Mercantile Co. v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

209—Detroit & Mackinac Ry. v. Michigan R. R. Commission.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

343—Eliza M. Britton v. Augustin B. Wheeler.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

63—New York Electric Lines Co. v. Empire City Subway Co.—Leave granted to Alfred B. Cruikshank to file brief herein as amicus curiae.

347—Arizona & New Mexico Ry. Co. v. Thomas P. Clark.—Leave granted to file an additional brief for defendant.

135—Wilson Cypress Co. v. Enrique Del Pozo y Marcos.—Motion to affirm submitted.

647—Lieut. Col. Daniel C. Stearns v. Brig. Gen. George H. Woods.—Motion to advance submitted.

657—Roy S. Anderson v. J. O. and N. B. Chenault.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

115—Russell Sage Raphael v. Wasatch & Jordan Valley R. R. Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

40—Charles Overton v. Oklahoma—Submitted.

78—F. W. Ritterbusch v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.—Submitted.

30—William R. Hopkins v. Charles Hebard.—Argument continued.

420—Northern Pacific Ry. v. North Dakota; and 421—Minneapolis, St. Paul & Saulte Ste. Marie Ry. v. North Dakota—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Oct. 20: 420, (and 421,) 452, (and 567 and 572,) 61, 383, (and 384,) 409, 380, 382, 427, 251, 462, 478, (and 479.) 349, and 506.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Alleghany Val Brick<Raymond.
Univ Film<Copperm'n.
USA<NYC & HR RR.
Laemmle<Stern.
NY NH & H RR<Halstead.
Ruppert<Bennett.
Ford Motor<Donaldsn.
Re Robson.
Boldt<Penn RR.
Re Buchanan, (4 acts.)

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.
Cases on—Kiefer<Unionwerke A G.
Same<Heyman.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar—Preferred Causes.
Cannavale<Forin.
Robinson<Carbon Stl.
Byers<Norton.
O'Gorman<Oceanic Steam Nav.
O'Hare<Prescott.
Kasper<Daniels.
Curtis<McKenna.
NY Assets Realiz<McKinnon.
Robinson<Johnson.
Lyttle<5th Nat Bank.
Mooney<NY, NH RR.
Cauble<Cent Vt Ry.
Bonynge<Milliken.
Kluchnic<Leh V Coal.
Werner<Nesbitt, (2 atcs.)

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10 A. M.—Admiralty.
D,L&W<Tug Palmyra.
Crescent Sand<Th'mes.
Foss<Paulsen.
Rugge<Tug Roselle.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
No Am Wreck<Tug R B Little.
Dropean Silk<L V RR

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common Law Calendar—At 10:30 A. M.
Hyde & Behman<B'klyn Majestic Th.
Eldanam Co<Strauber & Brecher.
Allano<Metal Stamp.
Couron<Couchois.
Crown Cork & S<Am Cork.
Same<Johnson.
Same<Manhat Bottle.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
CNY<Kelsey.
Lancaster Sea Beach Impvt Co<CNY.
CNY<Lynch.
Equitable Trust<Carpenter & an.
McCarthy<Crosson.
Morgans Sons<Inman.
Sexton<Fensterer & an.
Kirschbaum<Eschm'n.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, PJ.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.
Vulcan Detinning Co<Assman, (2 acts.)
Kaufman Costume<Kaufman Gown.
Spain<Talcott.
Natl Nassau Bk<Ludington's Sons.
Loroque<NY Herald.
I R T<Littlefield.
Sloan<Mitchell.
Hotel Claridge<Rector.
Re Burns.
Re same.
Higgins<Alwood Rlty.
Rambaut<Tevis.
Coffin<Tevis.
Warner<Morgan.
Garibaldi Rlty<Santangelo.
Scott & Fowles Co<Wright.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Feifer<Kalfus.
Snow<Snow, Jr.
Swain<Harris.
Tearle<Tearle.
Rodgers<Mauderer.
Fontaneta<Alavaine.
Emmet<Krahower.
Long<Greenwald.
Gen Theol Seminary<Mooney.
Simberg<Simberg.
Re Fletcher.
Tounele<Fey.
Serrell<Stuart.
People<Leventhal.
Harris<Harris.
Olendorf<Searamuzzo.
Singer<Singer.
Goldstein<I R T (2 acts.)
Olendorf<Scaramuzzo.
Tritschler<Tritschler.
Van Reifer<Ray.
Schnitzer<Nemeth.
Lorraine Amus<Bell.
People<Uebelmesser.
Lowinson<Hilton.
Natl Bridge Wks<Hilton.
D'Anna<Stevens Con.
Wolf<Jones.
Shearer<Shearer.
Katzen<Katzen.
People ex rel Tow<Am White Cross Laboratories.
Matter of Furman (Purdy.)
Landers<Momand.
Kimbark<Waldermar.
Re Roche (Guerlain St.)
Schisgall & K<Nelicnzahl.
Chase<Sheehan.
Zuk<Simonchik.
Feeney<Blumenthal.
Yung<Blake.
People ex rel Hirschfeld<Bd of Ed.
Cavanagh<Revenue Rlty.
Green<Green.
Kraetsch<Adler.
Monaghan & Mills<Nederlandder.
Cohen<Winter.
Innis<McGowan.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Seamen's Bk for S<Chappelle.
Wacht<59 St.
W W St John<Br-Am Cigar S.
Corr<Sully.
Freeman<Scott.
Heyliger<Josephthal.
NY Tr<Marketable Title.
Heyliger<Josephthal.
Greer<NY Life.
Keen & Jaffe<Keen.
Cohen<Krell.
Re Zimmerman.
Chester<Voss.
Braine<Daimler M G.
Heller<Habicht.
Lowenberg<Strumsky.
Mangin<Mangin.
Seidl<Seidl.
Mandel<Trop.
Feldman<El Carriage Call.
Murray<Simpson.
Grebe<Grebe.
Young<Parnass.
Herman<Hallenbeck.
Lummis<Loewe.
Levy<Mayer.
Mullins<Mullins.
Posner<Durham D R.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Spencer<Spencer.
Medwin<Medwin.
Wormser<Arbesman.
In re 177 St.
Freese<Malnick.
Isaacs<Solomon.
Rose<same.
Strumwald<Poppe.
De Acosta<De Acosta.
Demurrers:
Wild<Erie RR.
Preferred causes:
Union Est<Flanagan.
Bklyn Bldg Mat<Zucker.
Schultzberger<Sch'ger.
Mabee<41 St Rlty.
Mollot<CNY.
Abrams<Abrams.
General calendar:
Tilton<Gans.
Bamberger<Cantor.
Heinze<Allison.
Wmsbg Iron Wks<Kuhn.
Kahn<Czetar.
Rose Theatre<Korn.
Gates & Co<Stevens Con.
Marrin Co<Stuart Co.
Schwartz<Wilhelm.
Ladd<United Royalt's.
Witmark & Sons<Atteridge.
Norment<Wittman.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Tino<CNY.
Canavan Bros<Domain Rty Co.
Hart<Equit Life.
Northern Bk<Jackson.
Blight-Oberfeld Co<O'Neill & B.
Lewald<US Life Ins.
Aderer<Aderer.
Rubin<Rubin.
Case on.

PART IV., Erlanger, J., case on; V., Delany, J., case on; VI., no day calendar; VII., Ford, J., case on; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Corey<Corey.
W Horne<Ill Surety.
Columbia Bk<Ros'brg.
Castelli<Clothier.
Youngman<Fid & Dep.
Republic Rubber<Brooks.
Salmon<Weinman.
Ill Surety<Dasheff.
Lee<Aufferman.
Ornstein<West T R.
Man Leasing Co<Green.
Kass<Blum.
Justice<Justice.
Landon<Mott.
Grant<Greens Purch.
Hy Oestreicher<Winters.
Levey<Soslow.
Kellerd<Playgoers F.
Bakst<Gragg Co.
Stern<Bella Hess.
Plitt<Ill Surety.
Lawyers' Title Ins<Shope.
McKnight<McKnight.
Altoria Rlty<Delacy.
Purcell<Attix E Eng.
Raff<Raff.
Pub Bk<Greenblatt & Sons.
Ducas<Fed U Surety.
Forbes<Jones.
Nemecock<Bk for Sav.
Ratkowsky<Gately F.
Briskman<Adams.
Fahrer<Margolies Co.
Bank fur Handel, &c<Sloat.
Berkowitz<Frumkes.
Barton<Mulligan.
Baird<same.
205 E 57 St<Filill.
Stolwein<Nat Surety.
Van Cise<Eggers.
Clear.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bradley<CNY.
Powers<same.
Jerman<same.
Smith<same.
Sweeney<same.
Geary<same.
Meagher<Sesrum Soc.
Cassidy<NYC RR.
Heissenbuttel<Meagher Rlty Co of Am<CNY.
Ion<Atlantis.
Walsh<CNY.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Campbell<Cauldwell.
Von Rosewadowski<Essen Con.
Bayer<Bottsford-Dickinson Co.
Glass<Kolar.
Internat'l Tr<Gow.
Casper<NY NH RR.
Case on.

PART V.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ballinger<Albright.
Pluemacher<Levy.
Healy<Central RR.
Buck<Rafsky.
Paltrowitz<Steeplec'se.
Phillips<Smith-Wor.
Stewart<Martin.
People<Townsend.
Lipkin<I R T.
Case on.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Goldberg<Friedman.
Finkenthal<Taub.
Dopstadt<NYC RR.
Roggerio<Nas El RR.
Renaut<CNY.
Flynn<Rogers & H.
Meyers<Barrett.
Filkins<same.
Kennedy<Marcus.
Beckett<Blum.
Slaviz<Pitts Con.
Case on.

PART VII.—Crouch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bolton<N Y Cont Co.
Cohen<Gelbspan.
Silverberg<B, Q C & S RR.
Schaeffer<Hotel Van Cortland.
Ventura<Purcell & Gilfeather.
Didier<Melcher.
Walker<Herman.
Dora Kozelstein<Am Wet Wash L'dry Co.
D. Kozelstein<same.
Howley<N Y, West, &c, Ry.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Day<Well.
Swanson<Wieland.
Gallagher<Cramp & Co.
Monze<CNY.
Caryzo<Teberofsky.
Moore<CRR of N J.
Rosenberg<Sapenstein.
Andrews<Fargo.
Lew<Dickenson.
Zimmerman<Michel R E.
Longheed<Stackpole.
Fechheimer<Nevins.
Maurer<Maguire Bros.
Weshnofsky<CNY.
Case on.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McCoy<NY Rys.
Swierczynski<Gollick & S.
Benson<Yellow Taxi.
Hogberg<Hartford & NY Trans.
Melita<42 St, &c, Ry.
Howard<Margulies.
Valentine<Scalzo.
Parris<Cent. Pk. RR.
Gardner<Cent. Pk.
Donahue<Fullam.
Cohen<Barrett.
Cohen<same.
Hanson<Post & McCord.
Case on.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kernweiss<B H RR.
Stoll<same.
Washburn<Avery.
Glassman<Singer S. Mach.
Hempel<Schwarz's Van Bourden<Plaza Oper.
Case on.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gannon<Globe Taxi.
Goldweber<H C & A I Piercy.
Donnelly<Astoria L, H & P.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Levinson<Ill Surety.
Schutzberger<Schutzberger.
Farley<Bronx B & H.
Chapman<Fowler.
Same<Same.
Leschbor<Cappell.
Casey<Vic W Granite.
Foster Debevoise<London Feather.
23d Ward Bk<Mark. Cross.
Case on.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Van Wagoner-Linn Con<Gallagher.
Torgean<Dawson.
Palumbo<L'Araldo.
Weill<Getzger.
Nat Surety Co<Mass B, &c, Co.
Brinley<Nevins.
Tormey<Deane Plaster.
Dixey<Woods Prod.
Springs<McMillan.
Ulanov<Brower.
Mills<Nat Surety.
Adler<Indelli & C.
Jorgensen<Foody.
Rosenbaum<Rothenberg & Co.
Harding<Postal Life I.
People ex rel Solomon<B'hood Paint, &c.
Ansonia<Hein.
Harbison-Walker Ref<190th Realty Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A.M.
Weber<Col Amuse.
Wiener<Meyer.
Tatum<Farson.
Royce<Farson.
Nat Ex Bk, Wheeling<Farson.
Saaverio<Gerson.
Mente<Salomon.
Scanlon<Carrollan.
Ill Srty<State Sav Bk.
Chapman<A Pal Car.
Lewis<City Rlty.
Beck<Fallon.
Neuwirth<Lantry.
Levenson Wrecking<Turner Const.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar.
Josephine Weiss,
Solomon Fischel,
Leopold Wilzin,
S. S. Sonneborn,
Amelia G. Cutter,
Clark W. Dunlop,
James D. Leary,
Klein infants.
McCarthy infants,
Pasquale Occhini,
P. Warshavsky,
Daly infants,
Matilda C. Hoeree,
Engelbert Ihl,
Isabella Kelly,
J. Fleischmann,
Agnes Keating,
Edward Keating,
Peter Hauser,
Harriet E. Crary,
Rebecca Alexander,
Emma Knapp,
John Kopp,
Josephine Penfold,
Mary Caffrey,
A. A. Thanassules,
Juliette C. Henderson,
Mary L. Fitzgerald,
George A. Lambrecht,
Edward S. Bland,
Mary G. Pinkney,
C. E. Detmold,
Goldstein infants,
Emil Crusius,
Mary A. Meyers,
P. Zappulla, &c.,
Charles A. Cowen,
Arthur D. Hall,
Martha L. Carmeon,
Mary Rittner,
Mary F. Kelly,
Carolyn D. Cornell,
Martha Breen,
Silas F. Simpson,
Marjory Mill,
M. A. G. Blanco, &c.,
Maria M. Deane,
Elizabeth Flaherty,
M. A. Connolly, (now Moran,)
Anna Bruns,
Annie Abrams,
Martha Murphy,
Aaron M. Wilcox,
C. Coddington,
Eugene Arnstein,
Annie Smith,
Mercedes de Escoriaza,
W. H. Penfold,
W. H. Penfold,
Edward Sharp,
H. L. Bischoffsheim,
Jacob Hess,
Frederick H. Lee,
James Larkin,
Estate of Christian E. Detmold,
Wills for probate:
James Walker,
Thersa Hartman,
Kate Gilman,
Annie T. Sullivan,
Norman M. Burrelly,
Anna A. Hagan,
Maria Butt,
Grace P. Yankower,
Charles G. Braxman,
James A. Mason.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan S.
Contested will of Geza C. Stephansky.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions.
Koffler<Cohen.
Same<same.
Rosenstein Bros<Glanzer.
Curtis<Leslie.
Howard<Jenkins Co.
Berendt<Gracie.
Engel Co<Cooper.
Neubert<Miesner.
210 W56 St<Prince.
Saletin<Wilmerding.
Kleitman<Block.
Ringel<May.
St Valentines Sons<Epstein.
Tapfer<Engel.
Berendt<Gracie.
Sikorska<O'Connor.
Simpson<Eppinger.
Pringle<Allen.
Zamulowitz<Burnstein.
Same<same.
Cash<Intl Tailoring.
Same<Taylor & Co.
Linde Air Prod<Laird & Co.
McCall<NY Rys.
Wilson<Curyon.
Clark<Donnelly.
Wilson<Duncan.
Gorham Co<Schattuck.
Gelband Cont<Volk Co.
Goodman<Haley.
Lichtenstein<Humph'y.
Teperson<Olinger.
Bendheim<Bendheim.
Oaklander<Ams.
Foster<Dixey.
Lindner<Eisler.
Purety<Richardo.
Goldberg<Hellman & S.
Fink & Bros<Engl'der.
Same<Jennings.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Trial Term.

PART I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.
Krieger<Kirst.
Kuggelman<Ritter.
Heller<Goldberg.
Schmidt<Fischer.
Langyahy<Fischer.
Washow<British I & Jobbing.
Hopkins<Jaulson.
Iannuzzi<Russo.
Ohrman<Miller.
Stick<Dickler.
Weiss<Rabinowitz.
Olesky<Burns Bros.
Reid<C RR of N J.
Carney<NY Rys.
Force<Price.
Cummins<Hedden Con.
Hart<FleischmanBros.
Malcolm<Norton.
Randolph<Carnegie Hall.
Stevens<Payton.
Ryan<Maher, (2.)
Minturn<Dalton.
Kruger<Blumberg Co.
Eckes<Cifferello.
Hill<Union Rys.
McCarthy<Same.
Houchhorn<Fire Assn of Phila.
Fischer<Whiton.
O'Reilly<Eller.
Hirsch & Cohen<Am Pin Co.
Pittsburg<Mason & Seamon.
Slater<Hedden Con.
Ferguson<Washington Eng.
Lang<Dickerson.
Schenkowich<C I & B RR.
Sandusky<Dean Hold.
Beard<O'Donnell.
Silverman<Solomon(2.)
Lane<NY Edison.
Coster<NY Rys.
Tompkins Kiel Marble Co<Cullo.
Polansky<Heinze.
NY Edison<Brady.
Cossa<Castaldo.
McLean<Wetberbee.
Sherry<Carhardt.
Fisher<Frey.
Colwell Worsted Mills<Friedlander.
Rice<Young.
Case on.

PART II.—Fineilte, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mut All Tr<Segal.
Taub<Citizens Sav B.
Firsch<Linder.
Danson<Rosenfeld.
Danziger<NY Life.
Grossman<Hess.
Finkelstein<Amdur.
J A Cantor Print'g<Premium Journal.
Cohen-Clock Co<Dreyfuss.
Blauner<Wallach.
Kellogg<Brown.
Saperstein<Soloff.
Goodman<Stambler.
Zographos<Chaun.
Rothschild<Feibel Speyer Co.
Rabinovitch<Winter.
Brookstone<Grassweiner.
Williams& M<Dannenbaum.
Voccola<B'way Tr Co.
Laitman<Prog Broth of Neshres.
Curtis<Gilbert, M & C Co.
Cohen<Jones.
Ahrens<Pearce Co.
Lttauer<Emb Supply.
Miller<Miller.
Clear.

PART III., Smith, J., case on; IV., Schmuck, J., case on; V., La Fetra, J., case on; VI., Green, J., case on; VII., Delehanty, J., case on; VIII., McAvoy, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Re M Scher & Co—Charles C Marvin. American Mortgage Co<Trall—Alfred H Townley. Barker<Morris—John J Halpin.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Re McNiece—Patrick J Dobson.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Irving Sav Inst<Daniels—Edward D Dowling.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Adele Kneeland<Julia D Bernan—Herbert J Goodwin. Henry L Scheuerman<Carab Realty Co—Wm L Levy. Louise Rafetto<Assunta Lagomarsino—Assunta Lagomarsino.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Joseph Neustadt<James Perry Agency—Robert J Hare Powell.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.
North<Wilcox.
Stemm<Stemm.
Pitts W H Co<Brown.
Broidy<Broidy.
Mondshack<Treibitch.
Sarah<Schwartz.
Burns<B H R R.
Thompson<same.
Caramico<same.
Jenavsky<same.
Tynan<same.
Locascio<same.
Hennigsen<same.
Burkhardt<same.
McCourt<same.
Collins<Nassau R R.
Re Altobelli.
Weaver<McCormack.
Grant<Smith.
Dunn<same.
Taylor<McCormack.
Hedrick<Sheridan.
Leahy<McNulty.
Levin<Levin.
Benningo<Rogers Imp.
Sabath<Sabath.
London<Feinberg.
De Post<Nevin.
Unger<McNamara.
Wittemann Bros<Wittemann Co.
Same<same.
Cohen<Gagen.
Andriuszis<Phila & R. C & I.
Crabbe Co<Plaut.
Same<same.
Ger Exch Bank<Grady.
Kennedy<Morse D D Co.
Altman<Beck.
Finley<Cent R R.
Scala<Garbarino.
Wex<Wex.
People<Walter, Jr.
Flynn<Roach.
Bloomberg<Winslow.
Same<same.
Malwitz<Stow.
N Y Co N Bank<Person.
Reiners<Adler.
Re Roslyn Estates.
Starr<Ulmer.
Church<Emery.
Re D Square Bldg.
Levin<Levin.
Re 36 Av.
Re Foster Av.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—Maddox, J.—Trials—At 10 A. M.
Bonanza<Bonanza.
Mendel<Wuhlmann.
People ex rel Riker Homestead<Purdy.
Isaacson<Isaacson.
Sugarman<Sugarman.
Wise<Wise.
Bell<Bell.
Shetland Co<Brasch.
Fox<Fox.
Modern Dental Lax<Rodin.
Rose<Rose.
De Finci<De Finci.
Small Realty Co<Strauss.
De Carlo<De Carlo.
Finn<Finn.
Zimmer<Rozwadowski.
Leonhardt<Leonhardt.
Highest number, 1187.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinal, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wilson<B H R R.
O'Hearn<Transit Dev.
Cohen<B H R R.
Jamison<Collins-Plass.
Heishin<Feinberg.
Barry<Gulden.
Lomas et al<De Groff & Son.
Brill<Nas R R.
Underhill<McMahon.
Goldbaum<same.
Chiafari<Stuft.
Sahli<Scovil.
Testa<Nas R R.
Knief<Holleck et al.
Zeldin<Am Ice.
Creighton et al<Tomlins et al.
Tingle<Fix et al.
Donigan<Levesque.
Saario<Reilly & an.
O'Brien<B, Q Co & S R R.
Bagoven<Markheim.
Douglas<CNY.
Sisze<Wegman.
Silberberg<Bregstein.
Beatty<Thompson-S.
Korbstein<McMullen-Snare & Triest.
Eckman<Bush Term.
Fitton<Un El L & P.
Higgins<Arundel R'lty.

These causes, if answered, will be passed.
Leahy<Gulf Ref.
Murtha<Amalg Paint.
Eisenberg<CNY.
Stone<Uhlfelder.
Grau<Schwettman Co.
Alessio<Ottman.
Lennon<Blue Taxi.
Ferguson<Riggs.
Adler<B, Q Co & S R.
Davidson<Cameron et al.
Durisin<Nason.
Gavin<Nas R R.
Balyea<Un Ry et al.
Daley<Nas R R.
McFadden<St'd Oil, N Y.
Munch Brewery<Simon et al.
Sheehan<CNY.
Klein<Wiener.
Horowitz<Edelberg.
Caserta<St'd Oil, N Y.
Barnare<McQuade.
Rianco<Crawford, Inc.
Cook<Buff R G H.
Bandell<Hellinger.
Lippert<Englis.
Sackett & Wilhelma<Schmitt.
Bahr<Puels & Equit Life.
Mongogna<Nas R R.
Undermark<same.
Oleszki<Bliss Co.
Weintraub<N Y Rys.
Lind<N Y Cons R R.
Crowley<Fargo Pres.
McCafferty<Mork.
Buckley<Roberts.
Tracy<B H R R.
Sullivan<same.
Highest number, 3971.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Barbara Haff,
Rudolph Winkelman,
Mary Burgess,
Samuel McCullough,
Elizabeth Schrowder,
Mary Wilkens,
C M Restens,
Margaret S Griffin.
Administration of:
Emma Wells.
Acctg. in estates of:
James Dolan,
E Knowlton,
Catherine Sullivan,
George, John, and John F Halstead,
John F Hoerst,
Eliza Mulry,
John Milkantwez,
Martin Lynde,
Charlotte Wilson,
Sarah Higgins,
Levi Swansom,
Estates of:
James Dolan,
E B Graves,
Patrick H McAdam,
John Rosso,
Epstein infants.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fretwell<Paladino.
Budlong<B H RR & C I & B.
Creighorn<B H RR.
Roesler, Jr<same.
Mulvihill<Nas RR.
O'Connor<B H RR.
Brown<Borgman.
Fisher<C I & B RR.
Parkway Con<Giant F.
Messine<Nassau RR.
De Petrillo<Borland.

These causes, if answered, will be passed:
Liebman<Cohen.
Muller<B H RR.
Curley<Nassau RR.
Mescroll<Namport.
O'Neil<B, Q Co & S.
Cook<Reinson.
Baltshun<B H RR.
Foote<Gerbert.
Western<B, Q Co & S. R R.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion Calendar.
Levin<London.
Gleason<Fisher.
Same<same.
Indust'l Iron Works<Appel.
Karlbach<Frank.
Martirano<Shapiro.
Taylor<Herbst.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—Adjourned to Oct. 26.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Cases on:
Stenson<McMullin.
Day calendar:
McGuiness<Rodgers.
Webber<Hay Fdy.
Van Doren<Am Steel Barrel.
Fath<N Y Rys.
Grodner<Mandel.
Colon<Myers Mirror.
Del Pino<Ahr.
Pocaro<Munic Asphalt.
Latzer<I R T Co.
Highest number reached, 57.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Old issues:
Morris<Uhl.
Kornobis<Forster.
Schwartz<Stephens.
New issues.
Gehrn<Arigoni.
Lithauser<Barber.
Guarino<Sheressky.
Colarito<Rogers.
Karlan<Karlan.
McGuire<Heinman.
Strunsky<Strunsky.
Fleming Sand Co<Mallett.
Di Salvitore<Union R.
O'Brien<same.
Weiss<Rosen.
Thomson<Giordano.
Gehrn<Arigoni.
Roden<Union Ry.
Strunsky<same.
Ripkin<Peskin.
Rizzo<Rogers Hagerty.
Moran<Belnie.
Beckman<Lather.
Same<same.
Elias<Stanton.
Wilhelm<Majewski.
Same<Weiser.
Weiner<Rubin & Marcus.
Blatt<Union Ry.
Davis<same.
Sussman<same.
Kurtz<Nesta Con.
Kerbs<Weill.
Noack<Wolf Co.
Goldfarb<Union Ry.
Chenant<Zimmer.
Benjamin<Met Tobac.
Burke<CNY.
Gavard<Freeman.
Carlson<Stephens.
Marks<Bronx Variety.
Carlson<Stephens.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Empire City-Gerard Co<Sida Const Co.—Edwin Vaughn, Jr. Bertha Beringer<Amalie H. I. Millholland et al.—James C. Gleason.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Condit<Freudenmacher—George B. Hayes. Fox<Melrose Building Co.—Gerald J. Barry. Bossong<Ehrenhardt—Edward F. Moran.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Willets<Connell—Bernard H. Sandler.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Queens Villa Con<Shields.
Raap<1 M. E. Ch. of Flushing.
Ward<CNY et al.
Engle<Borgenthaler-Pfeffer Realty Co.
Martin<Martin.
Usbeck<Usbeck.
MacArthur<MacArthur.
Cohen & an<Hazel C.
Bamberger<Muir Land et al.
Highest number reached, 447A.

TRIAL TERM—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.
Remlinger<Neptune Meter.
Callahan<Nichols Copper Co.
Kafka, as admr<C I & B R R.
Maher<same.
Guinan<Cent Un Gas.
Walsh<B H R R.
Lewis<same.
McCarren<B, Q Co & S R R.
The people ex rel McMahon<Gresser.
Barnett<Am Stopper.
Cooper<Am Surety Co of N Y.
Comiskey R'lty Co<Dietz.
Holmes<B H R R.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call:
Kavanagh, as Trustee<CNY.
Sherlock, as admx<I R T.
Flaherty<B'k of Sav, CNY.
Marshall<Steen Co.
Fox<B H R R.
Heines<same, (2 acts.)
Lein<B, Q Co & S RR.
Dorfuss<Bedell Co.
Mullen<Packard Motor and an.
Distefano<B, Q Co & S R R.
Osborn<N Am Brew.
Lemaire<N Y & N S Tract.
Wachsmuth<Evans.
Kovalski<Board of Ed.
Cooney<Meldon.
Wojciechowicz<Nichols Copper Co.
Korff<same.
Highest number reached, 545.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Mills, J.
Levitson<Kadish.
Nafpliotis<Drakos.
Fitzgerald<West Co B.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
McNaboe<Est N Bk of Yonkers, (2 acts.)
Grim<L Val Coal.
Stanley<Manhat Nav.
Gardner<NY, NH RR.
McLevy<NY C RR.
Mariotta<McMullen.
Falco<NY, NH RR.
Parete<Nichols.
Richardson<Haas.
O'Connor<Webber, (2 acts.)
Ramsberg<West E RR.
Reilly<NY, NH RR.
Marron<West St Ry.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Bennett<Husted.
Thompson<Herman.
Marus<C RR of N J.
Gardella<Yonkers RR.
Bischof<Treupel.
Maier<Maier.
Nugent<Wiffler.
Schorck<New Rochelle.
Schaefer<U Ry of NY. (2 acts.)
Kelly<Kerbaugh Cons.
Rosenberg<NY Mut G.
Bahr<I R T.
Ragonesi<Rich.
Belardo<Pitt Con.
Rotenberger<Weisert.
Conahan<Terry & T.
Cobrin<Brook.
Farley<W Pl'ns Argus.
Sledzenski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Guidiano<Fraade.
Randall<Beach.
Chubaroff<Conc'se Bld.
Stainach Hards<same.
Smith<Jackson, Inc.
Crentzberger<Mt Vern.
Tompkins<Lord.
Barr<Gillespie Co.
Boyce<Tarrytown.
Hetzel<NY, NH RR.
Ranft<Eisele.
Daisenberger<Jacobson, (2 acts.)
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Service.
Wall<Yonkers RR.
Hoffman<same.
Murphy<Goodhart.
Walsh<Kelly.
Greenlee<Todd.
Tackman<Leibold Con.
Gardella<Pitts Con.
Liberty Brew<Olt.
Johnson<West St Ry.
Nicoletto<Whitridge.
Nichtern<West St Ry.
Highest number reached, 440.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.
Lombardi<Lerongo.
Story<Northrop, D & L.
Robinson<NY & Stamf RR.
Flanagan<Devine.
Lounsbury<Gioacchini.
Ellis<NY & Stam Ry.
McDonald<Gibson.
Cedar Auto<Friedman.
Evans<Mount Vernon.
Ceruzzi<NY, NH RR.
Am Sewer Pipe<Smith.
Sinnott<Pullen.
Cohen<NY & Stam Ry.
Johns<Santoro (2 acts).
People<S Lawson.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Sirlin<Harrison D St.
NY C RR<O'Hern.
Walden<Brown.
Woods<Larchmont.
Beyarski<Colon Life I.
Elia<Elia.
Richelieu Co<Wartell, (2 acts.)
Hublitz<Hartog.
Gill<Selleck.
Rolence<Keehan.
Same<Sickley.
Ruppert<Donato.
Goldowsky<Abendroth.
Popowsky<Lopatin.
Dryfoos<Black.
Mihaleck<Kateleck.
Brassington<Woodson.
Walker<Curran.
Merlino<Tougas.
Gen M Truck<Reed.
Same<Yardley.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfer, to take effect 4 P. M., Oct. 20: Sergt. P. E. Hanlon, 276 to 292.

Temporary assignments: Inspectors J. J. Farrell, 9 Insp. Dist., to command 10 Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, for 2 days from 6 A. M., Oct. 20; C. A. Formoso, 10 Insp., to command 17 Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, for 2 days from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 23; Capt. W. A. Coleman, 281, to command 12 Insp. Dist. for 2 days from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 23; Sergt. J. F. McGrath, 81, to Det. Bu. for 10 days from 8 A. M., Oct. 21; Patrol. J. J. Shea, 4, to Det. Bu. for 10 days from 4 P. M., Oct. 22; Paul Siegener, 4, to 7 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from 4 P. M., Oct. 20; David Gordon, 18, and Richard Golding, 37, to Det. Bu. for 10 days from 8 A. M., Oct. 21; James King, 31, to 5 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from 4 P. M., Oct. 20; Patrick Breen, 33, to Traf. and Marine Div. for 5 days from noon, Oct. 17; E. P. Ellis, 153, to P. O. Squad, duty in corridors, Kings County Court House, for 10 days from 4 P. M., Oct. 18. To Det. Bu. from commands indicated for 10 days from 4 P. M., Oct. 21: Louis Barbieri, 10; C. E. Savage, 162; Harry Morton, 152; J. L. Dawson, C. O.

To training school from prects. indicated for 15 days from 8 A. M., Oct. 20: John Taeschner, Jr., 2; N. M. Grotheer, 6; O. C. Hettler, 16; H. S. Greene, 21; C. C. Kellermann, 22; August Suhr, 23; Roscoe Jenkins, 37; Charles Comolli, 39; D. F. Gorman, 40; J. A. Flanagan, 63; Denis Sullivan, 145; D. J. Roane, 147; H. C. Patterson, 148; W. R. Funke and F. S. Morris, 152; J. J. Fisher, 157; Joseph Griffin, 162; T. J. Conroy, 6; Patrick Sullivan, 15; Edmund Lehane, 18; Patrick McGerald, 22; W. H. Vatter, 23; J. L. Murphy, 31; Cornelius Sheehan and Kevin Raftery, 39; Patrick Burke, 42; William Flannery, 65; R. C. Mahrt, 145; James Lynch, 147; F. O. Winter, 151; W. P. Hayes and J. S. Dilligan, 152; B. P. Fallon, 159; Charles Lenz, 165; Matron Mary A. Sullivan, 13, to 6 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from 4 P. M., Oct. 21.

Leaves, with pay: Inspectors C. A. Formoso, 10 Insp. Dist., for 2 days, from 6 A. M., Oct. 20, to be deducted from vacation; T. J. Kelly, 12 Insp. Dist., for 2 days, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 23, to be deducted from vacation; Capt. J. H. Boyle, 32, for 3 days, from noon, Oct. 17, to be deducted from vacatnon. Without pay: Patrol. Joseph Horn, 7, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 24; Herman Fleischmann, 13, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 23; W. A. Jacobs, 36, for 1 day, from 4 A. M., Oct. 24; A. J. Tully, 79, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 24; E. R. Dunn, 81, for 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 23; J. J. Mathews, Traf. Div. C, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 24; M. F. Kane, 160, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 17; Edward Regelmann, 167, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 24.

Restored to duty: Patrol. G. A. Pinchbeck, 62, to take effect 4:50 P. M., Oct. 16.

Suspended from duty: Patrol. G. A. Pinchbeck, 62, to take effect 4:53 P. M., Oct. 16.

Dismissed from Dept., to take effect 1 P. M., Oct. 17: Patrol. Jas. Hanlon, 25, absence without leave for five days.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 1, S. O. 243, C. S., as assigns Lieut. R. J. Deyo, 36, to C. O., for 15 days, amended to read: From 9 A. M. Oct. 19.

Fire Department.

Fined: P. C. Pregenzer, Eng. 228, $1 for loss of fire key.

Temporary assignment, while on sick report, to take effect at 8 A. M. Oct. 19; J. J. Rahal, Eng. 270, to Bureau of Fire Prevention, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, as chauffeur.

Leaves, (without pay):—Lieut. William Cullen, Eng. 68, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Oct. 22; Charles Kohlenberger, Jr., H. & L. 11, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Oct. 18; Lieut. J. H. Butler, Eng. 151, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M. Oct. 20; H. T. McGuigan, H. & L. 44, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Oct. 19; M. S. Shields, Eng. 6, for 4 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 22; Joseph Leonard, Eng. 219, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Oct. 18; K. A. Muller, Eng. 75, for 36 hours, from 8 A. M. Oct. 22; A. W. G. Conmy, Eng. 239, for 84 hours, from 8 A. M. Oct. 22.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has adopted the report of its Committee on Elementary Schools disapproving the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that ten teachers in the elementary schools be permitted to be absent from regular duty for three months to enable them to take a course of training with a view to fitting them to correct defective speech in children.

The resignations of Charles M. Johnston and Harry Collins, clerks in the Bureau of Attendance, have been accepted.

The plan submitted to the Board of Education by Isadore M. Levy, permitting public school children to own textbooks which they have taken home, so as to prevent the spread of disease by promiscuous handling of these books, or, at least, to diminish the danger of it, has been disapproved on the ground that it would be of little value. The plan was suggested by a school teacher who became ill through handling school books.

The resignation of Sadie Mandel, clerk to the Local School Boards Nos. 39 and 40 and to District Supt. Lyon, has been accepted.

Classes are being formed in the New York Evening High School for Women, Irving Place and Seventeenth Street, in physics, chemistry, and photography. The course will include the application of these subjects to amateur and commercial work with laboratory practice.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—Forecasts:
N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle n. e. to e. winds.
Ga.—Fair Tues. Wed. showers; gentle e. winds.
Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.
Ala.—Rain Tues. or Tues. night and probably Wed.; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.
Miss.—Rain Tues. Wed. cloudy; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.
La.—Rain Tues. Wed. cloudy; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.
E. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.
W. Tex., Iowa, Mo., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Utah—Unsettled Tues.; rain and cooler at night or Wed.
Okla.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. fair.
Ark.—Cloudy Tues.; showers in e. Wed. fair.
Tenn.—Unsettled Tues., probably rain in w. Wed. fair.
Ky.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. fair.
Ohio—Fair, slightly warmer Tues. Wed. fair, moderate s. winds.
Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate s. winds.
Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate s. winds.
L. Mich.—Fair, slightly warmer Tues. Wed., fair; moderate s. winds.
U. Mich.—Fair Tues. Wed., cloudy; moderate s. winds.
Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. winds.
Minn.—Fair Tues. Wed., unsettled; moderate s. winds.
N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., rain, cold in w. and n.
S. Dak.—Fair Tues. Wed., rain and colder.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Northwest disturbance has reached Alberta, and rains continue over the middle and north districts west of the Rocky Mountains, but do not extend to the eastward. There were also scattered rains in the West Gulf States, New England, and New York, while over the remainder of the country fair weather prevailed.

Temperatures are slightly lower in New England and New York, the West Gulf and Plains States, and higher elsewhere.

There will be scattered rains Tuesday in the Gulf States and probably on Wednesday in the East Gulf States. There will also be rain Tuesday in the North Pacific States and the extreme Northwest, extending Wednesday into the Northwest generally. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday. It will be cooler Wednesday in the extreme Northwest, but elsewhere temperature changes will not be marked.

Winds along the North and South Atlantic Coasts will be gentle to moderate northeast and east Tuesday and Wednesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate variable, becoming east and southeast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Northern New England—Unsettled Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	58	59	4 P. M.	56	65
6 A. M.	54	54	6 P. M.	55	63
9 A. M.	55	59	9 P. M.	58	60
12 M.	57	62	11 P. M.	60	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 57; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56; at 8 P. M. it was 61. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:15—140 Lenox Av.; H. Weeward....$1,000
3:15—40 Bond St.; Sessler & Schiennel.Slight
3:40—8 W. 118 St.; Kline..........Slight
4:30—110 St. and Lenox Av.; Interborough R. R..........Slight
4:45—342 W. 59th St.; Harry Suiton.Trifling
8:30—24 Rose St.; Jeremiah Sherry......$75
9:35—68-70 Stanton St.; not given......$200
11:20—177 St. and Harlem River, yacht Nesbitt; B. M. Meyers..........Slight
P. M.
1:05—995 Westchester Av. Erenet Co.Slight
2:30—661 Crescent Av.; not given.....Slight
3:15—443 W. 57 St.; Adolph Hirsch......$75
4:30—169 E. 110 St.; Lampolia.........Slight
5:45—Morris Av. and 181 St.; Frank Ragacano..........Slight
6:15—244 Delancey St. Max Einhorn.Slight
6:20—Hudson River and 210 St.; Jos. D. Brandt..........$6,000
6:50—29 Gold St.; Charles Platt.......Slight
7:15—551 W. 52 St.; McNulty Bros....Slight
7:40—550 W. 21 St.; not given.........Slight
8:50—118 Sheriff St.; not given.......Slight
11:05—66 E. 8 St.; Heller & Dickman.. Not given

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Maj. J. H. Allen, M. C., as member of army retiring board at Texas City, vice Maj. C. Y. Brownlee, M. C.

Capt. W. H. Winters, Q. M. C., Southern Dept., to sail about Dec. 5 for the Phpns.

2d Lt. J. Eikel, 4 F. A., to retiring board at Texas City for examination.

Maj. F. A. Grant, Q. M. C., to sail about Dec. 5 for the Phpns.

Capt. G. F. Connolly, Q. M. C., from Presidio of Monterey, as asst. to Q. M., to School for Bakers and Cooks at that post, relieving Maj. F. A. Grant, Q. M. C.

Orders Oct. 14, amended to transfer Lt. Col. J. P. Finley to 29 instead of 12 Inf.

Lt. Col. J. H. McRae, Inf., to Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., vice Lt. Col. D. B. Devore, relieved. Lt. Col. Devore is assigned to 10 Inf.

Officers of C. E. before board in Army Bldg., New York City, for examination for promotion: Capt. R. B. Ralston and 1st Lts. S. C. Godfrey and F. C. Harrington.

1st Lt. C. W. Cullen, M. R. C., from Ft. Constitution, N. H., to his home.

Orders Oct. 15 amended to read W. R. Tyree instead of W. Tyree.

1st Lt. B. A. Dixon, 15 Inf., from assignment to that regiment Nov. 1, then to U. S. and report to Adjt. Gen.

A board, Col. G. B. Davis and Capt. R. M. Brambila, Q. M. C., to meet at Seattle, Wash., to render the account current necessary to close money accounts of J. H. Griffiths, late Capt., Q. M. C.

2d Lt. W. G. Kilner, 3 Inf., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for examination for detail in aviation section, S. C.

Capt. F. L. Graham, retired, to W. Reed Hospital, sick.

A board, Majors J. C. Nicholls, L. T. Hillman, and W. J. Hawkins, O. D., to meet at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., Oct. 26, to prepare questions and instructions for examination of Capts. and Lts. for detail in O. D.

Orders July 20, relating to Capt. W. D. Davis, 5 Inf., and amended Aug. 8, revoked.

2d Lts. W. H. Sullivan and C. A. Pivirotto, Phpn. Scouts, report at Ft. Myer, Va., for duty for five days, then to San Fran. and sail about Dec. 5 for Manila.

Lt. Col. B. C. Morse, 4 Inf., from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to his regt. at Vera Cruz, via Galveston.

Orders Oct. 13 amended to read: Transfers in Inf.: 2d Lts. C. H. Hodges, from 26 to 6 Inf., and E. W. Savage, 6 to 26 Inf.

1st Lt. M. B. Willett, C. A. C., to hospital, Ft. Bayard, N. M., sick.

Lt. Col. T. C. Dickson, O. D., to Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. on business.

Leaves: Capt. J. S. Fox, M. C., 1 month and 14 days; 2d Lt. L. Brush, 8 Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. F. Thorp, Jr., 5 F. A., 1 month; Capt. E. H. Yule, F. A., 1 month and 15 days, and 1st Lt. C. W. Cullen, M. R. C., to and including Nov. 5.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Comdr. G. L. Smith, to the South Carolina as navigator.

Jr. Lt. F. L. Shea, the Montana to the New Hampshire.

Ensigns J. Y. Dreisenstok, the Montana to the Arkansas; C. H. McMorris, Montana to Maryland; H. P. Curley, Montana to Louisiana; R. J. Carstarphen, Montana to San Diego; A. C. Bennett, Montana to Tonopah; R. W. Holt, Montana to West Virginia; N. W. Hibbs, Montana to Truxtun; L. R. Gray, Preble to San Diego, and R. H. Skelton, San Diego to Preble.

Paymasters H. D. Lamar, the Michigan to the Alabama and Wisconsin, and F. G. Pyne, Bureau of Supplies, to the Michigan.

P. A. Paymasters D. B. Wainwright, the Alabama and Wisconsin, to orders; H. C. Gwynne, the Culgoa, to orders, and J. E. McDonald, Norfolk Yard, to the Culgoa.

Bosn. E. R. Peircy, the Patuxent, to orders.

Ch. Machs. H. E. White, the Arkansas, to orders, and J. D. Martin, the Buffalo, to orders.

Machs. W. D. Dadd, the Colorado, to the Buffalo; J. C. Stein, Puget Sound Yard, to the Colorado, and J. A. Davie, Norfolk Yard, to the Arkansas.

Paymaster Clerks G. P. Seifert, appointed to Phila. Yard, and B. W. Jennings, resignation accepted.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—H-1, H-2, H-3, and the Cheyenne at San Pedro; West Virginia at Guaymas; Raleigh at San Diego; Perkins at President Roads; Terry at Boston; Standish and Rocket at Norfolk; Brutus at Newport News; North Dakota at Chesapeake Bay; Texas at Tuxpam; Cincinnati at Nagasaki; Preble at San Diego; Sacramento, Culgoa, Proteus, and Uncas at Hampton Roads; Smith at Whitestone; Sterett at Tompkinsville; Mayflower at Tangier Sound; New York at Rockland; Chauncey at Iloilo; Jupiter at Delaware Breakwater; Utah, New Hampshire, Virginia, and Yankton at Southern drill grounds.

Sailed—Chattanooga, La Paz for Acapulco via Manzanillo; Cleveland, San Blas for Guaymas; Nebraska, Boston Light for Southern drill grounds; Delaware, Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Saratoga, Che-foo for Chinwangtao; Caesar, Cape Haitien for Monte Christi; Standish, Norfolk for Annapolis, and the Dale, Cebu for Manila.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for female nurse in the city service will be received until Nov. 2. Candidates must have attained their twenty-first birthday and must be registered as nurse in this State. A physical examination will precede the mental test. The salary is $900 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 4 a competitive examination for electrical expert aid (ship) for men only at New York to fill a vacancy at $4 a day in the navy yard. In the event of there being a shortage of eligibles in other naval establishments eligibles from this examination who are willing to accept appointment at an establishment where such shortage exists may be certified for appointment to such establishment. Competitors will be examined in mathematics and materials, practical questions in electricity, technical education and experience.

The duties require a theoretical knowledge of all kinds of electrical apparatus used on board naval vessels, capability of preparing specifications and requisitions for electrical material for ships undergoing construction and repairs, making of tests of electrical auxiliaries in use on shipboard, and of estimating the time, material, and cost of making repairs of electrical equipment on ships. Age, 23 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:15|Sun sets..5:14|Moon sets..5:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:00	8:30	1:42	2:21
Governors Island	8:16	8:41	2:09	2:52
Hell Gate	10:06	10:31	3:49	4:32

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 19.

SS Cameronia, Glasgow, Oct. 10.
SS Minnewaska, London, Oct. 10.
SS Touraine, Havre, Oct. 10.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Oct. 14.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Port Antonio, Oct. 14.
SS Copenhagen, Colon, Oct. 2.
SS Con. di Giorgio, Jamaica, Oct. 14.
SS Crios, Patras, Sept. 17.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Oct. 13.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Ines	Barcelona	Oct. 3
Medina	Galveston	Oct. 14
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 17
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 17
Sabine	Mobile	Oct. 13
DUE TOMORROW.		
Europa	Naples	Oct. 10
Britannia	Horta	Oct. 15
Breifond	Sunderland	Oct. 11
Val Salice	Lisbon	Oct. 5
Danube	Colon	Oct. 13
El Mundo	Galveston	Oct. 15
DUE THURSDAY.		
Adriatic	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 8
Bjornstjerne Bjornsen	Lisbon	Oct. 6
Trinidad	Bermuda	Oct. 20
Soperga	Almeria	Oct. 7
Pennsylvanian	Balboa	Oct. 14
Almirante	Colon	Oct. 12
Creole	New Orleans	Oct. 17
Stephano	St. John's	Oct. 17
DUE FRIDAY.		
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 15
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Oct. 15
Colon	Cristobal	Oct. 17
Maracaibo	Maracaibo	Oct. 14
Comal	Galveston	Oct. 17
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 20
Lenape	Jacksonville	Oct. 20
El Sud	Galveston	Oct. 17
DUE SATURDAY.		
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Duca d'Abruzzi	Naples	Oct. 13
Caserta	Naples	Oct. 13
Lampasas	Key West	Oct. 20
Epsilon	Rotterdam	Oct. 8
Esperanza	Havana	Oct. 21

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madonna, Naples	—	3:00 P.M.
Storfond, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Hostilius, Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Whitgift, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Californie, Bordeaux	—	3:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Mauretania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olympic, Glasgow	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Japanese Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Tenadores, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mundale, Matanzas	—	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
San Jose, Port Limon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minas Geraes, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Guiana, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Yumuri, St. Jago	—	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Banan, Kingston	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nora, Turks Island	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Danube, Kingston	—	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 634 miles W. of Havana at noon 18th.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 209 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 487 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 108 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 446 miles S. at noon.
SS Olinda, Gibara to New York, was 52 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 154 miles S. at noon.
SS Huron, Brunswick to New York, was 59 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 169 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 90 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 99 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 23, SS New York.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Oct. 24, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 22, SS Hellig Olav, and at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 31, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 20, SS Bergensfjord, and at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 22, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 23, SS Verona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru ....Oct. 21
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mails for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ....Oct. 22
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Talthybus...Oct. 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Oct. 22
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia, (except West,)—Niagara..Oct. 23
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shenyo Maru ....Oct. 26
Japan, Corea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru ....Oct. 29
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ....Oct. 31

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ISAAC BRODY, (April 24, 1912;) net estate, $2,251; bank, $29; notes, $4,889; stocks, $300.

ADELAIDE LIVINGSTON CLARKSON, (May 18;) net estate, $27,251; bank, $343; jewelry, $243; stocks and bonds, $27,830.

REUBEN M. HOYT, (May 16;) net estate, $134,779; bank, $37,596; realty in Yonkers, $1,000; accrued income from trust estate by Rhoda E. Hoyt, $2,461; personalty, $3,733; 2 motor boats, $1,500; 25 shares Home Ins. Co.; 300 U. S. Steel pf., no value given; letter of credit, balance due, $1,219; bonds N. Y. Athletic Club and $53,000 par value of N. Y. City bonds; trust fund by decedent's mother for his benefit, $86,798.

WILLIAM P. KIRK, (May 8;) net estate, $325,543; realty; 57 Madison St., $7,000; 64-66 Madison St., $40,000; 30-32 New Bowery, $20,000; 381 Water St., $6,000; 86 New Chambers St., $8,000; 224 E. 14 St., $20,000; 310 E. 14 St., $22,500; 413 E. 53d St., $7,000; 582-584 Morris Av., $30,000; 492 Grand St., B'klyn, $15,000; 3 parcels at Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., $15,000; a parcel at Lakeland, L. I., $7,500; bank, $131,199; stock, $500; personalty, $1,660; rents due, $384.

FRANCES N. SHIMMIN, (March 10;) net estate, $37,264; portion of estate in Massachusetts value not given; bank, $38,907; personalty, $1,229.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BATES, WM. M., (Sept. 22;) personalty, $3,000; $1,000 for monument to decedent's memory, $100 to "Old Church Cemetery Ass'n"; residue to widow, Emma.

HITCH, EBENEZER VOSE, (Oct. 1;) personalty, not less than $5,000; all to widow, Elizabeth, on her death to daughter, Elizabeth.

PAULSON, FRANK A., (Oct. 25;) realty, about $1,000; personalty, about $500; all to widow, Katherine.

SPEKTORSKY, MOSES D., (Oct. 3;) personalty, $2,000; all to mother, Gussie.

STERN, FANNIE, (Sept. 10;) about $10,000 personalty and realty; entire estate to children equally.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS United States, at Copenhagen, Oct. 19.
SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, Oct. 18.
SS Obidense, at Glasgow, Oct. 18.
SS Colorado, at Hull, Oct. 18.
SS Fimreite, at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 15.
SS Lusitania, at Liverpool, Oct. 19.
SS Noordam, at Rotterdam, Oct. 19.
SS Minnetonka, at London, Oct. 19.
SS Tomaso di Savoia, at Naples, Oct. 19.
SS Stampalia, at Naples, Oct. 19.

Sailed.

SS Tennyson, from Barbados, Oct. 18.
SS Kim, from Greenock, Oct. 18.
SS America, from Genoa, Oct. 18.
SS Denis, from Para, Oct. 16.
SS Chicago, from Havre, Oct. 17.

Passed.

SS Napoli, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Matanzas, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dungeness.

Hudson River by Daylight
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Last up trip Oct. 26; down Oct 27.
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Tel. Spring 4141.

Low Fall Fares
New York to Albany
Troy and the North
Largest and Most Magnificent River Steamers in the World, "Berkshire," "C.W.Morse," "Trojan," "Rensselaer."
Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M. daily; West 132d St., 6:30 P. M.
Phone Spring 9400.
Hudson Navigation Co.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PRISCILLA. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.
Bridgeport Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days only, 11 A. M.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.60
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50. Outside Staterooms, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 p. m.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
*Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston and Hudson River landings. Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P.M.
*Sundays, Franklin St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:30 A.M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for CONNECTICUT RIVER LANDINGS

SIGHT-SEEING YACHT
Lvs. Battery Daily, 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373

To GEORGIA and FLORIDA
Where you can get into light clothes and spend your days in the open, your evenings in social relaxation, and your nights in deep healthful sleep.
New York to Savannah
DIRECT CONNECTIONS FOR
Jacksonville Macon Augusta Atlanta Birmingham Montgomery
AND ALL SOUTHERN POINTS
Full particulars, fares, and literature from
CITY TICKET OFFICE - 501 FIFTH AVE
Wharf Office, Pier 35, North River
Savannah Line

BERMUDA
Average Autumn Temperature 73°
Authorized by Dept. Bermuda Gov't.
Very Low Autumn Rates
S. S. Trinidad
Sails Oct. 24
Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.
or
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N.Y.
For Booklets apply to above S. S. Co.'s or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 B'way & 264 & 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., or Any Ticket Agt.

NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA THE PANAMA CANAL
NEW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Under U. S. Flag.
S. S. "S. V. LUCKENBACH"
9,000 Tons Displacement.
First Sailing
OCTOBER 26TH, 1914
For rates and further particulars apply to Luckenbach Steamship Company, Inc., 8 Bridge Street, New York City. Phone Broad 632.
Or Any of the Principal Tourist Agencies.

To PORTLAND Me.
$3.00 MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Single fare
S. S. NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR
Leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:00 P. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.
Tickets, etc., at the Pier, also at New York Transfer Co., and Tourist offices throughout the city. Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked through.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

MIAMI
PALM BEACH
STEAMERS "SAN JACINTO," "CONCHO," "COMAL"
New service now in operation, via Key West & "Oversea" Railway. Most unique and delightful trip in the world. Every Wednesday from New York.
Tampa — St. Petersburg
Direct steamers from New York every Saturday, affording all-ocean route to West Coast Resorts of Florida.
CIRCLE TOURS
To all Florida points via Key West, the Island City, returning via Jacksonville and historic Charleston and luxurious steamers of Clyde Line.
Combination water-rail tours to Mobile, Ala., going by Mallory Line Steamers and returning all rail, with liberal stop-over privileges at all principal cities en route.
Circle tours to Galveston, gateway to the Southwest, going by Mallory Line and returning by rail with liberal stop-over privileges at all principal cities on route of ticket.
We can also plan your Winter itinerary to include Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico and other delightful resorts of
AGWI THE AMERICAN MEDITERRANEAN
Address all correspondence to
CLYDE - MALLORY LINES
Pier 36, North River NEW YORK
—or call at—
Ticket Offices: 290 & 958 B'way, N.Y.

Winter Trips and Cruises
HAVANA
Interesting and restful, because of the fascinating charms of tropical life and climate. Excellent hotels.
Sailings from New York each Thursday and Saturday at noon. Through rates to Isle of Pines, Santiago, etc.
NASSAU
the Seat of the English Colonial Government of the Bahamas, offers many attractions as a Winter Resort.
Balmy climate, charming social life, golf, bathing, boating, tennis, polo, motoring, etc.
S.S. Havana 10,000 Tons Displacement
S.S. Saratoga 10,000 Tons Displacement
Sail weekly between New York and Havana (Cuba), calling at Nassau during the Winter months. Low rates of passage.
Write for booklets.
NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S.S. CO.,
(Ward Line)
Gen. Offices, Pier 14, East River, N. Y.

White Star PIERS 59 & 60, N. R.
OLYMPIC
LONDON
Via Glasgow,
October 21 11:00 A.M.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic..Oct. 21, n'n | Adriatic..Oct. 28, n'n
†N. Y. & *Boston—Italy—†Greece via Azores and Gibraltar.
*Canopic..Nov. 6, 11 AM | †Finland..Nov. 17, n'n
American Line
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool
New York, Oct. 24, n'n | Phila., Oct. 31, n'n
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London
Min'waska, Oct. 24, 10 am | Min'haha, Oct. 31, 8:30am
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD
Established 1840
Fastest Steamers in the World.
Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania
Regular and Uninterrupted Service
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
(Subject to Change.)
MAURETANIA. Wed., Oct. 21, noon
Franconia.....Sat., Oct. 31, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA. Wed., Nov. 4, 1 a.m.
Laconia.. ...Sat., Nov. 14, 10 a.m.
Transylvania...Sat., Nov. 21, 10 a.m.
Franconia ...Sat., Nov. 28, 10 a.m.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
GENOA, NAPLES, PATRAS, MALTA
CARPATHIA, Wed., Nov. 4, noon
Company's Office 21-24 State St., N.Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE.
Sailings for HAVRE
LA TOURAINE . Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Oct. 31, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Nov. 14, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

ARGENTINE
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
And all Brazilian Ports
Frequent sailings from New York by new and fast (12,500 ton) passenger steamers.
17 DAYS TO RIO JANEIRO.
23 DAYS TO BUENOS AYRES.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N.Y.

ITALIAN LINES
*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
†LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)
¶Italia Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To Naples and Genoa direct.
*VERONA..........OCT. 24, NOON
†Europa....Oct. 28, noon | ¶Ancona ...Nov. 3, noon
*DucaD'Abruzzi.Oc.31, n'n | *America...Nov. 7, noon
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., 24 Whitehall St.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
Cameronia, Oct. 24, noon
Columbia, Oct. 31, noon | Pannonia, Nov. 14, noon
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
DIRECT TO ROTTERDAM.
Twin Screw Sailings Carry U S. Mail.
Rotterdam, Oct. 28, 10 AM | Potsdam..........Nov. 5
N. Ams'dam. Nov. 3, 10AM | Noordam..........Nov. 10

FABRE LINES
The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice and Marseilles.
MADONNA, Oct. 20 | BRITANNIA, Oct. 27
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N.Y.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
Regular sailings to Bermuda and West Indies. Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St.
Tours and Tickets Everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway.

PLUNGES OFF ROOF AFTER A QUARREL

Girl Falls 11 Floors from Top of Factory, with Sweetheart Waiting Below.

THEY PARTED IN ANGER

Remorseful, He Sends Her a Message Which She Answers by Rushing to Roof—May Die.

While trying to get away from her sweetheart, with whom she had quarreled, Anna Kaufman of 614 East 140th Street, the Bronx, either fell or jumped from the roof of the twelve-story factory building at 135 West Twenty-seventh Street yesterday morning, and may die from her injuries. The girl is 19 years old, and came from Russia four years ago. Her mother lives in Philadelphia, and she has boarded for the last three years with Mrs. Fannie Cohen at the address in East 140th Street.

Ever since she first came to this country Miss Kaufman and Samuel Gelfant have been sweethearts, although if an engagement existed friends were unaware of the fact. Gelfant is now 20 years old. They were in the habit of riding downtown to work together every morning. Yesterday morning while on their way downtown they quarreled violently. The two parted bitterly, but after Gelfant had gone to his work in a clothing factory at 94 East Broadway he became remorseful, and about 10 o'clock got excused from his work, and went up to West Twenty-seventh Street.

Miss Kaufman was employed in the cloak and suit factory of Louis Cohen on the eleventh floor of the building. Gelfant called at Mr. Cohen's office and secured permission to speak to her and a messenger was sent upstairs to ask her to come down to the tenth floor where her lover waited.

The girl received the message with a strange air. Turning away from her work she ran quickly to the stairs, went through the workrooms on the floor above, and climbed out on the roof. A moment later the employes, whose attention had been aroused by her strange conduct, saw her fall past a rear window.

Patrolman Lynch, who was summoned, found that the girl had fallen on the heavy wire net protecting the glass roof of a one-story building in the rear of the factory. Though terribly cut she was conscious, and declared at once that she had fallen, not jumped, from the roof.

Gelfant rode with her, holding her hand, in the ambulance that took her to Bellevue. He said that their quarrel was trivial and that there was no reason for her trying to kill herself. But no explanation has been given of her rush to the roof or the fall that ended it.

INSTRUCTION. INSTRUCTION.

How to Speak in Public!

It can be acquired.

It is not necessary to have shaky knees or lumpy throat every time you are called upon to speak.

If you are not successful it may be because you cannot express what is in your mind.

Learn how: You only need the practice and expert instruction supplied by the Public Speaking Club of America.

It meets Friday nights in the large auditorium, under Walter H. Robinson, the expert in voice training.

Sign your name and address on this ad and we will send you free booklet and pass for session, Friday, Oct. 23rd.

Name ....

Address ....

West Side Y.M.C.A.
302 WEST 57th ST., N.Y.

Many Boys Fail to Pass REGENTS' AND COLLEGE ENTRANCE examinations, not because they are stupid, but because the grade system of nearly all schools prevents individual instruction.

A bright boy can easily make sixty counts between October and June, and a backward pupil will find that he can do two years' work in one.

THE GROFF SCHOOL
Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities.
259 West 75th St., N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Teachers College, Columbia University.
An all-day country school for city boys, on West 246th Street, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park. New half-million-dollar equipment. 15 acres. Catalog.
VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Ph.D., Principal
West 246th Street.

The Brown School of Tutoring.
Boys' School & Office, 241 W. 75th St. Tel. Col. 8894. Girls' School, 239 W. 75th St.
Founded 1906. No classes. 2 years' work in one. All day study supervision.
An A-1 school in preparing pupils rapidly and thoroughly for examinations, and in teaching them how to study.
A School with an Atmosphere of Work.

THE RAYSON HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens Oct. 6th. 164-166-168 West 75th St.
Clara I. Colburne, A. B., Martha K. Humphrey, A. M., Principals.

Miss Buccini School of Languages.
Superior native teachers. Class, private instruction. Teachers sent. Rates reasonable. 237 West 109th.

IRVING SCHOOL L. D. RAY
35 West 84th St. Tel. 4836 Schuyler.
Boys carefully taught how to learn and cared for from 9 to 5:30, and on Saturday mornings. Lessons studied in School.
A 60-foot gymnasium on the premises.
A staff of 12 professional teachers.
SEND FOR YEAR-BOOK.

CUTLER SCHOOL
REMOVED TO
49 and 51 East 61st Street
Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 30th. Completely equipped classrooms, laboratories, gymnasium, and open-air court for sports.

ALCUIN PREPARATORY SCHOOL
11½-15 West 86 Street
Kindergarten through High School
Reopens Thursday, October 1
Open for Registration.

Business Education *For Men and Boys*
Day and Evening. 23rd St. Y. M. C. A.

FOUNDED 1879. STERN'S SCHOOL OF
LANGUAGES
961 Madison Av. 200 W. 72d St.
Languages taught in classes or privately.

Vocational Courses Opening
Register Now Central Y. W. C. A. 7 E. 15th St. New York

THE SEMPLE 241 Central Park West, cor. 84th St.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. College Preparatory and Special Classes. Opens Oct. 7th.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of VAN HOUTEN & TEN BROECK, Bankrupt.

Notice is given that, pursuant to terms of a certain chattel mortgage made by Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company to the undersigned as trustee, mortgagee, the undersigned trustee will sell at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on November 19th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at No. 214 East 23d Street, Manhattan, New York City, certain electric therapeutic apparatus and appliances, consisting of electric static machines, electric motors, X-Ray coils, electric batteries, static machine cases, and other apparatus and appliances, finished and unfinished, being a portion of the said property of Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company. Said property may be inspected at the above premises on the day before the sale, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and further information can be obtained at the office of the trustee, or his attorney.

Dated October 19th, 1914.

WILLARD P. JESSUP, as Trustee, Mortgagee, 5 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Attorney for Trustee, 55 John Street, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE MATTER OF VAN HOUTEN & TEN BROECK.

Notice is given that pursuant to terms of a certain chattel mortgage made by Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company to one Henry L. Joyce and assigned to Eugene C. Huber and Otto Strack, the undersigned mortgagees, the said mortgagees will sell at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on November 5th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at No. 214 East 23d Street, Manhattan, New York City, certain machinery for the manufacture of electric therapeutic apparatus and appliances, including motors, ovens, lathes, drills, vises, and other machinery and tools; also office furniture and equipment, including typewriters, chairs, desks, tables, rugs, show-cases, and partitions, being a portion of the property of Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company. Said property may be inspected at the above premises on the day before the sale, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and further information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned attorneys.

EUGENE C. HUBER and
OTTO STRACK,
Mortgagees.
AVERY & WHITING, Attorneys for Mortgagees, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SCHENKEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 2d, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ALL those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, described as follows:

PARCEL No. 1. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Essex Street, distant 320 feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of New Lots Avenue and the easterly side of Essex St., running thence easterly 100 feet; thence southerly 25 feet; thence westerly 100 feet; thence northerly 25 feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL No. 2. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Essex Street, distant 370 feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of New Lots Avenue with the easterly side of Essex St., running thence easterly 100 feet; thence southerly 25 feet; thence westerly 100 feet; thence northerly 25 feet to the point of beginning.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City.
CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW YORK RUCHING REEL CO., Bankrupt—No. 20291—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of S. Marshall Kronheimer, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 6-8-10 First Street (Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse) in the City of New York, on the 30th day of October 1914 at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: Bundles of white, chip, news and buff board (otherwise known as "Pasteboard") used for the purpose of manufacturing pasteboard reels and pasteboard boxes.

For permission to examine this property, application should be made to S. Marshall Kronheimer, Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York City.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated, October 19, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VAN HOUTEN & TEN BROECK CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 214 E. 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dental and therapeutical instruments, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Nov. 2d and 4th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WILLIAM BLAU, Trustee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EISEN & FEIT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 159 W. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' cloaks, suits, machinery, safe, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Oct. 24th and 26th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A. GORDON MURRAY, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM ALTMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 20th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at Main St., Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies', gents', and children's shoes, slippers, rubbers, arctics, boots, hosiery, fixtures, &c.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.
SAMUEL N. HABERMAN, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,479.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK S. BARONS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Frank S. Barons are hereby given notice that on October 15th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 30th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PLAN TO SETTLE CLAFLIN DEBTS

One for Compromising Merchandise Creditors' Claims on the Retail Stores.

ON A PERCENTAGE BASIS

The Rate of This Will Vary Between 35 and 75 Cents on the Dollar of Indebtedness.

A tentative plan for the compromise settlements with merchandise creditors of the twenty-two retail stores and the Defender Manufacturing Company involved in the Claflin failure was outlined yesterday in a conference at the Bank of Commerce between representatives of the Noteholders' Committee and of the Central Committee, a body representing merchandise creditors through the media of trade associations. Under the general reorganization plan of the Claflin enterprises these creditors were to receive "such equitable settlements by way of composition, sale, purchase, or otherwise, as the committee may make with" those creditors.

The plan proposed calls for cash settlements by the various stores at rates ranging from 35 to 75 cents on the dollar, according to their financial positions. These compromises represent the value of the claims against the stores as going concerns.

The proposed plan calls for a 75-cent settlement in the case of the Hennessy Company, Butte, Mon., and the Jones Store, Kansas City, Mo., while settlement at the rate of 70 cents on the dollar will be made by the Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company of Nashville, Tenn., and the Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col., if the scheme for settlement goes through as proposed. The settlement in the case of the H. Batterman Company of Brooklyn is proposed at the rate of 65 cents on the dollar. So far as concerns the other stores, it is reliably reported that the proposed settlement rates for them are 35, 40, and 50 cents on the dollar.

While the total of the merchandise claims of the stores involved, amounting to about $1,700,000, is small in comparison with the entire indebtedness of the Claflin concern and its subsidiaries, it is said that there has been no small amount of trouble in arriving at the compromises suggested yesterday. It is understood that the merchandise creditors of the stores were unwilling, at the earlier conferences, to accept settlement on the part of any store at less than a minimum of 50 cents on the dollar, but that in later conferences this minimum was reduced to 40 cents, which figure was asked yesterday. The note holders, on the other hand, were said to be unwilling to offer a minimum settlement greater than 30 cents on the dollar in any case until yesterday, when this position was waived and the minimum settlement placed at 35 cents, which figure was agreed to by representatives of the merchandise creditors.

It was further learned last night that the proposed plan of settlement will be placed before the Noteholders' Committee in the near future, and that, if it is accepted, (as it is said it doubtless will be,) it will then be passed on to the Central Committee as a whole for official sanction.

A meeting of the General Creditors' Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Merchants' Association rooms, at which the report of the Secretary concerning the amount of merchandise and deposit claims against the H. B. Claflin Company deposited with the committee was read. Several points in connection with the reorganization scheme for the Claflin Company came up for consideration, but no definite action was taken on any of them.

It was said after the meeting that a substantial majority of the merchandise and deposit claims had been turned in, and, while no figures were given out, it was learned from other sources that claims for close to $4,000,000 of the $6,000,000 thus involved had been turned over to the committee. In view of this it was said that it would probably not be necessary to send out a second general letter to these creditors asking them to turn over their claims. Up until a few days ago it was thought that this action might be necessary because of reports that had come in from creditors of mislaid copies of the reorganization scheme or complaints that copies of the plan had not been received at all.

It was also said yesterday that well over $25,000,000 of the noteholders' claims had been deposited with the Secretary of the Noteholders' Committee and that $4,000,000 in additional claims were likely to be turned in in the immediate future, which would leave about $2,500,000 in these claims still to be accounted for. Upon reliable authority it was learned that, while definite action in the matter had not yet been taken, it is practically assured that the reorganization proceedings will go through a court of equity to avoid the possibility of loss through enforced liquidation and to avoid the payment of trustees' fees which, it is said, would amount to about $600,000. Definite action on this point is promised for the near future.

WARREN D. CHASE ON STAND.

Tells Grand Jury of Formation of New Haven Subsidiaries.

Warren D. Chase of Hartford, Conn., was a witness yesterday before the Special Federal Grand Jury, which is investigating the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. It is understood that he was asked to throw light upon the chain of companies which were formed in connection with the capture of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine by the railroad company, of which Charles S. Mellen had already given evidence.

When the old Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine, the Morse organization, was purchased for the New Haven, the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey was formed, which took it over from J. W. McKinnon and George F. Shaw of the Assets Realization Company. Mr. Chase, it is believed, told about this part of the transaction, and also of the organization of the New England Security Company in the offices of Everly M. Davis, at 60 Wall Street, with a number of clerks and stenographers as officers and Directors. Then came the organization of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine, No. 2, with the young Portland engineer as Treasurer, who came to this city at $5 a day and expenses prepared to sign checks for as many millions as he was asked to do.

Mr. Chase was also called upon, it is understood, to throw light upon the formation of the Pacific Navigation Company, which was formed to place the steamships Harvard and Yale on the Pacific Coast, and the organization of the Chilmark Company. Mr. Mellen will, it is expected, be a witness again today.

MISS PANKHURST IN COURT.

English Suffragist Sits Beside Magistrate Barlow During Session.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst spent yesterday morning sitting beside Magistrate Barlow at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where she watched the proceedings with interest. Miss Pankhurst was the first woman in England to take a law course at the Victoria University in Manchester and was graduated, sharing first honors with two men. She has seen much of the courts in England in the arrests of the militants and in 1907 she defended her own case in one of her arrests.

"Our prisoners are always placed in the docks, which is a stigma," she said, "and do not come in close personal contact with the Judge as they do here in standing before him and answering questions."

Miss Florence Harmon of Mrs. Belmont's Political Equality Association held an open-air meeting at noon at Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue to advertise the big meeting at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, at which Miss Pankhurst will speak. Miss Rose Sanderman, the suffrage bugler, who accompanied her, was taken for Miss Pankhurst, and the crowd which gathered nearly mobbed her in its interest.

Complimentary boxes for the meeting have been sent to Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the International Suffrage President, and Mrs. Raymond Brown, the New York State Suffrage President.

D'ARSCHOT ESTATE IN COURT

Letters of Administration Sought by Countess's Heir.

Joseph de Tours Lentilhon of 3 West Eighth street, nephew of Countess d'Arschot, who died on Feb. 12, 1912, leaving an estate of $300,000, the bulk of which went to Mr. Lentilhon and his cousin, Count Guillaume d'Arschot, Secretary to the King of Belgium, yesterday applied to the Surrogates' Court for letters of administration on the estate for the purpose of administering some shares of Standard Oil Company and stock of the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank of San Francisco. The stock, valued at $27,000, came to the Countess from her aunt, Harriet Elizabeth Crary, who died on Feb. 12, 1908.

Mr. Lentilhon and his cousin got the estate only after a bitter contest by their cousin, Eugene Lentilhon, and other relatives, who offered letters to show that the Countess was dissatisfied with Count d'Arschot's marriage to the daughter of Nuba Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, and that if she had been of sound mind she would not have dealt so generously with him. At the trial before Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, the Count testified that his aunt's opposition to his marriage merely amounted to "a small irritation and difference of opinion."

SCHUCHMAN DIES ABROAD.

Brother Inherits American Estate of the Late Justice.

The will of ex-Justice of the City Court John Peter Schuchman, who left his entire estate of $63,000 to his brother George, was filed for probate yesterday. It was the first notice his friends here had received that the former Justice had died on Sept. 17 at Hoppenheim-Hessen, in Darmstadt, Germany. The estate consisted of three first mortgages on Manhattan real estate and 100 shares of the stock of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

No mention is made in the will of his daughter, Mrs. Carrie Schuchman Here of Bremerhaven, Germany. Lawrence B. Cohen of 64 Wall Street, counsel for the estate, said that Mrs. Here, an only child, had inherited $250,000 at the time of her mother's death ten years ago, and that the estate in this country went to George Schuchman by agreement.

The late Justice served from 1896 to 1902 on the City Court bench. He was born at Darmstadt, Germany, in 1851, was graduated at the Real Gymnasium and Polytechnique in Darmstadt, in 1868, and came to this country the same year. He read law in the offices of Thomas Darlington at 206 Broadway, and soon became well known in his profession.

PREFER BOSTON TO WAR.

Americans Give Up Residences Abroad and Revisit "The Hub."

"Boston seems to be filling up with Americans who have been living many years in Europe," said Edward C. Fogg, managing director of the Copley-Plaza of that city, who is also managing director of the Breslin here. "Most of them seem to have been living in Paris, and not a few have been abroad so long that returning to Boston is almost like coming to a strange place.

"Some of the younger members of families who have lived abroad have become foreign in sympathy. We had a family come back not long ago whose sons had been attending Cambridge University. They were started in at Harvard, and seemed to be doing well, when suddenly one disappeared. One day the father called to ask if any mail was there for his son.

"'He's gone over to England to fight,' he explained."

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
9th season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $8 & up. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY.

Ye Old Park House
SUMMIT, N. J.
Open the year round under same management. Rates reduced for the Winter. Room for one from $12 up; rooms for two from $20 up. Good family table; home cooking.
Address JOHN D BAILEY, Manager.

Hotel Montclair
Montclair, N. J.
Open Throughout Year. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill.
Frederick C. Hall, Lessee.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.,
IN AUTUMN
Provides a charm of comfort and ease amidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home.
Directly on the ocean front.
Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach Atlantic City.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
"NEW ARBOR DANSANT."
A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Asolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.
The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel-in-the-Pines
Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lakeside walks and drives.
Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.
Daily orchestral concerts.
NOW OPEN
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES,
Lakewood, N. J. Private baths. Hot and cold running water in every room. I. WOEHR. Prop.

MANHATTAN HOTEL.
Up to date in every particular.
Booklet, Phone 135. Chas. Hecht, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.—Greatly enlarged. Finest location in Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric light, steam heat, telephone in rooms, sun parlor, music, dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling, garage. Illustrated booklet. Lackawanna R. R. to Cresco Station.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fourteenth Street Cloak House Leases Thirty-fourth Street Building—Investor Buys $275,000 West Side Apartment—Manhattan-Bronx Deal—Brooklyn Houses in Trade—Sale Near Piping Rock.

A long-term lease, which will mark the advent of a Fourteenth Street store to the Thirty-fourth Street shopping block, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, and the purchase by an investor of a $275,000 west side apartment house were the chief transactions in the realty market yesterday.

The business deal involved the leasing of the entire eleven-story Revillon Freres building at 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, running through to Thirty-fifth Street, by the cloak and suit store of the Bedell Company of 14 West Fourteenth Street. The uptown move, however, will not mean the closing of the present store. The lease, as announced by the Bedell Company, is for a long term, but the aggregate value of the rental, while reaching a high figure, was not stated. The Revillon Freres building has a frontage on Thirty-fourth Street of 50 feet and 40 on Thirty-fifth Street. The Bedell firm contemplates extensive alterations, including the establishment of a motor and carriage entrance on Thirty-fifth Street. The Bedell Company has branch houses in many cities throughout the country.

West Side Apartment Investment.

The west side section furnished a good apartment deal in the sale to an out-of-town investor of the nine-story apartment house at 165 West Eighty-third Street, on a plot 50 by 100, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. It was sold for the Wesley Realty Company, of which John W. Kight is President, by Slawson & Hobbs, and they will continue as agents of the building. The structure is fully rented, and was the first fireproof apartment erected on the block. It has been held at $275,000.

West End Avenue Corner Sold.

An investing client of L. J. Phillips & Co. has purchased from Mrs. Hiram Mallison 822 West End Avenue, a three-story dwelling on a lot 17.5 by 65 by irregular. The property is located on the southeast corner of 100th Street.

Manhattan-Bronx Deal.

Hugh P. Skelly, President of the Kip's Bay Brewing and Malting Company, has purchased a large plot in the Bronx on the southeast corner of Belmont Avenue and 180th Street, 96 by 108 and irregular, covered by a one-story taxpayer structure. It was bought from L. Napoleon Levy, and in exchange Mr. Skelly gave the six-story tenement at 97 Sullivan Street, 25 by 66, adjoining the northeast corner of Spring Street. E. Francis Hillenbrand was the broker. This Bronx plot is the eleventh parcel in that borough acquired by Mr. Skelly through the same broker within a little over a year.

A Recent Buyer.

John Podesta of Hoboken is the buyer of the three five-story tenements 225 to 229 Sullivan Street sold last week by the Atlantic Macaroni Company. G. Tuoti & Co. were the brokers.

Bronx Borough.

The new four-story flat at 1,987 Daly Avenue, being the southwest corner of 178th Street, on a plot 50 by 80, has been purchased by an investor from the Adavine Construction Company, Hyman Adelstein, President. Eddy A. Weinstein was the broker. Long Island property was given in part payment.

The two-story dwelling at 721 East 161st Street, northeast corner of Jackson Avenue, on plot 21 by 75, has been sold by Alexander Selkin for Dr. Noel H. M. Campbell to a client for occupancy.

Smith & Phelps have sold a plot, 200 by 100, on the east side of Olinville Avenue, beginning 100 feet north of Magenta Street.

Flatbush Trade for Farm.

Martin Taendler has sold for John M. Hiebler a twenty-six-acre farm with buildings near Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., to A. L. Skiner, who gave in part payment the three-family brick house at 2,403 Clarendon Road, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn.

A Brooklyn-Jersey Trade.

Henry Joline has purchased from Henry M. Fitch the three-story residence with stable at 7 Hollywood Avenue, in the Norwood Park section of Long Branch.

The property has a frontage of 145 feet and a depth of 360 feet. In exchange the buyer gave 220 Overington Avenue, Brooklyn, a two-family house, on plot 40 by 100, located between Second and Third Streets.

Brooklyn.

John Woodenbury, in connection with the Albany Avenue Real Estate Company, has sold for Jacob Tuch, the two-family brick house at 420 Herkimer Street, to Emma F. Bennett, the lot being 25 by 100, and also for Sarah Walsh the vacant plot on Pacific Street 140 feet east of Troy Avenue, 25 by 107 feet, to Etta Stember.

Buys Scarsdale Home.

Fish & Marvin have sold at Scarsdale for Mr. Cornelius B. Fish a tract of eleven and a half acres with a large house. It was held at $23,000. The purchaser, an official of the General Chemical Company, will occupy the premises.

Long Island.

E. S. Willard & Co. have sold for C. W. Provost his residence at Brookville, near the Piping Rock Club. The buyer is W. H. Vander Poel, who will occupy it. The property has ben held at $125,000.

The Arthur J. Scholz Company sold for Mrs. Anna A. Patterson two four-family flats at 660-662 Sherman Street, Richmond Hill, to Dennis A. O'Brien, who gave in part payment a five-acre farm near St. James, Long Island.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold for the Cisco estate, to Frederick Rohde, a lot 25 by 100 on Eddy Street, about 100 feet east of the Richmond Turnpike, on Grymes Hill. Mr. Rohde also purchased from the same estate a strip 25 feet wide and 500 feet long, in the rear of the property purchased by him last year, and on which he is erecting private residences.

Buys Connecticut Shore Estate.

The seven-acre estate with a large residence at Greens Farms, Conn., owned by Mrs. Nelson Alvord has been sold by John Crawford to Mrs. H. Burnette. The property has a shore frontage on Long Island Sound of 343 feet. It has been held at $30,000.

Commercial Leases.

McDowell & McMahon have leased for the City of New York the store formerly occupied by the Forty-second Precinct at 1,395 St. Nicholas Avenue to Nicholas Schmitz. Also, for Donald Robertson, the southeast corner of 191st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue to Sigmund Bermann for a term of ten years.

E. A. Turner has leased for Max Goebel, the owner of the entire building 138 East Twenty-seventh Street, the old home of the Knights of Columbus and afterward used as a church, to the Bromhall Players of Stamford, Conn. Benjamin B. Davenport, who is the leading factor of the Bromhall Players, which is a theatrical and musical organization, intends to remodel this building by putting in balconies, club rooms, reception rooms, &c. The lease is for ten years. Immediate possession is given in order to have the building completed before Thanksgiving.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have leased the store at 402 Sixth Avenue to David Oppenheim, and in conjunction with Friend-Lewi Company, the parlor floor at 12 West Nineteenth Street to M. Shaw & Co., dealers in silks.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Otto T. Dommerich and the United States Trust Company to Charles Hirschhorn the four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 32.4 by 100, at 23 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Real Estate Notes.

The Invincible Club of Brooklyn has filed plans for a $30,000 addition to its clubhouse at 78 Herkimer Street.

Edwin J. Birley, who has been associated with N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., for fourteen years, has been elected a Director and Secretary of that corporation.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Vandewater St, 24-26, s s, 217.11 ft w of Pearl St, 50x95, 8-story loft and store building; adjourned to Oct. 26.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

168th St, 732 East, s w corner of Forest Av, 40x82, 2-story dwelling; William Ollendorff against G. A. Damiano and others; J. D. Tobias, attorney; M. B. McHugh, referee; due, $9,389.05; taxes, &c., $719.71; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

172d St, 570 West, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 62.6x95, 5-story apartment house; J. J. Dillon against R. T. Hicks and others; Kelley & C., attorneys; J. T. Hettrick, referee; due, $10,924.46; subject to mortgage of $60,000.

111th St, 70 East, 230 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.11, 3-story dwelling; Harry Knopp against Esther Katz and others; W. B. Marx, attorney; J. F. Joyce, referee; due, $2,266.61.

Wooster St, 97, w s, 75 ft n of Spring St, 25x75, 7-story loft and store building; St. Bartholomew's Church against M. E. Flomerfelt and others; H. L. Morris, attorney; E. N. Goodwin, referee; due, $45,849.18; taxes, &c., $2,111.32.

Montgomery St, 55-57, s e corner Monroe, (184-183,) 38x60, 6-story tenement and stores; G. B. Maclay against Berliner & Greenberg, Inc., and others; Maclay & M., attorneys; Nathan Burkan, referee; due, $47,584.40; taxes, &c., $3,638.20.

By Henry Brady.

Audubon Av, 248-254, s w corner of 178th St, 94.11x100, six-story apartment house; Harlem Savings Bank against Washington Heights Development and Construction Co. et al; E. S. Clinch, attorney; E. A. McShane, referee; due, $140,370.75; taxes, &c., $3,220.

By Samuel Marx.

107th St, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.11, vacant; W. H. Rolston et al against W. F. Hooper et al; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; J. E. Davidson, referee; due, $37,807.25; taxes, &c., $1,492.

114th St, 349 East, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100, three-story theatre; A. S. Stemme et al against Giuseppe Petrozzi et al; F. B. Chedsey, attorney; Benn Barber, referee; due, $14,848.29; taxes, &c., $1,100.

At 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Franklin Av, 1,392, e s, 75.6 ft n of Jefferson Pl., 37.6x100, five-story flat; German Savings Bank against J. T. Berry et al; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $25,411.39; taxes, &c., $283.20.

Franklin Av, 1,394, e s, 113.1 ft n of Jefferson Pl., 37.6x100, five-story flat; same against same; action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $25,436.05; taxes, &c., $283.20.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 1,919-1,923, w s, 230 ft s of 177th St, 70x150x irregular; two and three story dwellings and two-story rear buildings; F. J. P. Arndt against Augusta Barthold et al; C. A. Furthman, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $8,646.01; taxes, &c., $1,392.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, OCT. 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 475, w s, 159.9 ft w of Grand St, 26.5x200.2 to Mercer St; Thomas H. Keogh, referee, to John I. Downey, 43 East 57th St, and others, trustees under will of Montgomery & P., 2 Wall St......$170,000

GREENWICH ST, e s, 25.4 ft s of Duane St, 25.7x80; John D. Peabody, trustee, to Harriette H. Morris, Newport, R. I., Oct. 14; attorneys, Montgomery & P., 2 Wall St......$1

SAME PROPERTY; Harriette H. Morris to John D. Peabody, 224 Madison Av, Oct. 16; attorneys, same......$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft s of 75th St, 34x55; Julie Dupont to Joseph F. Dempsey, 275 Macon St, Brooklyn, Oct. 9; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St......$1

MONROE ST, 234-236, s s, 150.5 ft e of Scammel St, 54.9x95.4; 118th St, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Louis Levy et al to Jacob Levy, 1,800 7th Av, and Nathan Levy, 1,884 7th Av, all liens, Aug. 5; attorneys, Levy Bros., 5 Beekman St...... —

NORTHERN AV, s e corner of 179th St, 92.6x100; Northern Av, n e corner of 178th St, 92.6x100; Ambrose Realty Co. to Hudson Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, B. & S., Feb. 27; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway......$100

8TH ST, 315 East, n s, 280.4 ft e of Avenue B, 20.7x69.10; Louis J. Indorsky to Gertrude A. Lester, 1,476 Wilkins Av, (mtg $11,000,) Oct. 16; attorney, J. M. Kram, 299 Broadway......$1

15TH ST, 314 East, s s, 26x103.3; William T. Barker to the Salvation Army, Inc., 122 West 14th St, (mtg $24,000,) June 19, 1913......$1

50TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 75x100.5; Joseph L. Graf and others to Claridge Apartment Corporation, 62 William St, Oct. 15, (mtg $135,000;) attorneys, Weed, H. & M., 62 William St......$100

55TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.5; A. Mitchell Leslie, referee, to Park Av. and 54th St. Co., 49 Wall St, Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$7,500

75TH ST, s s, 168.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2; Louis H. Moos to Gustav Frank, 315 Central Park West, all liens, Oct. 16; address, 19 Cedar St......$1

115TH ST., 605 and 607 West, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; Hy. N. French, referee, to Abr. and Louis Davis, 241 West 113th St, Oct. 17; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row......$8,000

123D ST, 420 East, s s, 287 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Dalion Bath Co., Inc., to Charles F. Halsted, 174 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, trustee of Francis S. Halsted, deceased, (mtg $11,000,) all liens, Oct. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway......$1

127TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 5th Av, 12.6x99.11; Eugene De F. Belden to Jessica B. Belden, 27 East 127th St, Oct. 19, (mtg $4,000;) attorneys, & W. Block, 99 Nassau St......$100

134TH ST, 518 West, s s, 398 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.9x99.11; 134th St, 522 West, s s, 480.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.9x99.11; Charles E. Jones Co. to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, (mtg $108,000,) Sept. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$1

144TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 150x99.11; Greenwich Mortgage Co. to Norman Realty Co., 346 Broadway, Aug. 7; attorneys, Heilman & V., 391 East 149th St..$100

Bronx.

GARDEN ST, 730, 50x100; 182d and Garden Streets Co. to Anthony Reale, 2,354 Prospect Av, (mtg $35,000,) Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100

KINSELLA AV, n s, 23 ft e of Mathews Av, 25x100; Jean H. Cochran to Mary L. Toshach, 782 Morris Park Av. Aug. 20; attorney, Mary L. Toshach, 782 Morris Park Av......$1

LINCOLN AV, w s, 30.3 ft s of 135th St, 19.9x100; L. R. Loewenthal to Otto Goetzel, 411 East 136th St, (mtg $7,900,) Jan. 28; attorney, A. W. Venino, 59 Wall St......$100

LOT 198, map of Harrington estate; Emma Wahl to George McCauslan, 3 6th St, Weehawken, N. J., (mtg $350,) Oct. 14; attorney, George McCauslan, 41 Park Row...$100

LOTS 36 to 41, 232 to 241, 252, 262 to 266, 283 to 285, 313 to 315, map in partition of estate of William Adee; also private road, e s, at s s of land og George T. Adee, 191x525x180x494; also other land at Throgs Neck containing 54 3-100 acres; also land in New York County; George T. Adee to Clara T. A. Collier, 14 East 65th St, 4-7 part, Oct. 7; attorney, P. E. Connell, 45 Pine St......$40,300

SAME PROPERTY; same to Ellen L. Adee, at Country Club of Westchester, on Eastern Boulevard, 3-7 part, Oct. 7; attorney, same......$30,940

MARTHA AV, e s, being Lot 59, map of Hyatt Farm; Charles F. Mayer to William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., 68 William St, Oct. 14; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway......$1

ONEIDA AV, n e corner of 236th St, 200x125; Anthony Reale to 182d and Garden Streets Co., Inc., 784 East 179th St, (mtg $7,000,) Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, w s, being Lot 610, map of G. F. and H. B. Opdyke; James Wilkinson to John J. Wilkinson, 2,539 Cambreling Av, (mtg $1,500,) Oct. 17; attorneys, McLaughlin & M., 309 Broadway......$100

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 184th St, 81.4x187.5x49.9x190.1; Bernard Bernstein to Petit Building Co., Incorporated, 1,053 Southern Boulevard, Oct. 19; attorney, A. G. Bachman, 1,053 Southern Boulevard...$100

WENDOVER AV, 446-448, s s, 50.1x151.4; Louis E. Kleban Co., Inc., to Louis E. Kleban, 1,714 Crotona Park East, Oct. 13; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St...$1

WESTCHESTER AV, 853, n w s, 21.3x70.9; Desider Schoen to Philip Rosenbluth, 871 Longwood Av, (mtg $6,000,) Oct. 19; attorneys, Cherurg & F., 299 Broadway....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 953, w s, 80.5 ft s of 51st St, 20x80; Lottie Deutsch to Louis C. Wallach, 850 East 161st St, Oct. 15, 1 year; attorney, S. W. Wallach, 309 Broadway......$2,000

WILLETT ST, 52, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 16.8x100; Samuel Midler to P. & L. Contracting Co., 230 Grand St, Oct. 2, 3 years; attorneys, Abrahamson & Rose, 140 Nassau St......$3,500

126TH ST, 66 East, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 20x99.11, prior mtg $7,000; Florence K. Goodhue to Frederick Shulze, Jr., of Galway, N. Y., Oct. 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, I. N. Goodhue, 42 Broadway.$2,000

38TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x24.9; William P. Sinclair to Katharine L. Griffin, 891 Cauldwell Av, July 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; Anthony J. Griffin, 3,208 3d Av.$500

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s s, 234.9 ft w of Wicker Place, 41.5x—; Anna L. Finnegan to May A. Taylor, Montclair, N. J., Oct. 15, 3 years, 5¼ p. c.; attorneys, Seybel & French, 41 Park Row......$4,000

109TH ST, s s, 87 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Frank Davin to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 19, due as per bond......$5,000

151ST ST, s s, 512.6 ft w of 7th Av, 52.2x—; Amelia C. Schaefer to Sol Plant, 135 Central Park West, Oct. 19, 3 years; attorneys, Cashman & G., 35 Nassau St......$17,000

16TH ST, s s, 177.6 ft e of 3d Av, 19.3x103.3; Benjamin Hallett to Ethel M. White, 255 East 174th St, Sept. 11, 1914, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorneys, London & Davis, 55 Liberty St......$10,000

Bronx.

ONEIDA AV, n e corner of 236th St, 200 ft w of 237th St x 125; 182d and Garden Streets Co., Inc., to Anthony Reale, 2,354 Prospect Av, prior mtg $7,000, Oct, 17, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$2,500

150TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Newman Av, 25x100; Matthew A. Husson to Michael Struth, 638 Jackson Av, Oct. 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av......$2,000

COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 50 ft n of Merrill St, 25x100; Joseph Schlaich, Jr., to Nicholas Odringer, 531 East 87th St, Oct. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$2,000

WENDOVER AV, 446 to 448, s s, 50.1x151.4; Louis E., Klebau to A. Edw. Woodruff, Rahway, N. J., Oct. 16, due as per bond; attorney, A. E. Woodruff, 165 Broadway......$10,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 3,631, store; William Grant to Joseph Coppola and another, 1,861 Lexington Av, 5 years from July 15, 1914; attorney, John B. Coppola, 320 Broadway....$960

DIVISION ST, 22 and 24, west store; Barnet Greenberg to Jacob Bernstein, on premises, 3 years from May 1, 1914......$1,440

7TH AV, n w corner of 42d St, 100.4x131, all; Hammerstein Amusement Co. to Arthur Hammerstein and another, 1 West 68th St, 10 years from Oct. 19, 1914; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway....$37,000

82D ST, 401 East, eight rooms on second floor; Josef Goodman to Julius Entman, 339 East 82d St, 5 years from Oct. 15, 1914..$636

129TH ST, 152 and 154 West, all; Van Dorn estate to Joseph Levy & Sons, 11 East 116th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1914......$5,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MONTGOMERY ST, 35 and 37; F. N. Du Bois & Co. against Hebrew Kindergarten Association, owner; Joseph W. Kandel, contractor......$186

ORCHARD ST, 34; I. Freiman against Samuel Hammer, owner and contractor.$375

WEST END AV, 166; Charles A. Bruhns against Francis L. Leland, owner; George W. Lithgow & Son, contractors......$65

Bronx.

198TH ST, 340 East; Nils M. Roos against Ursuline Realty Co., owner; A. Schworer, Jr., contractor......$95

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, 2,169; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against Katherine Fendrick, owner; Bailey Contracting Co., contractor......$236

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 186.4 ft n of Freeman St, 100x100; Charles Schlesinger against Daniel Augustus Realty Co., owner and contractor, (renewal)......$150

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

ARDEN ST, s w corner of Sherman Av; Hollerith Building and Contracting Co. against Gibraltar Realty Co. and others, Sept. 9, 1914......$4,127

ATTORNEY ST, 97; J. Stone & Son against estate of Martin Grossman and others, July 27, 1914......$315

MONTGOMERY ST, 35; Louis Fishman against Hebrew Kindergarten Nursery and others, Sept. 16, 1914, (by bond)......$297

5TH AV, 424 to 434; W. G. Cornell Co. against F. V. Burton and others, Feb. 28, 1914......$1,662

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

168TH ST, 501 West; Henry E. Evans against Madeline E. Gerleit and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stewart.

115TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; Henry L. Scheueman against Carab Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Mela.

SPRING ST, n s, 50 ft e of Greene St, 37.6x100; Greenwich Savings Bank against William C. Runyon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Sands.

FOX ST, w s, 485.1 ft n of 163d St, 100x104.2; Abraham L. Kass against Rebecca Goldberg and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Horwitz & Feinberg.

138TH ST, 101 West; Catherine Ernst against Trustees and Corporation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New York and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Cracauer.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 56th St, 25x60; W. P. Ellison, Inc., against Robert Bonner and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Bogart & Bogart.

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,448; Peter McDowell against Mary Ernst and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Knox.

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, e s, 105.6 ft n of Greneda Place, 52.9x177.6; Simeon C. Bradley against Thomas E. Murtha and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bergman & D.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—EWALD MOMMER, Plaintiff, against SOL REALTY COMPANY, INC., Robert P. Zobel, Tillie Zobel, Emma A. Mayhew, Sigmund Jackter, Cohn-Block Co., Henry A. Jaffin, carrying on business as H. A. Jaffin Co., Max Brenner and Alvin Arnold, copartners doing business as Brenner & Arnold, Matthais S. Anzel, Nathan Halpern and Maurice Forman, copartners doing business as Wear Well Waist Co., Max Lacher, Syman Jacobson and Maurice Glicman, copartners doing business as Jacobson & Glicman, Connecticut Raincoat Co., Morris Schwinger and Julius Schwinger, copartners doing business as Schwinger Bros., Morris Miller and David S. Schadow, copartners doing business as Miller & Schadow, and Louis Botwinick and Charles Shaff, copartners doing business as Botwinick & Shaff, Defendants.—Supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, September 1, 1914.

BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 27 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

To the above named defendants, Robert P. Zobel and Tillie Zobel:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. M. Warley Platzek, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of September, 1914, and filed with the complaint and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, September 26, 1914.

BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$2,500 will buy a first mortgage of $3,000 paying 6% interest, covering one parcel of 140 lots in Greater N. Y., being 11 acres of land worth $12,000. Mortgage has one year to run. I need the cash; act quickly. Payment guaranteed. C. C., Box 83 Times Downtown.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the death of our Mr. A. W. McLaughlin's brother—Mr. Frank W. McLaughlin—our office will be closed for today, Tuesday, the 20th.
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compel me to sell my 8-room house, farm and outbuildings; must have $150 cash at once; will take balance at $15 per month; good chance to start poultry, berry and vegetable plant; near the station; one hour from city.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SOLOMON DE WALLTEARSS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon De Walltearss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October, 19th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 23d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 19th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,181.—JACOB SPERO, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Spero, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 11, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 26th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 15th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN E. PALMER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin E. Palmer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 13th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 23d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 19th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,474.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH METZ and SAMUEL METZ, individually and as copartners doing business as METZ BROS., Bankrupts.

Joseph Metz and Samuel Metz, individually, and as copartners doing business as Metz Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on October 15, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on November 4, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 20525 In Bankruptcy. DAVID HEDERI, trading as Hederi & Co., Alleged Bankrupt.

TAKE NOTICE that on October 15, 1914, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, October 29, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,000.—In Bankruptcy.—NEW YORK INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said New York Incandescent Lamp Co. are hereby given notice that on October 14th, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 30th, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20051 In Bankruptcy. PHILIP HOLTZ, Bankrupt.

Philip Holtz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 14, 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on November 4, 1914 at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

If you are considering a change in your business quarters and need a new or bigger

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Office Showroom and Workroom at a moderate rental.
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Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

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Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt. on premises.

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All front apartments; all modern improvements; two elevators; private street.
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Modern improvements; electric light; near
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Very Reasonable Rents.
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162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building.
Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

"309 West 86th St."
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
1 Room and Bath, $35.00 to $42.50 Per Month.
2 Rooms and Bath, $55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.
3 Rooms and Bath, $85.00 to $120.00 Per Month.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO.,
Broadway and 99th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

3 & 4 ROOMS
Unfurnished, $60 to $85.
Furnished, $72.50 to $102.50.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 55th.
One block West of B'way.
Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

NEW BUILDING.
135 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
3 and 4 Extra Large Rooms
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Completely equipped kitchens.
Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rent $840 to $1,300.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Telephone, 6410 Bryant.

226 W. 70th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
6-5-4 Rooms and Baths
Rents $950 to $1,400.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
Strictly Private House Block.
Just a Step to Subway & "L."

Lasanno Court
307 West 79th Street
A Fireproof Modern Structure
with all improvements.
6 Rooms, $1,200.
8 Rooms (2 Baths,) $1,800.
Service and Passenger Elevators.
DRIVEWAY entrance. Best of SERVICE.
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., Inc.,
Tel. 1936 Murray Hill. 51 E. 42d St.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.

New fireproof apartments. Only a step from all west and east side surface lines. Southerly exposure. Smoke-proof fire towers. Private laundries.

3-Room Physician's Office	$1,000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths	$2,900
9 Rooms, 3 Baths	$2,600-$3,000

119 West 71st St. One 4-Room Apartment, 1 Bath

The HUDSON FULTON S. E. Corner 136th St. & Broadway
Only One Apartment Left
All Outside Rooms. Corner Apartment, 7 Rooms.

40 West 65th St. Ground floor business apartment, $50 per month.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas & 7th Aves.
Every room an outside room. In Harlem's finest apartment house. One block from L, Subway, and Street Cars.
7 & 8 room suites. Very low rentals.

THE ASPINWALL
399, 403, 407, 411 AUDUBON AVENUE.
Block front, 185th to 186th St.
4 room suites, $28 to $34 per month
5 room suites, $36 to $41 per month

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42D ST.

HAMILTON
One of the New and Finest Fireproof Apartments on Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
8 Rooms, Large Foyer, 3 Baths.
Corner. All Southern and Western Exposure.
6 Rooms, Large Foyer, 2 Baths.
Southern Exposure.
Immediate Occupancy.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 West Seventy-Second Street,
Or Representative on Premises.

THE RIVIERA
Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away

5 Rooms,	$660 to $750	Per Annum.
7 Rooms,	$1,000 to $1,200	Per Annum.
8 Rooms,	$1,200 to $1,500	Per Annum.
9 Rooms,	$1,800 to $2,000	Per Annum.

A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner.
SPENCER ARMS
2, 3 & 4 **ROOMS**
or larger combinations. Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RENT.
A few choice Apartments which we have left. Will give concessions to desirable tenants on a lease. See if you can find one to answer your needs.
4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms.
BRAISTED, GOODMAN & HERSHFIELD,
2,901 Broadway, Cor. 113th Street.

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 6360 Greeley.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

250 West 88th St.
Bet. West End Av. and B'way
Metropolitan Apt. House
6-7 rooms; closets special feature; conducted by resident owner, catering to those seeking homelike comfort and best service. Choice location. Rents moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

Bachelor Comfort
The Shropshire
Here bachelors can find excellent service and comfortable quarters at reasonable rates. Two rooms and bath unfurnished from $35. Meals served in rooms as desired, with valet and apartment service. Booklet on request
136 AND 138 WEST 65TH ST.
Telephone 3648 Columbus.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

86th Street & West End Ave.
Southeast Corner.
Two High Class Apartments.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Your inspection is respectfully invited.
Superintendent lives on premises.

166 West 72nd St.
Superb Apartment of Four Rooms
Adjacent corner Broadway and Express Subway Station. Exceptionally large rooms; all outside. Living room, 15.6x24. Bedroom, 13.6x18.6. Dining room. Tiled kitchen. Ice refrigeration. Bathroom very large, with tiled alcove shower and needle bath. Service highest standard.
MAID SERVICE IF DESIRED.
4 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,400 to $1,800
Extra Maids' Rooms, $120 Per Annum.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

2 ROOMS, $30 to $35 **3 ROOMS, $50 to $75**
DOCTOR'S APT. and STUDIOS
New Building; Every Modern Equipment
329 WEST 57th ST.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents,
900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ONONDAGA
Riverside Drive & 152d St.
HIGHEST ALTITUDE—LOWEST RENTS.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $60 to $100.
Unusually large, sunlight and airy, attractive rooms. Vacuum cleaning system and all modern conveniences.
An elegant (7 Room) corner apartment.

Sunderland and Norman
522-530 W. 136th St., adj. B'way.
One block Subway and Riverside Drive. New Buildings; parklike surroundings. Elevator service.
4, 5 & 6 cheerful outside rooms.
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS, $45-$60.

TRINITY STUDIOS
B'WAY, COR. 153D ST.
550 West 153d St.
Ideally situated; large, outside, attractive rooms; river view from all. Excellent service. Absolutely unique.
2 & 3 Rooms with Kitchenette.
$35 UPWARD.

L. P. PHILLIPS & CO.
3,787 Broadway, at 157th St.
or on premises.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

INSPECT THESE.
Two six-room and two four-room apartments; most refined elevator block front on Heights; will make exceptional terms; owner on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

Trinity Court,
518 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 3, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate.
Superintendent on premises.

375 PARK Ave
Fifty-second to Fifty-third Streets

CHOOSE your home in the most conveniently located apartment house in New York. Service, conveniences and equipment unequalled. Comfort, refinement and privacy assured. The last word in a city home. 9 to 10 rooms, 3 baths. Very attractive rentals. Also an Attractively FURNISHED Apartment, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths. Restaurant Voisin on premises now open.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE MONTANA REALTY CO
E. CLIFFORD POTTER, PRESIDENT

410 PARK AVENUE
Corner 55th Street
New 12-Story Apartment House
12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS
RENTS $4,000 to $11,000
Booklet on Request.

Living Room, 21x32.6.

Dining Room, 21x32.6.

Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner.
9 West 17th St., Dept. 2.
Telephone 3460 Chelsea.

Moore & Wyckoff, Agents
546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2.
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

MANHATTAN LEASING CO
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.
HIGH CLASS Elevator Apartments
Under the Direct Management
AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court
310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining *Riverside Drive*
Eight large, light rooms and two baths.
RENTS $1,200 TO $1,300 A YEAR.

Haven Hall
854 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av.
6, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower.
Rents $60 to $80.

Covent Garden
APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses,
One whole square block,
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace,
129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall
520-522 West 183d St.,
corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $32.50 to $75.

High-Class Elevator Apts.
Buckingham Palace
547-553 West 147th St.,
4-5-6-7-8
rooms, 1 and 2 baths
Rentals, $40 to $80
Blenheim Court
601 West 177th St.,
4—5—6
rooms and bath
Rentals, $40 to $65

—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $720 to $1,100.
—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $660 to $1,000.
—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.
—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,000 to $1,200.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners,
3,432 Broadway.

2, 3 & 4 Rooms
Unfurnished, $42.50 to $72.50.
Furnished, $52.50 to $87.50.
Overlooking Columbia Campus.
Large, Light Rooms.
The Poinciana
434 West 120th St.,
Cor. Amsterdam Av.
Supt. on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

542 W. 179 St. Near St. Nicholas. 181 St. Subway Sta.
VERY HIGH CLASS & EXCLUSIVE ELEGANTLY PLANNED **4** Rooms and Bath, extra large & light **$33-$36**
KNAP & WASSON, 4249 BROADWAY

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE KING
56 to 60 East 87th St.
Finest type elevator apartment. All-night service. Liberal Concessions.

1—7-room apartment	$1,000
1—6-room apartment	$660

All beautiful, large, light rooms.

29 EAST 48TH STREET
Corner of Madison Av.
ONLY ONE UNRENTED APARTMENT.
8 OUTSIDE ROOMS AND BATH.
All-night elevator. Maid service.
VERY REASONABLE RENT.
N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood
542 5th Ave. Or on premises

MANHATTAN—East Side.

EDGAR A. LEVY.
505—FIFTH AV.
Tel. 6960 Murray Hill.

755 Park Av.
CORNER 72D STREET.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rental $3,500 to $5,500
Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Av.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
421 Madison Av. Tel., Murray Hill 850.

150 East 72d St.
Southeast Corner Lexington Av.
New Fireproof Apartment House.
All Outside Rooms.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,500 to $2,650
Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Av.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Av. Tel., Murray Hill 6200.

150 W. 79th St.
One Duplex and one Simplex Apartment of
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
$2,600 Per Annum
Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Southern Exposure.

1,211 Madison Ave.
N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths
Rent $1,500 to $1,800

Bachelor Apartments
11 East 55th St.
Opposite St. Regis Hotel.
Maid Service,
All Night Elevator Service.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, Kitchenette
2 Rooms, 1 Bath, Kitchenette
Rents $2,500-$1,250.
Building is 31 feet wide, insuring large light rooms.

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS.
NEW DUPLEX
☞ **128 East 60th St.** ☜
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

25 East 30th St.
Corner Madison Av.
DUPLEX APARTMENT,
8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS
Fireproof Building.
All Modern Conveniences.
RENT REASONABLE.
Apply Manager.

BROOKLYN.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Largest Rooms in Flatbush
MONTAUK
354 Ocean Av., Flatbush
at Woodruff Ave. Station.
Brighton Beach "L."
22 Minutes from New York.
All modern conveniences and comfort, including liveried hall service day and night, telephones, large spacious rooms, elegantly decorated, &c.
5-6-7 ROOMS, $50 to $95
Apply Superintendent on premises.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.
685 Flatbush Ave., Cor. Winthrop St.

New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights
2 Blocks from Borough Hall Sub. Sta.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
The Montana
11 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.
Two Apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large.
RENTAL, $1,900 TO $2,100.
The Colonial
38 Livingston St., Brooklyn.
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
3 and 4 Rooms
RENTAL, $60.00 TO $90.00.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel. 6,410—Bryant.

Royal Arms
186 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn,
NEAR FLATBUSH AV. SUBWAY STATION.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
with the comfort and privacy of an individual home.
ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
All-night elevator and telephone service.
3 ROOMS & BATH, $30
4 ROOMS & BATH, $45
5 ROOMS & BATH, $55
Superintendent on premises, or
J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

$1,000 cash buys very fine 2-family house; steam heat, hot water, tiled bathroom; complete arrangements for two families; near station; house in first-class condition; one floor pays expenses. Address Owner, 45 Times Downtown

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash paid for Williamsbridge, Wakefield lots. Must be cheap. L 263 Times Downtown.

To Let—Unfurnished.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Larchmont.

LARCHMONT.
A SUPERB NEW HOUSE, ON BEAUTIFUL ELEVATION, AT LARCHMONT GARDENS. NINE LARGE ROOMS, TWO BATHS; $10,000. TERMS SATISFACTORY. R. W. HARDIE, 2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow, only 45 minutes out; near harbor and station; 5 rooms and extra large veranda; all improvements; in a charming section of Long Island; on high, rolling ground; enough ground for garden and small farming; makes an ideal all-year home; ready to move in; easy terms. Address Bungalow, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Lady inherited some property and needs little monthly income, wishes to dispose of a most beautiful site for all-year home; magnificent trees; oak, hickory, chestnut groves; full price, $500; $25 cash will do; would like $3 monthly until paid; in big business town; one hour out. Address Estate, Box 132 Times Downtown.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FORCED TO SELL at sacrifice. $1,200 plot, $650; 50x150 feet; high, in healthy Orange Mountains, near Lackawanna station; 35 min. to N. Y. C.; select residential neighborhood. Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Am forced to sell new 7-room home at Rutherford; all improvements; nicely decorated; shades, &c.; large plot; also fine 6-room house, $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, Owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Orchard farm of 125 acres, $3,850; part cash; buildings worth $5,000; old age forces immediate sale. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Agency and management one or more high-class or several medium apartment houses; personal, economical management; references. Bettmann, 2,232 7th Av. 'Phone 3323 Morningside.

Real Estate for Exchange.

INCOME PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE. Builder will exchange block front, 8 four-story apartments and stores, prominent avenue, Brooklyn; also new elevator apartments, for good building lots. Levy Brothers, 5 Beekman St., New York.

Your choice in an exchange. 1 and 2 family houses; 3, 4, 6 family flats; steam apartments; houses in Jersey and Freeport, L. I.; ripe lots in Brooklyn, Westchester and Freeport; brokers, note; new booklets free. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

To Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent.—Plandome; fine house; 5 bedrooms; 2 servants' rooms; 3 baths; large plot; $1,200 a year.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

For Rent.—Exceptionally light office, about 400 feet, divided by fire brick wall; will leave the partitions if desired; light and service included. Room 1,101, 16 E. 33d St.

79th, 142 E., COR. LEX.—Rent, $700. Suitable for PHYSICIAN, DENTIST, or Dressmaker. Parlor floor, 6 corner light rooms; all imps.

39th, 34 West.—Store and shop room, suitable any business; in midst of retail business; decorated; rent, $1,700. Premises, Sittenhan, 59 West 37th St.

Light office, 25x20; mahogany furniture; modern downtown building; $60 complete, or will rent part; telephone. W 124 Times.

Lofts, 521-523 West 26th St., 40x90; all light; fireproof building; power; steam heat; elevator; low rent. Apply Owner, premises.

34th, 144 East.—Store, new building; light, heat. Ford, 171 3d Av.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Desk in the Woolworth Building or in the Singer Building, New York. Mori, 261 Broadway, Room 404, New York.

Wanted—Small loft on west side, between Fulton and Chambers Sts., with steam heat. L 286 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements, will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

Unusually attractive apartment near Riverside, furnished in mahogany, piano, conveniences, for long rental; references. Phone D. K., 6340 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 524—Front apartment; five rooms; attractively furnished; $75; piano; seen afternoons. Phone 4403 Morningside. Apartment 3.

To Sublet.—Attractive three-room furnished apartment in Hotel San Remo, 75th St. and Central Park West, from Nov. 1 to June or September.

Riverside Drive, 96th St.—Eight rooms, completely furnished; three months' lease or longer; $175; see to appreciate. Phone 2010 River.

107th, 209 West.—Comfortably furnished apartment, 7 rooms; telephone, electric light. Harrison.

Beautiful, sunny 8 rooms; 3 baths; sublet furnished; Borchardt, 220 W. 98th, cor. Broadway.

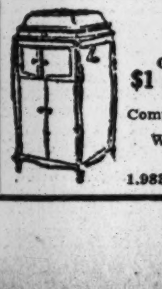
74th, 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

11th, 27 West.—8 sunny rooms, beautifully furnished; housekeeping. Tel. 5413 Chelsea.

44th, 25 West.—Excellent two rooms, bath; steam heat; 5 rooms, unfurnished.

225 West End Av.—Completely furnished six rooms, bath. Apply Superintendent.

FOR SALE.



VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly and up.
Complete Stock of Records.
Open Evenings.
Write, call, or phone
632 Columbus.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,983 Broadway, near 67th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—A.— THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up.
Exceptionally clean apartments. No objectionable tenants.
'Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
On premises. 'Phone 9920—Columbus.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

THE SCHUYLER ARMS, 305-307 West 98th St.—Strictly high-class house; cozily furnished; large, warm, 2 to 5 rooms, with shower bath; maid service; laundry, electric light, and gas included; all night elevator and telephone service; immediate possession; $55 to $100 monthly.

St. Nicholas Av. (Corner 127th).—Just completed, most beautifully furnished suites 2-3-4-5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electric light, shower baths, silver, linen; very reasonable rents; $9 weekly, upward. Windermere.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter.
Two rooms and bath, $55-$60 month.
Three rooms and bath, $90 up.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished apartment, Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 8 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Supt., or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

47 E. 57th.—One, two, three rooms; bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Gentleman, having colored female cook, requires good furnished apartment between 40th and 70th Sts.; sitting room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, and bath; rent about $60. Reply W 130 Times.

Wanted—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths; 137th St. to 168th St.; outside sunny bedrooms; 8 months, longer; $150 to $200. Telephone Hoyt, Murray Hill 5392.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

117th St., 112-118 West, (between Lenox and 7th Avs.)—5, 6, elegant, large, light rooms, bath, $28 to $42; Subway 116th St. Lenox Av.; select tenants; efficient service. On premises, or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

5th Av., corner 12th St.—Overlooking Old Presbyterian Church Yard; 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four room apartments; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linneken, 221 4th Av.

4 large housekeeping rooms, $40.
6 large housekeeping rooms, $60.
Elevator building. Restaurant optional.
40 Morningside Av., cor. West 118th St.

Will sublet a $65 large, light four-room and bath apartment for $50 at Cambridge Hall, 456 Riverside Drive. Apt. 8C, Voigtlander.

7th Av., 2,010 (121st).—Seven large, light rooms, elevator apartment; after Oct. 1, $50; was $60 before Oct. 1; six rooms, $40.

7 ROOMS—STEAM, ELECTRIC LIGHT.
One flight up. Cheapest on west side.
Decorated to suit. 74 West 89th.

43d, 333 West (near 8th Av.).—Four rooms; large, light; rent $18. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av., or premises.

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot-water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

86th, 363 West.—Four large, light rooms, bath; newly decorated; $19. Janitor.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 3, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

146th, 479 West.—Five rooms and bath; southern exposure; $30.

Roxborough, northwest corner; St. James, southeast corner Broadway-92d St. Few left.

"The Netherlands," 340 West 86th St.; 8 rooms, 3 baths; $2,000 to $2,200.

East Side.

173 MADISON AV.,
between 33d and 34th Sts.
Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath; two rooms, kitchen, and bath; three rooms and bath; seven rooms and bath; rent includes maid service, care of apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

939 MADISON AVENUE.
Between 74th and 75th Streets.
1 room and bath, $27.50;
2 rooms and bath, $60 and $65.
Rent includes maid service in care of apartment, hot water, and steam heat. Meals served in rooms when desired.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Telephone 5700 John. 62 Cedar St.

59th St., 51 East.—Two rooms and bath, elevator; $35.
Fred T. Barry Co., agents, 646 Madison Av.

Madison Av., 1,761-1,765, (cor. of 116th St.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $20-$25.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

47 East 57th.—One, two, three rooms, bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

12th, 126 East.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

124th St., 104 East.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; $20-$28.

Bronx.

APARTMENTS extraordinary; marble walls, tiled floors, open plumbing, porcelain fixtures, shower baths, Yale hardware, electric lighting, steam heat, telephone service, 4 rooms, first floor, $26; 6 rooms, delightful view, $36; 4 high, light basement rooms, $16; 680 Beck St., near Prospect Av. Subway station, Bronx. Owner on premises.

1,911 Anthony Av., (cor. Tremont.)—Three and six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $20 to $37.

Jersey City.

Jersey City.—6 rooms and bath; all improvements; 8-family brick house; good section. Gormley & Bridge, 408 Jackson Av., J. C.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted.—Four large rooms, modern apartment; upper west side preferred; quote lowest price. G. L. Forbes, 316 Broadway.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Telephone 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH, 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

53D ST., 37, 52 East.—Two large second floor rooms; references; table board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent table, parlor dining; reasonable.

73D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references.

76TH, 42 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; board optional; ideal location.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

11TH, 36 WEST.—Double rooms for married couples; excellent table; phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Pleasant single, double rooms; well heated; good table; reasonable.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity, telephone; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Exceptionally attractive double sunny rooms, (board two,) $16.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room, private bath, electric light; select people desiring high-class accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH ST., 108 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; board optional.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D ST., (Between Broadway and West End.)—Very high-class private residence will accommodate refined couple. Tel. 8350 Col.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; superior cuisine; single room.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable location; parlor dining room; table guests.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Second floor front sunny room with board; references.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny front room; also back room; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select home offers double and single sunny front room, also suite; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets; hangings to match; superior cuisine; seasoned French cooking; electricity, phone.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large room for two gentlemen; exceptional house and table; refined home atmosphere; moderate.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor; board optional; private family; moderate references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; excellent board; table guests; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; shower bath; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations, en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Back parlor with private bathroom; superior table board; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST.—GRAYCOURT.
Now open as a high-class boarding place.
Write for booklet. References.

82D, 55 WEST.—Third floor, rear; bath; home table; reasonable; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath, modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms; southern exposure; connecting bath; excellent board.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Reasonable, beautiful, large room; private bath; excellent table; Jewish.

84TH, 14 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Finely furnished large, medium front room; excellent table.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; smaller room; excellent table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Refined home with cultured people; cozy rooms; healthy food; steam heat; electricity; references.

88TH ST., 261 WEST.—Desirable sunny rooms; private family; few boarders; references.

89TH ST., 318 WEST.—High-class accommodations for refined people; newly decorated large, small rooms; private bath; excellent home cooking; table guests. Formerly 272 West 77th St.

92D ST., 7 WEST, (Apartment 65.)—Comfortable front room, with private family; breakfast and dinner; $12 weekly; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining room; exceptional table; telephone; electricity.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

96TH ST., 31 WEST, (Cor. Broadway,) Apt. 5B.—Delicious dinners and breakfasts; home cooking; dainty service. Tel. River 2379.

103D, 250 WEST.—Unusual suite; accommodate gentlemen; families, seeking refined home; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

105TH ST., 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptional front suite; singly; elevator apartment. Phillips.

107TH, 209 WEST.—Double and single outside rooms; lavatory electricity, elevator, telephone; Subway, "L"; references; board optional. Apartment 7E.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Table boarders accommodated in private house; all home cooking.

118TH, 147 WEST.—One, two large rooms; refined Jewish boarding house. Baehr.

122D, 129 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; American family; table guests; Subway; references.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Private family will board person of refinement or couple; reasonable; home comforts; reference required. Leonard.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Large rooms, bath; newly decorated; established 16 years; bountiful table; terms moderate.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; southern exposure; good meals; telephone.

145TH, 623 WEST.—Cozy room, with board, in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

A HOME, opposite park; Americans; large rooms, furnished, unfurnished. 35 West 124th.

QUIET, COMFORTABLE HOME for convalescent and nervous people in a newly opened, beautifully located, and well-equipped nursing home. Large, delightful rooms with all modern conveniences. Special diet if desired. Individual care. Terms reasonable. Telephone Bath Beach 3226, or write G. S. Swenford, foot of Bay 10th St., Brooklyn.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double sunny rooms, with lavatories, hot, cold water, steam heat; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

Mott House, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $9 up. Tel. 525 J.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Owner offers exceptional accommodations for the Winter; large private house; sunny rooms; home table; very desirable; convenient location. Address Box 138, East Orange.

Convalescents, rest cases, ideal conditions; near New York; moderate rates; booklet sent on request. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Elm Lodge, 36 Elm Rd., Caldwell, N. J., near Sta.; 650 ft. high; every improvement.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

17TH, 106 EAST.—Large rooms; top floor; running water; $4 and $5.

30TH, 40 EAST.—Beautiful, well-furnished room; running water, telephone; unsurpassed location.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large, double room; newly furnished; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Two connecting rooms; bath; kitchenette; small room, bath; reference.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Elegant large rooms; use of kitchen; bath; phone; private house; suitable couple; near "L."

ATTRACTIVELY furnished suite, 3 rooms, bath; electricity; central location; will divide. Telephone morning, evening, Murray Hill 798.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

West Side.

8TH ST., 21 WEST.—3 ROOMS AND BATH. INGRAM.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity, telephone.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

26TH ST., 309 WEST.—Nice, comfortable, large room to let; also a small one; very reasonable.

32D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable small, large rooms; running water; $4-$8.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Rooms adjoining bath; high-class, private house; bachelors; reference required.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; steam, electricity; select.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Quaint house; rooms double and single, with bathroom.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

54TH, (near 5th Av.)—Large front room, well furnished. Telephone Plaza 3898.

55TH ST., 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; running water; heat; telephone. Collins.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Front, back parlor; southern exposure; piano; conveniences, desirable; students.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

56TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; all conveniences.

56TH, 359 WEST.—BUSINESS MEN; CLEAN ROOMS; REASONABLE. DOCTOR.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentlemen; large closet; hot and cold water; reasonable.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive room in refined surroundings; elevator, electricity; telephone. Tappan.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; $6, $7, $10, $11.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large front room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen; references.

64TH ST., 10 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, adjoining bath; steam heat. Baldwin.

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; steam heat; telephone; gentleman; $6. Beeson.

65TH ST., 106 WEST.—Front room; two men; with, without board; reasonable. Pedersen.

65TH ST., 11 WEST.—Furnished, large, small rooms; scrupulously clean. Thomas.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with, without private bath; references.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; single room; running water; southern exposure; gentlemen.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; electricity; steam heat; also front parlor.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Large room; fine private bath; telephone; meals optional; ladies.

730 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; bath adjoining; continuous hot water; reference.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; near Subway; also parlor suite; southern exposure; reasonable.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single, double; en suite; continuous hot water.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 268 WEST.—Parlor; private bath; kitchenette; other large and medium rooms.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Doctor's office; profitable location; private house; all modern conveniences; very attractive, large rooms; private baths.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Single, double rooms; first-class service; $3 up; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Top-floor room, adjoining bath; private house; electricity; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Front room; unusually large; moderate-priced; reference.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room, single, near bath; running water; electricity; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, heated, cheerful rooms; refined, private house; references; telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room; references. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity; telephone; convenient Subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front, back parlor, dressing room; one flight.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; excellent location; Subway; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; electric light; Subway; reference.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; also medium room; every convenience.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, desirable rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; single, en suite; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

82D, 115 WEST.—Pleasant, large, sunny rooms; back parlor; private bath; all conveniences.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room, bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, light, single rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; board optional.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny outside room; responsible private family. Apt. 4. Ochs.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

85TH, 106 WEST.
Exceptionally fine, bright, single and double rooms; all conveniences; private family; reasonable.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room, suitable two; private house; reference.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; home surroundings; private house; Subway, "L," telephone.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Single and suite; piano; phone; ladies or gentlemen. O'Brien.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two-room suite or single room, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water; piano; telephone. D'Eglise.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; clean, select house; telephone.

92D, 68 WEST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; private house.

93D ST., 63 WEST.—Two well-appointed rooms; together, separate; private house. 1900 Riverside.

94TH, 100 WEST.—Beautiful single and double rooms; near "L" station; very reasonable.

95TH, 122 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOM, 2 BEDS, $5 WEEKLY; SUBWAY, "L"; GENTLEMEN.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Attractive suite, two double rooms; private bath; telephone, electricity.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Large double rooms; breakfast optional; private house; gentlemen preferred.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome, sunny room, facing B'way; Subway; breakfast optional. 7C.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept large, small rooms; Subway, "L," telephone. Riverside 3249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

103D, 122 WEST.—Very choice light room, with bath; Apartment 1.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Delightful front room, overlooking Broadway; elevator; phone; gentleman. Arbuckle.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished outside room in elevator apartment with strictly private family; references. Apartment 35.

111TH ST., 507 WEST.—Dandy room; modern conveniences; $5 a week; gentlemen. Apt. 61.

112TH, 521 WEST.—One or two attractive rooms, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. Apartment 4.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman; private family; references. Apt. 43.

116TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Attractive, sunny room; reasonable; small family; Riverside Drive, Subway.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator, telephone. Smith.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment, Apartment 61.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, small rooms; sunshine; view; elevator; shower. Call evenings.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive suites, single rooms; elevator, shower. Apt. 32.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Sitting room and bedroom. Inquire 420 West 118th. Cooke.

119TH, 480 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large, airy rooms, opposite Columbia campus, $5-$7; famous restaurant. Apartment 28.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Sunny room; one or two business women or couple; elevator, telephone, electricity; convenient transportation. Apt. 56.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Very light, pleasant rooms, opposite Teachers College, Columbia. La Fontaine.

121ST ST., 147 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; southern exposure.

121ST, 210 WEST.—Private family will rent one room to gentlemen; references.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, small apartment; near Columbia. Apartment 61.

122D, 514 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms, near Columbia; strictly private family. Ogden.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms; furnished, unfurnished; elevator; telephone. Apartment 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites). Sherman.

125TH, 149 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, light, airy; conveniently located to surface cars, Subway, and elevateds, with all privileges of Turkish and Russian baths and very large swimming pool; $6 per week and up. Hollender's Bath.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private house; telephone.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Newly decorated; independent entrance; private family; elevator; reasonable. Carroll.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 8 and 11 rooms, 3 baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Superintendent.

A LADY would rent suite to bachelor; beautifully furnished; private, exclusive; no other roomer; off Broadway. Jacobeou, 251 West 88th St. Phone Riverside 2146.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished sitting room, bedroom, adjoining bath; modern apartment, West 91st St., with private Christian family. Phone 3427 River.

BROADWAY, 1,672, Corner 52d St.—Third floor, large room; private bath; elevator service; all conveniences; private home; married couple or business men only. Tel. 4244 Columbus. Mrs. Bahr.

BROADWAY, 1,558.—Handsomely furnished rooms for housekeeping; reasonable rates; telephone. Ring Dunbar.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 37.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM; near Riverside Drive; private house; 79th St. Subway. Box H 21 Times.

IN MY private home; exclusive location; 2d floor; 2 large rooms, dressing rooms connecting; shower baths; 79th Subway; river view. Box H 20 Times.

LARGE, bright room, bath, furnished or unfurnished; West 52d St., near 5th Av. For information telephone Plaza 1805.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Corner 121st.)—Delightful outside rooms, corner apartment, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park. Apartment 92. Southern exposure.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful front room; Hudson view; women only. Apartment 87.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautiful front and back rooms; single or double; private family; convenient to Subway. Phone 3888 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (6F.)—Housekeeping suite; river view; small room, with bath, $5; breakfast optional. 7028 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Corner 136TH).—Handsomely furnished room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Suite, private bath; twin beds; suitable gentlemen, couple; breakfast optional. Meek.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., Corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WADSWORTH, 351, (193d St.)—Large, outside, comfortable room, suitable one gentleman; private bath; telephone. Apt. E.

WEST END, 611.—Beautiful room, private bath; electricity; private family; Subway; references

Brooklyn.

PIERPONT ST., 48.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single, en suite; 15 minutes Wall St.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Rooms, bath, single, en suite; high-class private house; bachelors; references.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

A GENTLEMAN OF CULTURE wishes one or two good furnished rooms in home of private American family of refinement, having no other guests and occupying house or apartment in respectable neighborhood, between 34th and 74th Sts.; high-class references offered and required. L 279 Times Downtown.

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.
List your vacant furnished rooms with us; applicants recommended without publicity; only desirable places considered; meals optional. Telephone 5683 Bryant or mail description. Reliance Leasing Company, 25 West 45th St.

WANTED—One or two attractively furnished rooms; private bath; within ten minutes Grand Central; business man. W 132 Times.

Young man wants small room, near Park Av., south 85th. W 121 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.

Require a number of girls over 16 years of age as parcel wrappers. Apply to Supt. Dept. of Wrappers, Sub. Floor, Central Bldg.

COOKING, &c.—Two girls, white, to do cooking, laundry, chamberwork, and waiting. Apply Tuesday, 10 to 12, 63 West 49th.

COLORED GIRL wanted to take out five-year-old child afternoons. Walsh, 440 Riverside Drive. Call between 10 and 12; references required.

FRENCH TRANSLATOR
to translate from English to French; must be well educated, native of France, with good knowledge of English; work can be done at home if desired. Reply in English, giving full particulars, and inclose French translation of your letter. W 119 Times.

WOMAN WANTED to help with children and housework; good home in a small town in the South. Box 159, Chapel Hill, N. C.

WOMAN, clever, wanted to fill high-class position; permanent; honesty most important; salary. Irving Chauncey, 225 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR
TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

INDEXING, filing, and cataloguing taught. For full particulars write Hull Indexing Bureau, 220 Broadway. Phone 4968 Cort.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ADVERTISING MAN, with trade paper experience, to solicit wholesale jobbing and manufacturing field; commission basis; opportunity for energetic salesman. X 349 Times Annex

BUTLER.—Experienced, white, good waiter; useful man; city reference; $30. 25 West 70th St.

OFFICE BOY wanted to learn real estate business; excellent opportunity. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock Wednesday. Frederick Fox Company, 14 West 40th St.

SALESMAN FOR SOUTHERN AND MIDDLE WEST TERRITORY TO SELL FIRST-CLASS COSTUMES AND DRESSES ON COMMISSION BASIS. X 352 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wanted; must be conversant with English period furniture, china, silver, &c.; state age, experience, and salary wanted; liberal arrangements with the right man. L 108 Times.

SALESMAN wanted on silk dresses; only those with experience need apply by letter, stating references. X 348 Times Annex.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; capable of handling dignified, attractive, good-paying proposition on flat 10 per cent. commission; good references required. Address S., 416 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTOmobile School. Owners' courses featured. Prepare for good positions, chauffeurs, mechanics, salesmen. Employment Department for graduates. Write for free booklet and visitors' pass to school. Monroe Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay. Write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

HIGH-CLASS AGENTS and specialty salesmen for motion picture camera retailing $50; takes motion pictures, and, with projecting attachment, shows them at home; uses Eastman motion picture film; everybody will want one; big profits; exclusive territory to capable men. Call Motion Picture Camera Company, 5 West 14th St., N. Y.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own. We help you start for a share in profits. 27 opportunities. Particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

AS COMPANION, supervising housekeeper, or practical nurse; adults; references. T 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, all details; rapid, accurate, reliable; moderate salary; references; bond. L 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Over 12 years' office manager; modern accounting methods; university training. L 259 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Expert; financial statements, trial balance, controlling accounts; $10-$12. N 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, hard worker; small salary; reference. B 414 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Trial balance; controlling accounts; modern methods; $10-$12. F 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, young woman, capable taking charge. Miss F., 342 West 16th.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, typist; four years' experience; accurate; good worker. D. Ball, 317 East 75th St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; eleven years' experience; capable taking entire charge office. S 135 Times.

COOK.—A first-class Swedish cook, do marketing, in bachelor's apartment; wages, $60. Write E. N., 164 East 53d St.

COLLEGE WOMAN, stenographic, reportorial, editorial experience; PART TIME work or responsible position. O. W., 141 Times.

COMPANION.—College woman, on account of financial reverses, desires position as companion; refined, aristocratic appearance; bright and cheerful disposition; traveling preferred. X 353 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Well-educated young woman desires position mornings as lady's companion. W 47 Times.

DAY'S WORK or washing to take home; laundress. Trent, 30 West 135th St.

DRESSMAKER, competent, wishes customers, home, out; latest styles street or evening gowns; references; reasonable. Doggett, 306 West 114th.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 2730 Audubon. 3,575 Broadway, two flights north.

DRESSMAKER.—Children's clothes a specialty; home or out; $2.50 per day. T 88 Times.

GOVERNESS.—North German, educated, as governess or mother's helper to grown child, or useful companion; good seamstress; references. Address Stoemer, 28 Colt St., Irvington, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—An American young lady wishes position as governess, with one or two children; please state what is required and wages. E. Caton, 812 Cleveland Av., Detroit, Mich.

GOVERNESS.—German; graduate teacher, English branches; French, (Paris;) music, Froebel, Montessori methods; physical care. W 118 Times.

GOVERNESS.—German, desires position; best references; speaks English. 260 West 44th St. Bryant 6068.

GOVERNESS.—Young visiting; French, German, English; pianist, kindergarten; references. Parisienne, 2,732 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—Refined Swiss woman as managing housekeeper; experienced and capable; best of references. E. H. Braakly, 1,205 Avenue G, Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Reliable woman, capable, willing, as housekeeper for business people or small family; moderate salary. H. S., Times, Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, by reliable woman, general housework in small family of adults in apartment; no laundry; can furnish highest personal reference. W 122 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—North of Ireland woman wishes position, general housework; willing and obliging. Mrs. Watson, 628 Vernon Av., Long Island City.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl, general housework; small family; reference. Sobero, 18 West 134th St.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; good work, prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

MAID desires position; capable seamstress; graduate masseuse. P. Nelson, 400 W. 54th.

MAID.—Refined colored girl; willing, obliging. Advertiser, 81 East 133d.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

MASSEUSE, experienced, wishes lady patients at residences; bath given invalids; body massage, $2. H. Nelson, 400 W. 54th.

NURSE.—Competent young nurse desires position with a family having a baby; capable of taking entire charge; excellent references. W 29 Times.

SECRETARY.—Capable, refined young lady would like secretarial position for 3 or 4 hours daily. W 54 Times.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, thoroughly efficient, very desirous of securing permanent position; four years in export house; highly recommended. Miss May Moeller, 383 Parkside Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent credentials, efficient, capable worker, knowledge filing, three years' practical experience, desires position with reliable concern; salary expected $12. L 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, three years' experience; intelligent, capable, well recommended; English-American young lady. L 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent girl, three months' experience; rapid, accurate; excellent school record; no agency; $6. L 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, rapid dictation, accurate transcription, capable, A1 references. P. Roth, 1,840 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER; high school graduate; legible penman; good appearance; highest credentials; $8; 3 years' mercantile experience. L 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 4 years' real estate; accustomed technical, rapid dictation; good speller; high school graduate; $10. L 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 21; six years' experience, familiar with all office routine; competent and rapid; salary, $12. L 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, industrious, capable; knowledge of record keeping, switchboard, bookkeeping experiences; references. E. M., 232 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; 5 years' advertising experience; age 23; versed up-to-date methods; highly educated; $12. L 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, bright, is anxious to be well placed; willing to start low. Helen Stein, 605 Madison Av.; phone Plaza 1799.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant, double entry bookkeeper; high school graduate; salary, $10. M. W. F., 250 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Experienced; operate switchboard; filing; $9. Write G., 23 Avenue A.

STENOGRAPHER; limited experience; good education; foundation expert; $6. Helen, L 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' practical experience; understands office work; references; $8. L 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, educated; five years' experience; salary $15; excellent references. L 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; charge correspondence; good grammarian, speller, accurate transcriber; $10-$12. N 209 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; conscientious worker; references; salary, $10-$12. L 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; 4 years' general office experience; high school graduate. L 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Level headed, obliging, painstaking; hard, accurate, conscientious worker; $8-$10. E 97 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (21;) cleancut; highly educated; knowledge bookkeeping; $6. Box L 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Legal expert, thoroughly competent, seeks position with good firm. L 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience law, commercial; references; $10; capable. L 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; general knowledge office details; reference; $7. L 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally bright beginner; business school graduate; $6. L 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; transcribes rapidly and correctly; references; $8. L 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, conscientious, four years' experience; moderate salary. Kurland, 1,644 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER—BOOKKEEPER.—Bright, ambitious; two years' experience. B., 814 Hewitt Place, city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; high school education; one year's experience; $7. L 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Obliging, businesslike; no clock watcher; accurate; beginner; $6-$8. A 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; familiar all office detail; $8. L 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, willing to work hard, $6. S, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, (23,) 5 years' apartment house experience, handles 200 extension; references; highly educated; $8. L 254 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her waitress whom she can highly recommend. Call Tuesday and Wednesday between 9 and 11 at 82 Irving Place, Gramercy Park.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—Young Irish girl wishes position as waitress, chambermaid; five years' experience; best reference. Call 457 East 149th, Bronx, care of Barton

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—American widow, (32,) with school girl 12 years old; excellent cook, manager; A1 references; country preferred. "Permanent," Box 45, 2,121 3d Av.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Sisters; neat, young girls; willing, obliging; reference; $30, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting for help; have white, colored, women by days or by hour or halftive. Mrs. Noel, 101 West 95th. 5062 Riverside.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman; excellent cook; 6 years' references. Cooper Agency, 657 6th Av.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Spanish, Irish, German; neat young girls; references; wages, $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, audited, untangled; labor and expense saving systems installed; investigations; certified statements rendered; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 182 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960—1.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ABOVE THE AVERAGE.
College graduate, 15 years' varied experience, correspondent, bookkeeper, seven years last employer, seeks responsible position; best references. W 127 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, public, experienced, desires junior position, accounting firm. M. R., 98, 2,096 Washington Av.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, office manager; good correspondent; age 28; married; 12 years' experience, with best of references. W 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 30, married, experienced; competent to take full charge of office; best of references. S. A., L 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, rapid, accurate at figures, good penman, desires position. Henry Harris, 605 Madison Ave.; 'phone Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER and CREDIT MAN.—Experienced; desires position with chance of advancement; 10 years with last employers. W 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (26;) 8 years' experience; open and close books; financial statements; take full charge; correspondent; credits. W 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—30; married; thoroughly efficient double entry; highly indorsed; moderate. W 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in double entry; references; bond; all or part time. W 58 Times.

BOY.—Good home training, educated, active, knows switchboard. Kenneth, 238 Times Downtown.

CARETAKERS.—Couple, Japanese, with 2 children, seeks position as caretakers; entire charge; small family; personal references. W 131 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, first-class cars, desires position with private family; good mechanic; reliable, careful driver; best references. J. H., 2,286 Broadway. Phone 1666 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position private family; city or country; white, single; best references. Address Thomas Hart, 237 West 108th St. 'Phone 4881 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC,
single, (26;) 7 years' experience; honest, sober, reliable; references. Barnes, 684 Lexington Av.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.
GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.
GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.

Buick, Model 27, touring	$300
Bergdoll, 1911, touring	300
E. M. F., 1912, touring	350
Grant, 1914, runabout	350
Overland, 1912, runabout	350
Lozier, six cylinder, touring	500
Buick, Model 29, touring	500
Buick, Model 31, 1913, touring	600
Moon, 1913, touring	750
Buick, B25, touring, 1914	750
Buick, Model 43, Berlin	850
Page, Model 36, touring, 1915	900

GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.,
GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.,
GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.,
239 West 58th St., near Broadway.
Telephone 8424 Columbus.

Seven-passenger touring car, Peerless, 1911, in good running order; for sale cheap. L 105 Times.

Stearns 5-passenger touring; Knight motor; electric equipped; machinery and paint perfect; late model; sell cheap. W 128 Times.

Light limousine body $75. Others equally low. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d Street. Lenox 7194.

Automobiles for Rent.

WE BEG TO OFFER FOR RENT
PIERCE AND PACKARD
LIMOUSINE AND LANDAULET
CARS FOR THE WINTER SEASON.
FINEST EQUIPMENT, VERY BEST
SERVICE AND RIGHT RATES.
HESS BROS.
3650 BRYANT. 212 W. 43D ST.

First-class limousine to rent; also late model Packard touring cars. Phone 6696 Bryant. Schrader Packard Auto Co., 141 West 43d St.

Packard landaulet town cars; up to date; also electric landaulet; best references. Shickell, 115 West 52d St. Col. 7046.

Beautiful Packard landaulet, foredoor and limousine, weekly, monthly; owner drives. Lenox—8176.

Packard touring and limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri. Phone 4832 and 4421 Harlem.

A Lancia, 7-passenger limousine, up-to-date; 30 H. P.; will rent by month, responsible. T 166 Times.

Automobile for hire; city or country; competent driver; exceptional rates. Phone owner, Schuyler 5551.

Will rent to private party high-class Packard limousine. Owner will drive. Schneider, 587 Park Av.

Elegant Packard touring, day, week, month; reasonable rates; excellent service. Morningside 2850.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert 9186 Columbus.

Packard limousine, town car, to hire; terms reasonable. Write L 101 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

Tireseal instantly seals punctures; indorsed by leading rubber companies; not a filler; saves tires, saves annoyance, saves money; demonstration cheerfully given; call and be convinced. Proud's Garage, 114 West 54th St.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Storage.

CHARLES C. TOUGH.
Dead storage fireproof and clean for automobiles. 510 East 73d Street. Lenox 7194.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position with private family; city or country; willing to be useful. Baarbsen, 1,190 Stebbins Av., care of Larsem, Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position on private or commercial; good mechanic; best of reference. J. J. McCormick, 393A 12th St., B'klyn.

CHAUFFEUR; married; English; wife cook; both thoroughly competent. Willett, 266 West 24th.

CIVIL ENGINEER, (25,) desires position as evening school instructor in mathematics, chemistry, or physics; references. L 272 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Position by Japanese, experienced cook, in city; has references. S. H., 205 East 60th St.

COOK, first-class; (Chinese;) excellent management; personal references. Sidney, 161 West 36th St.

COOK.—Japanese experienced cook wishes position with family; city, country; highly recommended. Naga, 340 West 58th St.

COULD YOU USE IN YOUR ORGANIZATION an energetic American, 22, good address, ready to work hard and faithfully to gain your confidence and a place for himself in the business world? Two years' general experience; good references; salary secondary importance; an interview will be appreciated. W B., 148 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Young man, 18, seeks position as junior draughtsman; have had about two years' experience with well-known architectural concern in New York City, which on account of the present European war had to reduce its staff, necessitating my seeking a new position; my references as to character, ability, and honesty are unquestionable. If you are in need of a good man address X 318 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER, general, Japanese, good cook, desires position small family or gentleman's place; good references. Ben, 205 East 60th St.

LAW OFFICE.—Young man, 19, law student, desires position in a law office offering college privilege. L 280 Times Downtown.

LEGAL.—Recent graduate of Yale College and Yale Law School desires legal or executive position, where moral character and energy count. Box 1,018, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

OFFICE POSITION wanted by young man, 28, with good education; can figure good and spell well. X 347 Times Annex.

OFFICE WORK.—Boy, 17, high school graduate, neat, seeks position, office. N. Friedman, 49 Ludlow St.

OFFICE.—Young man desires position in office; two years' experience; best references. Joseph Lipschutz, 218 West 140th St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE COLLECTOR.—Young man, (22,) three years' experience; honest and thoroughly capable; excellent references. L 269 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—30; five years with large corporation in West, wishes to connect with waist or suit concern; will start at bottom; salary no object; college education; hustler; references. W 126 Times.

TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN!
I desire to start a selling career; possess appearance, courage, and determination. If you are seeking young blood and a live wire you will not be disappointed here. W 162 Times.

URGENT
POSITIONS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
FOR
235 Clerks.
41 Cashiers.
63 Bookkeepers.
14 Office Managers.
16 Telegraph and Telephone Operators.
5 Doormen.
5 Elevator Men and Boys.
2 Foreign Correspondents.
50 Runners and Messengers.
12 Switchboard Operators.
23 Stenographers and Typewriters.
5 Watchmen.
2 Financial Reporters.
10 Statisticians.
8 Secretaries.
15 Salesmen.
7 Accountants.
31 Messengers.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.
WALL STREET
EMPLOYEES' RELIEF COMMITTEE,
Telephone 4240 Rector.
20 Broad Street, Room 108.

USEFUL MAN.—handy; middle age; painting, care furnaces, cleaning, carpentry, and all around man. William Oaker, 11 Bank St.

YOUNG MAN, 23 years old, 5 years' experience in large purchasing department, speaks and reads German, wishes position that will offer chance to work into salesmanship; writes, stenography; best references. W 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, well educated, good address; very competent generally; experienced stenographer, correspondent, office assistant. L 232 Times Downtown.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

EXPERT TUTORING IN SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS
by special teacher these subjects, New York high schools. W. H. Grant, 155 W. 65th.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Sept. 12, between 236 W. 70th and Grand Central Station, ring, canary diamond, white diamonds surrounding; $100 reward, no questions. Address X 312 Times Annex.

LOST—Lady's diamond and pearl bar pin; greatly valued for sentimental reasons; handsome reward; no questions; lost at Grand Central Palace, between 8 and 9 P. M., Oct. 18. Krakauer, 601 West 113th St.

LOST—Monday morning, pearl stickpin, on Prospect Av. or elevated station; liberal reward; no questions asked. I. Samuels, 907 Prospect Av., Bronx.

LOST—Diamond monogram pin "E. S. R." on Hamburg or Cypress Hill car Sunday, 2 P. M.; reward. E. S. Rosenthal, 75 Canal St.

LOST—Diamond monogram pin "E. S. R." on Hamburg or Cypress Hill car Sunday, 2 P. M.; reward. E. S. Rosenthal, 75 Canal St.

LOST—Diamond circle pin, between 57th and 96th Sts., or Riverside Bldg.; liberal reward. Tel. 9618 Columbus.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, 6th Av. car, black silk bag containing $19 brooch; tickets Gamut Club. Pattee, 63 East 59th St.

LOST—Monday, on Riverside Drive, between 93d and 104th St., a gold and blue enamel antique brooch; reward. Wiener, 317 W. 93d.

LOST—Crescent diamond brooch, Saturday afternoon, Madison Av., between 93d and 86th Sts. Liberal reward at 7 East 93d.

LOST—On 5th Av., near 27th St., hand wrought gold brooch, matrix setting; reward. Bessie C. Hull, Prince George Hotel.

LOST—Thursday, Kingsbridge car, umbrella, "Helen E. Kirkman"; reward. 452 Fort Washington Av.

LOST—Bracelet watch, Endicott Hotel, 89th St., Madison Av.; reward. Return Hotel Endicott.

LOST—Breastpin, 51st, 8th-5th Av., Brooklyn; reward. Broman, 9 Washington Square, New York.

LOST—Gold monogram, initialed "M. L. S."; liberal reward. 170 West 74th St.

LOST—Fox scarf, Central Park West or 89th; reward. Olson, 104 West 94th.

MINK Boa, 7th av., 57th, 5th av., 58th. Reward. Wood, 153 West 57th.

LIBERAL reward diamond and pearl bracelet lost in taxicab Thursday night from Cort Theatre to 311 West 107th St.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—English bulldog, white, with brown spots; liberal reward. F. Gilman, 35 West 73d St.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

AUGUST CARLSEN wanted by wife Hattie. For information, Henry S. Saltzman, Attorney, 66 Essex St., New York.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

Wanted (Connecticut, near New Haven,) man or woman with $1,000 to invest to run a farm of 45 acres on shares; suitable for raising chickens, small fruits; two apple orchards, house and barn, on place; a beautiful country home can be established on proceeds of produce. X 351 Times Annex.

Eastern representative wanted by manufacturing company; exclusive territory to men who can qualify; must be capable, responsible, and have enough capital to finance himself. Apply Eldot, Manager, 303 5th Av.

TRADE PAPER MAN, ten years' experience leading publishers, desires connection offering opportunity to build up a property and share in its success; exceptionally fitted to secure business by mail. W 120 Times.

WANTED—As partner in export enterprise, live young American or German, to travel; knowledge of Spanish essential; knowledge machinery desirable; references exchanged. R. A. L., 277 Times Downtown.

Partner to help develop attractive, going business established two years; must devote whole time and invest $1,000 for half interest; large profits; unusual opportunity for keen, successful man. S 91 Times.

Former Treasurer of large bond house having extensive acquaintance among national and savings banks throughout New England, wishes position with strong commercial paper house. X 326 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURING company desires responsible and capable party to act as Eastern representative for their output; must be able to finance sales and office. Apply Schwab, Room 1009, 303 5th Av.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exch., Buffalo, N. Y.

Young, capable, ambitious man can obtain secured investment for $1,500-$2,000 and permanent salaried position, with reputable, well-known firm. Write X 350 Times Annex.

FOR SALE—Rooming house, thirty bedrooms, well furnished; restaurant in building; profit $200 per month; leaving city. Address X 309 Times Annex.

Motion-picture theatre, 500 seats, nearing completion, for lease; extraordinary opportunity; also others. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway.

HOUSEFURNISHING man with $3,000 to extend paying hardware business. Partnership, 3,525 Broadway.

Candy manufacturing business, successful, desires active partner with $3,000; would invite investigation. L 281 Times Downtown.

Party wanted to finance established, legitimate business; good income assured from present-paying securities. W 117 Times.

Part of millinery store to sublet; suitable for furs, dresses, or similar line; location 42d St., near 5th Av. L 104 Times.

Treasurer desired in prosperous manufacturing business; bank references; investment required. X 341 Times Annex.

Backer wanted, with independent means and time at disposal for popular price theatrical enterprise; absolutely genuine. W 129 Times.

For Sale.—Semi-hotel business; restaurant run by others; best part of town; $7,000; $5,000 cash. B 150 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

Detectives.

Maitz Detective Bureau, 261 Broadway. Investigations. Telephone 5647 Barclay.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic Culture for both sexes; all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 West 38th St. Greeley 6236.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Will discount accounts receivable without notifying customers; commercial notes purchased. R 298 Times Downtown.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Manufacturers, wholesalers, outstanding accounts financed, notes discounted. Kutyn, 194 Bowery Bank Building.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Forty-five cents a line.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,605.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty Cents a Line.

OFFICE FURNITURE.
A complete stock of new and second-hand office furniture, desks, tables, chairs, sectional bookcases, filing cabinets, &c., at prices that will interest you. 'Phone Franklin 3879.
THE OFFICE FURNITURE TRADING CO.,
275 Canal Street, Near Broadway.

Flat double, roll tops, bookkeepers' desks, tables and chairs for sale by private firm replacing with new; all quartered oak, comparatively new. Phone Rector 8652.

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BINNEY IN PRISON, NOT AS SPEEDER

Lawyer Goes to Blackwell's Island Owing to Seizure of His Racing Automobile.

FAILS TO GIVE $1,000 BOND

Defendant Can Gain Freedom by Offering Pledge to Keep Peace for Three Months.

Harold O. Binney, patent lawyer and speeder of automobiles, registered at the workhouse on Blackwell's Island at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and took a room for three months. It was not through speeding his auto that Binney, whose reckless driving had landed him in many courts, arrived at the island. It was because he couldn't get his automobile out of "hock" for another speed campaign.

The Broadway speed king, as he had been called, had his hair cut by workhouse trusties on his arrival at the new home. He also took a bath under workhouse supervision and was "fitted" with the regulation correction style two-piece suit. He took the prison fare luncheon in a cell, and this morning such manual labor as Warden Fox finds best suited will be assigned to him.

"I haven't any automobiles here," the Warden said last night, "so I certainly can't let him drive a racing car. We make shoes and clothing over here, however, and have some fine rock sledges. I'll get him fitted out all right."

Probably the saddest part of Binney's last adventure, from his point of view, was that his reliable racing car, reliable for ninety miles an hour, only incidentally figured in the arrest. Binney knows exactly how to handle himself when he is arrested for speeding or for making a horn out of his exhaust. He has acted as his own lawyer on many an occasion, and has been a good lawyer. But to be arrested for disturbing the peace was a new experience.

All the fuss in the workhouse could have been avoided if Binney had agreed to furnish a bond of $1,000 to keep the peace for three months. He was arrested on Saturday night in a garage at 103 West Fifty-seventh Street on the complaint of Azariah Monfort, the garage keeper. Binney went to the garage to get his racing car out for another spin. Monfort reminded him of a little garage bill. Binney said he would leave his watch and call it square. Monfort said that would not do, and when Binney tried to take the car out the garage man stopped him. Then an altercation followed which brought a patrolman to the scene. Binney was taken to the Night Court, where Magistrate Deuel told him he must furnish the bond or go to the workhouse.

The peace bond idea did not suit Binney's fancy, and he went to the West Side Prison. No one came to see him there Saturday night or all day Sunday, and no one had appeared when the prison van drew up to the bastile yesterday morning. He took his seat in the van with thirteen other prisoners, men and women, and was very quiet all the way to the Island.

At Binney's law office, 2 Rector Street, it was said that nothing had been heard from the lawyer and that no counsel had been engaged. He can get his release by furnishing the thousand-dollar bond any time within three months.

From Binney's performances it is thought more than likely that he will make a court fight for his freedom without furnishing the bond. He has taken several minor convictions for speeding to the Appellate Division, and in 1907 he succeeded in having one conviction reversed.

Binney is a member of a well-known Philadelphia family and is a graduate of the Boston Institute of Technology, Columbian University, Washington, and the New York University Law School. He runs yachts as well as automobiles. He got into shallow water at Atlantic City with his yacht, the Mist, in January, 1910. It was said that he had run the boat into the Boardwalk. He suffered from exposure, and pneumonia developed. At the request of his brother, Amos Binney of Boston, he was examined and taken to the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, at Frankford, Penn. Three months later he was released on a writ of habeas corpus.

It was a fad with Binney to race his car in the heart of New York. He made a kind of racecourse out of the Tenderloin and he could go fastest on Fifth Avenue and Broadway. He operated his steering wheel on this maxim, which he expounded one night in the Night Court:

"In my opinion, if the driver of an automobile is careful and observes the speed regulations, it is not necessary for him to observe the speed limit. I have yet to kill my first chicken on a country road."

Binney is about 45 years old. He has been living at the Holland House.

FIREMAN HELD AS "FENCE."

Sold Two Rings Worth $800 Stolen from Butcher—Woman Accused.

Fireman John F. Logan of Engine Company 269, Brooklyn, charged with receiving two diamond rings valued at $800, alleged to have been stolen by Florence Woodard of Ilion, N. Y., was held for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Voorhees in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Miss Woodard, charged with grand larceny, was held also.

Miss Woodard testified that Logan sold the rings, although he knew that she had obtained them illegally. She had done housework for Logan in his apartments, she said. James Hartels, a butcher, of 1,178 Nostrand Avenue, testified that the rings were his property and were last in his possession on Sept. 11.

Detectives Van Duzer and MacKirdy testified that Miss Woodard admitted she took the jewelry from Hartels in a cafe at Fulton Street and Albany Avenue after they had had an automobile ride. They also testified that Logan admitted selling the rings for $235 in a Manhattan pawnshop and giving Miss Woodard $135 of the proceeds.

Logan denied he knew the rings had been stolen. He said that Miss Woodard told him she was in need of money and asked him to sell the rings for her. She explained, he said, that they had belonged to her husband, who had died.

City Club to Elect Trustees.

The annual meeting of the City Club will be held on Nov. 16, when the following nominations for vacancies on the Board of Trustees will be submitted for election: To serve for one year—George W. Alger, Edward Kellogg Baird, Richard S. Childs, Joseph G. Deane, Jacob H. Shaffer, and Charles H. Strong. To serve for two years—Lincoln Cromwell, Edward R. Finch, Abraham L. Gutman, Robert T. McGusty, James Cowden Meyers, Francis M. Price, and Frederick H. Whitin.

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MAY WITHDRAW TROOPS.

President Considering Taking of Soldiers from Colorado.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson is considering the advisability of withdrawing Federal troops from the Colorado coal fields, as the result of the deadlock with the operators, who refuse to join the President's proposal for settlement of the strike, already accepted by the miners. Gov. Ammons, according to information here, is planning reorganization of the Colorado National Guard, to make the presence of Federal troops unnecessary.

The President told callers today no negotiations whatever were going on with the operators and that the changes they had suggested in the mediation plan rendered it "valueless." He indicated he could not accept the changes.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 19.—State Treasurer M. A. Leddy said that he had purchased on behalf of the State about $100,000 worth of the million-dollar issue of "insurrection" bonds voted by the Legislature last Spring, using State school funds for that purpose. He explained that the law authorized him to invest the school funds in any good securities. The State several weeks ago made an unsuccessful attempt to sell the bonds, which were to defray military expenses in connection with the coal strike.

Gov. Ammons denied that any general reorganization of the State militia was being made, saying the companies were being recruited to their full quota in accordance with plans laid at the time of the American expedition to Mexico last Spring.

DECIDES AGAINST HEINZE.

Court Declines to Vacate Bankruptcy Order Against Utah Mining Co.

Judge Mayer declined yesterday in the Federal District Court to void the bankruptcy order against the Utah Copper Mining Company of 100 William Street and Utah at the application of the Heinze interests. In doing so he said he was convinced that the principal place of business of the company was in this city. Its management and Directors were here, the officers were present at the time that the bankruptcy petition was filed, and under both the present and the former managements the employes in Utah had received their orders from New York, where the policy of the business was shaped.

The court was satisfied that the company acting through its Directors had the power to consent to an adjudication of bankruptcy, and that the meeting at which this was agreed to had been regular, as a matter of law. It was to be regretted that F. A. Heinze had not received his notice of the meeting, but, if he had, the result would doubtless have been the same. It was apparent that for various reasons the company could not pay its debts, and that its situation was accentuated by the condition of the copper market.

COFFEE BROKERS ON TRIAL.

Government Charges That Wrong Brand Was Put on Bags.

Charged with a conspiracy to defraud by the use of misbranded coffee, William L. Mitchell, senior partner of the firm of Mitchell Brothers, coffee merchants of 89 Front Street, and Peter J. Shannon, a coffee broker of 110 Front Street, were put on trial yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Van Fleet. Their prosecution is the result of the seizure in Chicago of a consignment of washed Venezuelan coffee, which had been put up in bags bearing the brand of the Pedro A. Lopez, Bogota, Colombia, plantation. The Heidemann Coffee Company of Milwaukee informed Assistant District Attorney Stephenson that Shannon had offered to sell them Pedro Lopez Bogota coffee at 17 cents a pound.

Mr. Stephenson now intends to prove that in filling this order, which Shannon had passed on to him, Mitchell ordered the New York Dock Company, where the coffee was stored, to forward to the Heidemann Company washed Venezuelan coffee in packages bearing the trade mark of Pedro A. Lopez of Bogota. The trial was adjourned until Wednesday.

SUTTONS ARE RECONCILED.

Wife Withdraws Suit and Justices Are Exonerated.

Tte separation suit brought by Mrs. Louise S. Sutton of 136 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, against her husband, Francis M. Sutton, a Manhattan broker, which has been on trial for several days before Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court, was adjourned yesterday afternoon for a week, when both sides agreed to adjust the case out of court.

It was while Sutton was testifying that the case came to a halt. He said he was willing to return to his wife immediately. Mrs. Sutton testified previously that she wanted to be reconciled to her husband. Justice Maddox said that there was no reason why the case should continue, but he allowed both parties a week to arrange the reconciliation.

On the motion of ex-Judge Oeland, counsel for Mr. Sutton, Justice Maddox ordered stricken from the records of the case all testimony connecting the name of Mrs. Sutton with two Justices of the Supreme Court and an ex-Justice.

RULES AGAINST MRS. GROTE.

Court Won't Stay Trial of Doctor's Suit—She Asks $50,000 Damages.

Supreme Court Justice Crane in Brooklyn yesterday denied the application of Mrs. Agatha C. Grote for an order staying the trial in the Second Municipal District Court in Brooklyn of a suit brought against her by Dr. Frederick D. Bailey of 260 Hancock Street, that borough, to recover $483 for services rendered. The suit will go to trial tomorrow.

Mrs. Grote based her application on the theory that a suit for $50,000 damages which she is bringing against the doctor in the Supreme Court for loss of her left eye and total permanent blindness of her right eye would be prejudiced if the physician won a verdict in the lower court before the trial of the Supreme Court action. She alleged in her complaint that the physician rendered improper and careless treatment when he operated upon her left eye in December, 1913, and that the blindness in the other eye was the result of the injury to the left eye.

U. S. MEDALS TO BLUECOATS

Congressional Honors for Two Policemen Who Made Rescues.

Police Commissioner Woods presented Congressional silver life-saving medals yesterday to Policemen Joseph W. Finnegan of the Marine Division and Daniel McGrath of the West 152d Street Station. The medals were sent by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who, in a letter, praised the policemen for their courage in saving life.

Policeman Finnegan on July 23 rescued Harry Sadowsky of 123 East 120th Street from the East River. Sadowsky intended to commit suicide, and he was only brought to safety after a struggle. Policeman Finnegan received a Congressional medal in 1912 for a similar act.

On Oct. 25 Policeman McGrath rescued Capt. Albert Cotter of the launch Crusader when he fell overboard in the North River. Matthew Drennan, a watchman, first went to the rescue of Cotter and both were drowning when McGrath rescued them.

THAW HEARING ON DEC. 17.

United States Supreme Court Advances Extradition Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Supreme Court today advanced for hearing on Dec. 17 the Harry K. Thaw extradition case. It involves the extradition of Thaw from New Hampshire to New York on a charge of conspiracy to escape from Matteawan Hospital, where he was confined after the killing of Stanford White.

WILES OF DE LUXE BOOKSELLERS TOLD

Offered Women Big Sums for Libraries, Then Sold Them Their Own Wares.

MADE SPORT OF VICTIMS

Flippant Letters Between Col. Hartley and Scott Read at Trial of Authors' Association Band.

The dealings of James J. Farmer, his son, Glenn Farmer, now in jail; Col. W. J. Hartley, and other members of the Anglo-American Authors' Association occupied yesterday most of the time of Judge Foster's Federal District Court. Three women to whom the Farmers and Hartley sold books took the stand and related their experiences, and then Assistant District Attorney Roger A. Wood kept the jury in chuckles as he read a pile of letters from Hartley to J. J. Farmer, in which his allusions to women and his own "fatal beauty" were many.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Moore of Greensburg, Penn., said Glenn Farmer and William H. Scott, one of the defendants in the present trial, called upon her to negotiate for her library. They said they wanted to exhibit it in London or Paris and that she would probably get a medal for it. They were willing to give her between $150,000 and $300,000.

"A few days later," the witness said, "they came back. Mr. Scott took out a large bundle of notes and nearly covered the table with them. Then Farmer grabbed up all the bills and cried out, 'Don't you take them, Mrs. Moore. This man's a competitor of mine. I'll give you $25,000 more for them.' In the shuffle, however, they took it all back and I got nothing. They didn't get my books, but they did get the $82,000 for the books I bought from them."

These, it appeared, were the Oriental Series, a set of Oscar Wilde, and an autographed edition of Mark Twain.

"Do you see Col. Hartley in court?" Mrs. Moore was asked. She peered round the room with a gold-rimmed lorgnette, but said she was too short-sighted to be sure. Judge Foster permitted her to go on a voyage of discovery around the courtroom.

"This is the man!" she exclaimed in triumph, in a minute.

"You're wrong," replied her victim. "I'm James R. Ely, counsel for Mr. Farmer."

Mrs. Moore tried again, and this time went slowly between the line of counsel and defendants until she reached the last man.

"Here he is!" she cried, and Col. Hartley had to admit that she was right.

Mrs. Mary A. Watts of Manchester, N. H., was the next witness to admit falling a victim to the lure of the books de luxe. She had given $900 for a "star" edition of Oscar Wilde at the solicitation of Glenn Farmer and Sott. Then she had also paid $2,500 for a Lincoln, $2,800 for "Annals of the English Stage," $7,600 for the British poets, $10,000 for 22 volumes of Roosevelt, $500 for Mark Twain, and $5,500 for Pepys's Diary—altogether $29,800.

"What made Roosevelt's work so valuable?" she was asked.

"His signature," she replied.

Then Mrs. Marion W. Preston of Weston, Mass., told how in 1910 Scott and Glenn Farmer visited her and urged her to buy a set of books which they said a man in Europe would buy back from her at a great profit. So she bought for $6,000 two sets of British poets and a Roosevelt, and Farmer wanted her to give $8,000 for Thackeray, "The Arabian Nights," and Lincoln. He showed her a cablegram from a Col. Huntley offering to pay $35,000 for the last named set of books.

James Evans, a Pittsburgh broker, told much the same tale of speculating in books on the promise of a buyer from Europe, and said that he had thus paid over $3,900.

Then the Government put in a series of letters from Col. Hartley to J. J. Farmer. Here is part of one written in April, 1910, from Boston:

> I have a long letter from the widow in reply to one I wrote Thursday last. She tells me to take good care of her photo and also of her good reputation, which she has placed in my safekeeping because she likes me and may buy some books from me if I am a real good boy for a little while. I shall go there as her guest in a few days and spring on her your letter to me about the new company and make her produce. Leave it to me.
>
> I got a wire Saturday and one today from R. E. W., saying she'd be here to see me tomorrow—for a visit—isn't she a bird? Oh, why am I so popular with the ladies? Curses on my fatal beauty. Would I were a poor, plodding, piratical, producing, prodigal book agent; then at least I might be happy. Yours, old pal. BILL.
>
> P. S.—How's the beautiful cloak model downstairs?

Again Hartley wrote from Boston in May, 1910:

> Friend Jim: I can tell you now that I have two or three letters from a weakly one, and yesterday she tells me that she will see me privately before I sail for Berlin on business for the A. A. A. A. So I got her O. K., and I will get hers when she's ripe. Curses on me fatal beauty. I cawn't lose them, don't you know. Regards to all the robbers who hang out in your care. Lovingly, BILL.

The trial was adjourned until tomorrow.

KARINA BROKE PORT RULES.

Collector Malone Starts Inquiry About Landing of Burgess Party.

Collector Dudley Field Malone discovered yesterday that Theodore P. Burgess of Boston, owner of the three-masted steel schooner yacht Karina, arrived off Tompkinsville, S. I., on Oct. 7 and landed three passengers at this port without getting entry at the Custom House. The yacht proceeded on her way to Boston the same day without getting any clearance papers. On hearing the report Collector Malone sent down a Customs Inspector to Quarantine to ask Health Officer O'Connell if he knew the names of the passengers that landed from the Karina at Quarantine and where they had gone.

The Karina arrived on Oct. 7, after being away sixteen months cruising in the Mediterranean, with clearance papers from Constantinople. Mr. Burgess had some difficulty in getting away from the Turkish capital, as the Government had closed the Dardanelles to all foreign vessels, and he only got out after cabling to the State Department at Washington.

The yachtsman is a retired merchant of Dedham, wealthy, and formerly was at the head of the Burgess Paper Company of Berlin, N. H.

When told last night over the long-distance telephone by THE NEW YORK TIMES of the action taken by the Collector of the Port of New York, Mr. Burgess said that he arrived here with his wife and two children. Mrs. Burgess and the children were landed in New York and he went on to Boston on the Karina with the baggage after having obtained pratique from the Health Officer.

The Karina is a sailing yacht of 521 gross tonnage, 198 feet long, and was built by the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company of Port Richmond in 1911.

NORMAN—the new ARROW COLLAR 2 for 25¢
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KICK IN
A Play of New York Life by Willard Mack.

WALLACK'S 30TH & B'WAY. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Beginning MONDAY, OCT. 26
THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE
L. N. Parker's dramatization of Charles Dickens's DAVID COPPERFIELD
Seat Sale Thursday. Mail Orders Now.

PARK Thea., Columbus Cir. Ev. 8:10 | Phone Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:10. | 9590 Col.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"

ASTOR THEATRE, Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. NOW MATINEES TOMORROW (POPULAR) & SAT.
THE PLAY THE WHOLE WORLD WILL GO TO SEE.
THE MIRACLE MAN
GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE.

CANDLER THEATRE, WEST 42D STREET. Mats. Tomorrow (Popular) & Sat.
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS "ON TRIAL"

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St. & 3d Av. 25c to $1. Tomorrow Mat. 25c & 50c.
FANNIE WARD in "MADAM PRESIDENT"

ATOP NEW YORK THEATRE, 3:30 to 2 A.M.
JARDIN DE DANSE
EVELYN NESBIT (MRS. THAW)
Jack Clifford, Bonnie Glass & Clifton Webb, others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Every Night at 8:15, "DER MUEDE THEODOR."

MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. | BURLESQUE Matinee Today. | CABARET GIRLS

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6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Every Night at 8 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50 Gallery Seats at 25c & 50c.

Winthrop Ames' Little Thea. 44th W. of B'way Phone 6100 Bryant. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
FIRST PUBLIC PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.
A Pair of Silk Stockings
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
All Seats at all performances $2.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'y Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
A PLAY WITH CHARM.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

★ "'A Pair of Silk Stockings' wholly delightful."—World.

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. | Last 2 $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. | Weeks
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.

★ "Rarely is a play presented with such admirable balance."—Telegram (speaking of "A Pair of Silk Stockings").

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. | Last 2 $1.50 Mat. Today 2:15. | Weeks
Hit of New York & London Season! CONSEQUENCES

★ "'A Pair of Silk Stockings' a light comedy treat."—Eve. World.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith

★ "We hope the Little Theatre following will rally to it strong and enjoy it as much as we did," says the Eve. Mail of "A Pair of Silk Stockings."

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow and Sat. 2:15. | Phone Bryant 46
Under Cover

★ "'A Pair of Silk Stockings' two hours of solid enjoyment."—Eve. Sun.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Today & Thurs. 25 & 50c.
OLGA PETROVA in "PANTHEA"

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.
DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON
And Co. of 100 inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE.

★ "A decided hit."—Journal of Commerce (meaning "A Pair of Silk Stockings").

Owing to the Sensational Success of the Spanish Violinist,
Manuel Quiroga,
at the Hippodrome, where 6,000 people applauded and cheered him tumultuously,
TWO QUIROGA RECITALS
will be given at the Shubert Theatre next Sunday, Oct. 25. Mat. 2:30; Eve., 8:30. Prices 25c. to $1.50. Seats now.

★ "First-nighters forgot their customary reserve and laughed and applauded with every evidence of being highly amused at 'A Pair of Silk Stockings.'"—Herald.

BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
The Money Makers with Emmett Corrigan & Alexandra Carlisle.

★ "'A Pair of Silk Stockings' delightfully witty."—Eve. Globe.

LYRIC. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Evenings 8:30 LAST WEEK EVIDENCE | Mat. Tom'w Best Seats $1.50

★ "'A Pair of Silk Stockings' deliciously amusing."—Sun.

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thursday and Sat. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

★ "Not a spot of gloom in Mr. Harcourt's play, 'A Pair of Silk Stockings.'"—American.

SHUBERT—Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow $1.50.
MR. FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in THE HAWK
BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.

★ "No responsive playgoer can afford to miss 'A Pair of Silk Stockings.'"—Times.

Maxine Elliott's WHITESIDE in MR. WU Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow $1.50.

★ "Winthrop Ames has done a great service for New York playgoers. It is the most perfect piece of craftsmanship seen this year."—Press. (Referring to "A Pair of Silk Stockings.")

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
"New York's Smartest Theatre." | Five Wonderful One-Act Plays.

★ "'A Pair of Silk Stockings' a comedy of rare quality."—Tribune.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway, 40th St. Evs. at 8 Sharp. First Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
TONIGHT AT 8 SHARP.
WILLIAM GILLETTE BLANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
In the Drama, "DIPLOMACY."

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:10. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:10.
THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE
WITH ITS GREAT CAST.

HARRIS WEST 42 ST. OPENS FRIDAY AT 8:15
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
SELWYN & CO. Present The Salamander
Dramatized by the Author, Owen Johnson.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1 Mt. Wed. 25, 50. St. Mt. 25, 50, 75
RICHARD BENNETT'S "DAMAGED GOODS."

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Ev. & Sat. Mats. 25 to $1. Wed. Mats. 25—50c.
JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY"

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats Tomorrow (Pop) & Sat. 2:30.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

FULTON Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. 46th St., West of B'way. Ev. 8:20.
TWIN BEDS

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
A LAUGHING RIOT

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3093 Bryant.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCH. 25c

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FIRST NIGHT TONIGHT at 8:15.
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FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW.

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Or should you prefer an interpretation of the modern dances by a coterie of noted artists—the Ball Room should be your choice. Gene Hodgkins and Irene Hammond, late features of Ziegfeld's Follies; Mudge, Fanning and Terantino; Gros and Kraft, and other celebrated artists are among exhibition dancers.

Rector's New Ball Room
for splendor and spaciousness surpasses even the renowned Palais de Danse in Berlin. It is perfectly ventilated.
Thé Dansants Daily, Direction of Miss Betty Mudge.
Ladies' Luncheon Dansants 2 P. M.
Avoid disappointment and phone your reservations now —Bryant 3200

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Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
The location is the most exclusive in town.
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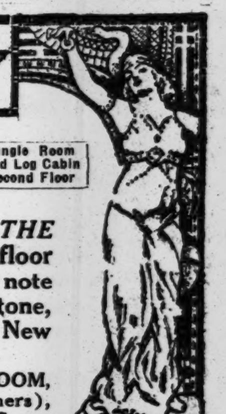

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